VOYAGE

IN SEARCH OF

LA PÉROUSE,

PERFORMED BY ORDER OF

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY,

DURING

THE YEARS 1791, 1792, 1793, AND 1794,

AND DRAWN UP

BY M. LABILLARDIERE,

CORRESPONDENT OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT PARIS, MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY, AND ONE OF THE NATURALISTS ATTACHED TO THE EXPEDITION.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

ILLUSTRATED WITH FORTY-SIX PLATES.

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TO

ROBERT PEEL, ESQ.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE BOROUGH OF TAMWORTH,

&c. &c. &c.

Who, by his Ingenuity, Abilities, and Induſtry, has honourably acquired a princely Fortune, and in ſo doing had the Satisfaction of keeping ſeveral thouſand Perſons in conſtant Employment:

Who, in the Time of Danger and National Difficulty, handſomely appropriated the munificent Sum of

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS,

TO THE EXIGENCIES OF HIS COUNTRY;

And whoſe Conduct, in promoting AN UNION WITH IRELAND, has ſhone ſo nobly diſintereſted:

THIS WORK,

AS A SMALL MARK OF RESPECT AND ESTEEM,

IS HUMBLY DEDICATED,

By his ever obliged, obedient,

And faithful Friend and Servant,

John Stockdale.

London, 6*th May*, 1800.

TRANSLATOR's PREFACE.

THE laudable taſte for Voyages and Travels, which prevails in the preſent age, has been gratified with many excellent productions, which render that ſpecies of literature highly intereſting to readers of almoſt every deſcription. Modern voyages of diſcovery have embraced ſo many objects, that in them the Navigator ſees the progreſs of his important art, the Geographer obſerves the improvement of his kindred ſcience, the Naturaliſt is gratified with curious and uſeful objects of reſearch, the Merchant diſcovers new ſcenes of commercial enterpriſe, and the General Reader finds a fund of rational entertainment.

The Moral Philoſopher, too, who loves to trace the advances of his ſpecies through its various gradations from ſavage to civilized life, draws from voyages and travels, the facts from which he is to deduce his concluſions reſpecting the ſocial, intellectual, and moral progreſs of Man. He ſees ſavage life every where diverſified with a variety, which, if he reaſon fairly, muſt lead him to conclude, that what is called the ſtate of nature, is, in truth, the ſtate of a rational being placed in various phyſical circumſtances, which have contracted or expanded his faculties in various degrees; but that "men always appear among animals a diſtinct "and a ſuperior race; that neither the poſſeſſion of ſimilar organs, nor "the uſe of the hand," which nature has given to ſome ſpecies of apes, "nor the continued intercourſe with this ſovereign artiſt, have enabled "any other ſpecies to blend their nature with his; that in his rudeſt "ſtate he is found to be above them, and in his greateſt degeneracy "never deſcends to their level; that he is, in ſhort, *a man* in every con-"dition; and that we can learn nothing of his nature from the analogy "of other animals."* Every where adapting means to ends, and variouſly altering and combining thoſe means, according to his views and wants, Man, even when purſuing the gratification of animal inſtincts, too often

* Ferguſon on Civil Society.

often miſerably depraved, ſhows himſelf to be poſſeſſed of nobler faculties, of liberty to chuſe among different objects and expedients, and of reaſon to direct him in that choice. There is ſufficient variety in human actions to ſhow that, though Man acts from motives, he acts not mechanically, but freely; yet ſufficient ſimilarity of conduct, in ſimilar circumſtances, to prove the unity of his nature. Hence there appears no ground whatever for ſuppoſing, that any one tribe of mankind is naturally of an order ſuperior to the reſt, or has any ſhadow of right to infringe, far leſs to abrogate, the common claims of humanity. Philoſophers ſhould not forget, and the moſt reſpectable modern philoſophers have not forgotten, that the ſavage ſtate of the moſt civilized nations now in Europe, is a ſubject within the pale of authentic hiſtory, and that the privation of iron alone, would ſoon reduce them nearly to the barbarous ſtate, from which, by a train of favourable events, their forefathers emerged ſome centuries ago. If the limits of a preface would allow us to purſue the reflections ſuggeſted by the different views of ſavage life, preſented by this and various other ſcientific voyages, it would be eaſy to ſhow, that the boaſted refinement of Europe entirely depends on a few happy diſcoveries, which are become ſo familiar to us, that we are apt to ſuppoſe the inhabitants of theſe parts of the world to have been always poſſeſſed of them; diſcoveries ſo unaccountable, and ſo remote from any experiments which uncivilized tribes can be ſuppoſed to have made, that we cannot do better than acknowledge them among the many precious gifts of an indulgent Providence.

Having mentioned Providence, a word not very common in ſome of our modern voyages, we are tempted to add a conſideration which has often occurred to our minds, in contemplating the probable iſſue of that zeal for diſcovering and correſponding with diſtant regions, which has long animated the maritime powers of Europe. Without obtruding our own ſentiments on the reader, we may be permitted to aſk, Whether appearances do not juſtify a conjecture, that the Great Arbiter of the deſtinies of nations may render that zeal ſubſervient to the moral and intellectual, not to ſay the religious, improvement, and the conſequent happineſs, of

our

our whole ſpecies? or, Whether, as has hitherto generally happened, the advantages of civilization may not, in the progreſs of events, be transferred from the Europeans, who have but too little prized them, to thoſe remote countries which they have been ſo diligently exploring? If ſo, the period may arrive, when New Zealand may produce her Lockes, her Newtons, and her Monteſquieus; and when great nations in the immenſe region of New Holland, may ſend their navigators, philoſophers, and antiquaries, to contemplate the ruins of *ancient* London and Paris, and to trace the languid remains of the arts and ſciences in this quarter of the globe. Who can tell, whether the rudiments of ſome great future empire may not already exiſt at Botany Bay?

But, not to detain the reader with ſuch general reflections, which, however, open intereſting views to contemplative minds, we proceed to ſay a few words of the work now preſented to the Public. And here we need to do little more than refer to the learned and ingenious Author's introduction to his own work. The reader will immediately perceive that, if it has been tolerably executed, it muſt form a valuable Supplement to the Voyage* of the unfortunate La Pérouſe—ſo valuable indeed, that it may fairly be queſtioned, whether that work can be conſidered as perfect without it.

Of the execution of the work, the reader muſt form his own judgment. He will perhaps agree with us, that the Author writes with the modeſty and perſpicuity which become a philoſopher, who all along recollects that he is compoſing a narrative, and not a declamation. He has, in our opinion, with great taſte and judgment, generally abſtained from thoſe rhetorical flouriſhes, which give an air of bombaſt to too many of the works of his countrymen, even when treating of ſubjects which demand accuracy rather than ornament. Moſt of his reflections are pertinent and juſt, and not ſo far purſued as to deprive the reader of an opportunity of exerciſing his ingenuity by extending them farther.

This chaſte and unaffected manner of writing may be conſidered as an

* Printed for Stockdale, London, in two large vols. 8vo. with fifty-one fine Plates. It muſt be obſerved, that this is the only edition to which are annexed the intereſting Travels of De Leſſeps, over the Continent, from Kamtſchatka, with Pérouſe's diſpatches.

interna

internal mark of the fidelity of his narrative. He had no weak or deformed parts to conceal with flowery verbiage, and therefore he rejected its meretricious aid. As another, and a ſtill ſtronger proof of our Author's fidelity, we may mention his occaſional cenſure of the conduct of Officers, not excepting the Commander in Chief himſelf, when their conduct happened not to appear quite deſerving of that general approbation, which he ſeems willing to beſtow. A man muſt be very conſcious of having honeſtly executed his own miſſion, and of faithfully deſcribing the objects of it, when he ſcruples not to expreſs publicly his diſapprobation of the conduct of Officers of talents and diſtinction, engaged in the higher departments of the ſame great undertaking.

In tranſlating the work, the object aimed at was to render it ſo literally as never to depart from the meaning of the Author; yet ſo freely as not merely to clothe his French idiom with Engliſh words. The tranſlation of ſuch a work ſhould, in our opinion, be free without licence, and literal without ſervility.

Some readers would, no doubt, have willingly diſpenſed with a great number of the nautical remarks, and with all the bearings and diſtances; but thoſe particulars were plainly ſo important to navigators, that they could not, on any account, be omitted. Nor, indeed, has a ſingle ſentence of the original, been retrenched in the tranſlation, except two paſſages, which would have been juſtly conſidered as indelicate by moſt Engliſh readers; and, for the ſame reaſon, the two engravings referred to in the exceptionable paſſages, have been altered.

The whole of the plates are given in a ſtyle generally not inferior to the original, which, with the French work in quarto, are ſold for ſix guineas, being thrice the price of the preſent tranſlation.

*** In the original, the diſtances are all expreſſed in the new French denominations of *metres*, *decametres*, &c. and the Author has given a table for reducing them to toiſes. But, in the tranſlation, the reader has been ſpared that trouble, by every where inſerting the equivalent toiſes, or French fathoms. A toiſe is equal to ſix French feet, or nearly to ſix feet five inches, Engliſh meaſure: 2,853 toiſes make a geographical or nautical league, twenty of which make a degree of a great circle of the earth. Hence, to reduce toiſes to nautical leagues, divide them by 2,853, the quotient will be the leagues, and the remainder the odd toiſes.

INTRO-

INTRODUCTION.

NO intelligence had been received for three years reſpecting the ſhips Bouſſole and Aſtrolabe, commanded by M. de la Pérouſe, when, early in the year 1791, the Pariſian Society of Natural Hiſtory called the attention of the Conſtituent Aſſembly to the fate of that navigator, and his unfortunate companions.

The hope of recovering at leaſt ſome wreck of an expedition undertaken to promote the ſciences, induced the Aſſembly to ſend two other ſhips to ſteer the ſame courſe which thoſe navigators muſt have purſued, after their departure from Botany Bay. Some of them, it was thought, might have eſcaped from the wreck, and might be confined in a deſert iſland, or thrown upon ſome coaſt inhabited by ſavages. Perhaps they might be dragging out life in a diſtant clime, with their longing eyes continually fixed upon the ſea, anxiouſly looking for that relief which they had a right to expect from their country.

On the 9th of February 1791, the following decree was paſſed upon this ſubject:

" The National Aſſembly having heard the report of its joint Com-
" mittees of Agriculture, Commerce, and the Marine, decrees,

" That the King be petitioned to iſſue orders to all the ambaſſadors,
" reſidents, conſuls, and agents of the nation, to apply, in the name
" of humanity, and of the arts and ſciences, to the different Sovereigns
" at whoſe courts they reſide, requeſting them to charge all their navi-
" gators and agents whatſoever, and in what places ſoever, but particu-
" larly in the moſt ſoutherly parts of the South Sea, to ſearch diligently
" for the two French frigates, the Bouſſole and the Aſtrolabe, com-
" manded by M. de la Pérouſe, as alſo for their ſhips' companies, and to
" make every inquiry which has a tendency to aſcertain their exiſtence
" or their ſhipwreck; in order that, if M. de la Pérouſe and his compa-

" nions ſhould be found or met with, in any place whatſoever, they may " give them every aſſiſtance, and procure them all the means neceſſary " for their return into their own country, and for bringing with them " all the property of which they may be poſſeſſed; and the National " Aſſembly engages to indemnify, and even to recompenſe, in propor- " tion to the importance of the ſervice, any perſon or perſons who ſhall " give aſſiſtance to thoſe navigators, ſhall procure intelligence concern- " ing them, or ſhall be inſtrumental in reſtoring to France any papers " or effects whatſoever, which may belong, or may have belonged, to " their expedition:

" Decrees, farther, that the King be petitioned to give orders for the " fitting out of one or more ſhips, having on board men of ſcience, na- " turaliſts, and draughtſmen, and to charge the commanders of the ex- " pedition with the two-fold miſſion of ſearching for M. de la Pérouſe, " agreeable to the documents, inſtructions, and orders which ſhall be de- " livered to them, and of making inquiries relative to the ſciences and to " commerce, taking every meaſure to render this expedition uſeful and " advantageous to navigation, geography, commerce, and the arts and " ſciences, independently of their ſearch for M. de la Pérouſe, and even " after having found him, or obtained intelligence concerning him."

Compared with the original, by us the Preſident and Secretaries of the National Aſſembly, at Paris, this 24th day of February 1791.

(Signed) DUPORT, Preſident.
LIORE, } Secretaries.
BOUSSION, }

From my earlieſt years, I had devoted myſelf to the ſcience of natural hiſtory; and, being perſuaded, that it is in the great book of Nature, that we ought to ſtudy her productions, and form a juſt idea of her phœnomena, when I had finiſhed my medical courſe, I took a journey into England, which was immediately followed by another into the Alps, where the different temperatures of a mountainous region preſent us with a prodigious variety of objects.

I next

I next viſited a part of Aſia Minor, where I reſided two years, in order that I might examine thoſe plants, of which the Greek and Arabian phyſicians have left us very imperfect deſcriptions; and I had the ſatisfaction of bringing from that country very important collections.

Soon after my return from this laſt tour, the National Aſſembly decreed the equipment of two ſhips, in order to attempt to recover at leaſt a part of the wreck of the ſhips commanded by La Pérouſe.

It was an honourable diſtinction to be of the number of thoſe, whoſe duty it was to make every poſſible ſearch, which could contribute to reſtore to their country, men who had rendered her ſuch ſervices.

That voyage was, in other reſpects, very tempting to a naturaliſt. Countries newly diſcovered might be expected to increaſe our knowledge with new productions, which might contribute to the advancement of the arts and ſciences.

My paſſion for voyages had hitherto increaſed, and three months ſpent in navigating the Mediterranean, when I went to Aſia Minor, had given me ſome experience of a long voyage. Hence I ſeized with avidity this opportunity of traverſing the South Seas.

If the gratification of this paſſion for ſtudy coſts us trouble, the varied products of a newly diſcovered region amply compenſate us for all the ſufferings unavoidable in long voyages.

I was appointed by the Government to make, in the capacity of naturaliſt, the voyage of which I am about to give an account.

My Journal, which was kept with care during the whole courſe of the voyage, contained many nautical obſervations; but I ought to obſerve, that that part of my work would have been very incomplete, without the auxiliary labour beſtowed upon it by Citizen Legrand, one of the beſt officers of our expedition.

I take this opportunity of teſtifying my grateful remembrance of that ſkilful mariner, whoſe loſs in the preſent war is a ſubject of regret.

When I was leaving Batavia, in order to proceed to the Iſle of France, Citizen Piron, draughtſman to the expedition, begged my acceptance of duplicates of his drawings of the dreſſes of the natives, which he had

made in the courſe of the voyage. I do not heſitate to aſſure my readers, that thoſe works of his pencil are ſtriking likeneſſes.

I have endeavoured to report, in the moſt exact manner, the facts which I witneſſed during this painful voyage, acroſs ſeas abounding with rocks, and among ſavages, againſt whom it was neceſſary to exert continual vigilance.

General Dentrecaſteaux received the command of the expedition. That officer requeſted from the Government two ſhips of about five hundred tons burden. Their bottoms were ſheathed with wood, and then filled with ſcupper nails. It was not apprehended that this mode would diminiſh their velocity, and it was thought that it would add to the ſolidity of their conſtruction. It is, however, acknowledged that ſhips ſheathed and bottomed with copper may be conſtructed with equal ſolidity, and that they have greatly the advantage in point of ſailing. Thoſe ſhips received names analogous to the object of the enterprize. That in which General Dentrecaſteaux embarked, was called the Recherche (Reſearch), and the other, commanded by Captain Huon Kermadec, received the name of the Eſperance (the Hope).

The Recherche had on board one hundred and thirteen men at the time of her departure: the Eſperance only one hundred and ſix.

ON BOARD OF THE RECHERCHE.*

Principal Officers.	
Bruny Dentrecaſteaux, Commander of the Expedition,	Louis Ventenat, ditto, acting as Chaplain,
	Beautems Beaupré, Geographical Engineer,
	Piron, Draughtſman,
Doribeau, Lieutenant,	Lahaie, Gardener.
Roſſel, ditto,	Warrant and Petty Officers - - 8
Cretin, ditto,	Gunners and Soldiers - - - 18
Saint Aignan, ditto,	Carpenters - - - - - 3
Singler Dewelle ditto,	Caulkers - - - - - - 2
Willaumez ſenior, Enſign,	Sail-makers - - - - - 2
Longuerue, *Eleve*,	Pilots - - - - - - 3
Achard Bonvouloir, ditto,	Armourer - - - - - 1
Dumerite, Volunteer,	Blackſmith - - - - - 1
Renard, Surgeon,	Sailors - - - - - - 36
Hiacinthe Boideliot, Surgeon's Mate.	Young Sailors - - - - - 3
Letrand, Aſtronomer,	Boys - - - - - - 4
Babiltardiere, Naturaliſt,	Cook, Baker, &c. - - - - 5
Deſchamps, ditto,	Domeſtics. - - - - - 8

* The name of every individual on board both the ſhips is inſerted in the original; but it ſeems unneceſſary to retain any names in this tranſlation but thoſe of the officers and men of ſcience, who, if we may uſe the expreſſion, are the chief *dramatis perſonæ*, and ſeveral of them come forward, in their reſpective capacities, in the courſe of the work.—*Tranſlator.*

ON BOARD THE ESPERANCE.

Principal Officers.	
Huon Kermadec, Captain,	
Trobiant, Lieutenant,	
Laſſeny, ditto,	
Lagrandiere, ditto,	
Luſançay, ditto,	
Lamotte Dupertail, ditto,	
Legrand, Enſign,	
Laignel, ditto,	
Jurieu, Volunteer,	
Boyne, *Eleve*,	
Jouanet, Surgeon,	
Gauffre, Surgeon's Mate.	
Pierſon, Aſtronomer, acting as Chaplain,	
Riche, Naturaliſt,	
Blavier, ditto,	
Jouveney, Geographical Engineer,	
Ely, Draughtſman.	
Warrant and Petty Officers	8
Armourers	2
Gunners and Marines	14
Carpenters	2
Blackſmith	1
Caulkers	2
Sail-makers	2
Pilots	4
Sailors	36
Boys	5
Cook, Baker, &c.	5
Domeſtics	8

It is melancholy to add, that of two hundred and nineteen people, ninety-nine had died before my arrival in the Iſle of France. But it muſt be obſerved, that we loſt but few people in the courſe of our voyage, and that the dreadful mortality which we experienced was owing to our long ſtay in the iſland of Java.

CONTENTS.

CONTENTS.

CHAP. I.

DEPARTURE *from Breſt—Arrival at St. Croix, in the Iſland of Teneriffe—Journey to the Peak of Teneriffe—Reſuſcitation of a Sailor who had been drowned—Some daring Robbers carry off his Clothes—Two of our Naturaliſts are attacked with a ſpitting of Blood, which obliges them to give up their Deſign of Proceeding to the Summit of the Peak—Engliſh Veſſels in the Road of St. Croix—Different Reſults from the Obſervations made in Order to determine the Variations of the Needle—New Eruption of a Volcano to the South-eaſt of the Peak* - - - - - - page 17

CHAP. II.

We depart from Teneriffe, and ſet ſail for the Cape of Good Hope—Obſervations—Splendid Appearance of the Surface of the Sea, produced by phoſphoric Light—The moſt general Cauſe of the Phoſphoreſcence of the Sea-water aſcertained—Four of our Sheep which we had brought from Teneriffe are thrown into the Sea—Moderate Temperature of the Atmoſphere near the Line—The Variation of the Compaſs greater on the South than on the North Side of the Equator—Eaſy Method of rendering ſtagnated Water freſh—Thick Fog, which cauſes the Mercury in the Barometer to riſe—Lunar Rainbow—Arrival at the Cape of Good Hope. p. 38

CHAP. III.

Abode at the Cape of Good Hope—Depoſitions of two French Captains, ſhewing that they had been informed at Batavia by Commodore Hunter of his having ſeen ſome Perſons at the Admiralty Iſlands, dreſſed in the Uniforms of the French Marine—Captain Bligh's Voyage from England in Queſt of the Bread-fruit in the Society Iſlands—Violent Gales from the South Eaſt—Local Cauſe of their Violence—Slave-trade—Excurſions amongſt the Mountains in the Vicinity of the Town—Journey of the Fiſcal—Voyage to Franſche Hoek - - page 57

CHAP. IV.

Departure from the Cape of Good Hope—Death of the Maſter-Carpenter of the Recherche—Divers Occurrences—Singular Flight of the Albatroſs—The Iſle of St. Paul ſeen—Conflagration of its Foreſts—Prodigious Swarms of Inſects in our Ship's Biſcuit—Violent Effects of the Surge—The Commander dangerouſly wounded—Luminous Points at the Extremity of the Conductors—Large phoſphoreſcent Corpuſcles—In Conſequence of an erroneous Obſervation taken by Wil-laumez, we enter by Miſtake into Tempeſt Bay inſtead of Adventure Bay—General

neral Obſervations upon the Variations of the Magnetic Needle—Gradual Diminution of the Phoſphoreſcency of the Water, proportionate to our Diſtance from the Land—Courſe of the Currents—We are obliged to heat the Place where our Time-keepers are kept—Anchorage in Port Dentrecaſteaux. page 81

CHAP. V.

Abode at Port Dentrecaſteaux—Signs of the Coaſt's being frequented by the Savages Different Excurſions into the interior Part of the Country—Trees of an enormous Height—Excellence of the Soil—Black Swans—Large Trunks of Trees, hollowed by Fire, ſerve the Natives as Places of Retreat—Kangaroo—Obſervations relating to Comparative Anatomy—Places of Shelter againſt the Wind conſtructed by the Natives—Conſtruction of their Huts—A ſudden Guſt of Wind breaks our Chain—We run aground in the Mud—Meet with a young Savage—Intelligence of a Paſſage by which one may ſail from Tempeſt into Adventure Bay—Huts of the Natives—Phoca Monachus—The Heart of this amphibious Animal has no Foramen Ovale—Obſervations relating to Comparative Anatomy—Traces of Beaſts of Prey at the Cape of Van Diemen—Huts, which appear to have been lately inhabited—Viviparous Flies, the Larvæ of which produce ſpeedy Putrefaction in Fleſh-meat—Citizen Riche finds ſome burnt human Bones—Our Maſter Sail-maker loſes himſelf in the Woods—Both Veſſels run aground in the Mud—Utenſils of the Savages—Place of the Obſervatory—Variation of the Magnetic Needle—Time of High-water in the Harbour—Departure from Port Dentrecaſteaux—Paſſage through the Straits of Dentrecaſteaux—Fires—Savages ſeen on the Shore—One of them kindles the Fire in different Places—We caſt Anchor in a large Bay at the Entrance of the Straits of Dentrecaſteaux—Excurſion into the Country—Savages found dreſſing their Food at the Fire—The Straits which we had diſcovered receive the Name of the Straits of Dentrecaſteaux—Anchoring Places in this Channel—Excurſions into the Countries ſituated along its Coaſts—Rencounters with the Savages—Departure from the Straits of Dentrecaſteaux - - - - - page 95

CHAP. VI.

Importance of the Strait of Dentrecaſteaux—Run from Cape Diemen to New Caledonia—Coaſting the South Weſt of New Caledonia—Dangerous Situation of the Recherche near the Reefs on that Coaſt—Little Cluſter of Iſlands at the Northern Extremity of New Caledonia—View of the Natives—Prodigious Extent of the Reefs—View of the Land of the Arſacides, and of the Treaſury Iſlands—Coaſting the Weſtern Part of the Iſlands of Bougainville, and Bouka—Dangerous Situation.

Situation of the Recherche, on the Shoals off the Iſland of Bougainville—Interview with the Savages of Bouka Iſland—Their Taſte for Muſic—Their Treachery—Their Canoes—Determination of ſeveral Points of Bougainville and Bouka Iſlands—Anchor in Carteret Harbour—Several Excurſions on the neighbouring Land—Inceſſant Rain during our Stay at Carteret Harbour—Different Obſervations - - - - - page 136

CHAP. VII.

Departure from Carteret Harbour—On that Occaſion the Eſperance loſes an Anchor—Paſſage through St. George's Channel—View of the Portland Iſlands—Diffent Interviews with the Natives of the Admiralty Iſlands—Their fantaſtical Faſhion—Deſpotiſm of their Chiefs—Canoes—Aſtoniſhing rapidity of their Motion View of the Hermit Iſlands—Their Inhabitants—View of the Exchequer Iſlands—A New Iſland—A Water Spout—View of New Guinea—Paſſage through Pitt Strait—Singular Effects of the Tides—Ravages of the Scurvy—Anchor at Amboyna - - - - - page 107

CHAP. VIII.

Stay at Amboyna—A Cabin-Boy belonging to the Recherche is accidentally drowned—Viſit to the Governor—Different Excurſions into the Interior of the Iſland—One of the Naturaliſts falls dangerouſly ill—Deſcription of his Diſorder—Agreeable Liquor furniſhed by the Sago Palm—Sugar extracted from it—Uſes of the different Parts of that valuable Tree—Means by which the Flying Dragon ſuſtains itſelf in the Air—Explanation of Maté, *which preſerves the Crops from being plundered—A Dutch Sailor flees into the Woods for Fear of being ſent to Batavia—Dextrous Manner of catching the* Cancer Carcinus—*Cabins of the Natives of Amboyna—Their Cloathing, &c.—Their Method of procuring Fire; and of Fiſhing in the Night—Culture of Nutmegs and Cloves—A long Bamboo cut ſo as, with a briſk Gale, to emit a very agreeable Sound—Fiſheries of the Inhabitants—A Sago-Work—Extraction of its Fæculæ—Diſeaſes common at Amboyna—Various Reflections on the Iſland and its Inhabitants* page 195

CHAP. IX.

Departure from Amboyna—Singular Effect of the Tides—View of different Iſlands—Ravages on board, by the Species of Cockroach, called Blatta Germanica—*Run along the South-Weſt Coaſt of New Holland—Death of the Blackſmith belonging to the Recherche—A ſtorm drives us towards the Coaſt—We anchor in Legrand Bay—The Eſperance, while at Anchor, loſes two of her Rudder-irons—Her Mooring-chain gives Way—Different Excurſions on the neighbouring Land—New*

—New Species of Swan—Sea-Salt found at more than one hundred Toiſes in perpendicular height—That Phænomenon accounted for—Citizen Riche loſes himſelf on the Continent more than two days—Departure from Legrand Bay, and Continuation of our Run along the Coaſt—Want of Water obliges us to leave it—Arrival at Cape Diemen—Caſt Anchor in the Bay of Rocks page 244

CHAP. X.

Stay in Rocky Bay—Various Excurſions into the Country—Goodneſs of the Soil—Singular Organization of the Bark of ſeveral Trees peculiar to New Holland—Difficulty of penetrating into the Woods—The Trees within land are not hollowed by Fire like thoſe near the Sea—Pit Coal to the North-Weſt of South Cape—Interview with the Savages—Their Conduct towards us very peaceable—One of them came to take a View of us at Night while we were aſleep—Several of them accompany us through the Woods—Various other Interviews with the Inhabitants—They broil Shell Fiſh, to eat them—Polygamy eſtabliſhed among theſe People Their Manner of fiſhing—The Women ſearch for Shell Fiſh, ſometimes by diving to a great Depth—One of the Savages viſits us on Board—Their Knowledge of Botany - - - - - page 282

CHAP. XI.

Departure from Rocky Bay to paſs through Dentrecaſteaux Strait—The Ships run aground in this Strait—Various Excurſions into the neighbouring Country—Interview with the Natives—They had left their Weapons in the Woods, and reſumed them on their Return—We anchor in Adventure Bay - - page 316

CHAP. XII.

Departure from Adventure Bay—We paſs cloſe by the North End of New Zealand—Interview with the Inhabitants—Diſcovery of ſeveral Iſlands hitherto unknown—Anchor at Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Iſlands—Eagerneſs of the Natives to come on board and furniſh us with freſh Proviſion—We ſalt a great Number of Hogs—The Iſlanders greatly addicted to Theft—One of our Sentinels knocked down in the Night by a Native, who ſtole his Muſket—The Aſſaſſin delivered to General Dentrecaſteaux by King Toobou, who reſtores the Muſket that had been ſtolen—Queen Tiné comes on board—Toobou gives a Feaſt to the General—Queen Tiné alſo does the ſame—The Smith of the Recherche is knocked down with Clubs by the Natives, who afterwards ſtrip him, in open Day, in Sight of our Veſſels—Some young Bread-Fruit Trees are taken on board to enrich our Colonies with this valuable Production - - - page 326

CHAP. XIII.

Departure from Tongataboo—We get Sight of the Southern Part of the Archipelago of the Tierra del Eſpiritu Santo, (New Hebrides)—Diſcovery of the Iſland of Beaupré—We Anchor at New Caledonia—Interviews with the Natives—Deſcription of their Huts—Theſe Savages are Cannibals—Their Impudence toward us—They eat great Pieces of Steatite, to appeaſe their Hunger—Their Attempts to ſeize upon our Boats—Different Excurſions into the interior Part of the Iſland—Death of Captain Huon—New Species of Spider, on which the Savages of New Caledonia feed - - - - page 384

CHAP. XIV.

Departure from New Caledonia—Interview with the Inhabitants of the Iſland of St. Croix—Their Treachery—One of theſe Savages ſlightly pierces with an Arrow the Forehead of one of our Seamen, who died ſome Time after in Conſequence of the Wound—Singular Conſtruction of their Canoes—View of the Southern Part of the Archipelago of Solomon—Interview with its Inhabitants—Their Perfidy—The Northern Coaſt of Louiſiade reconnoitred—Interview with its Inhabitants—Dangers of that Navigation—Sail through Dampier's Straits in order to reconnoitre the North Coaſt of New Britain—Death of General Dentrecaſteaux—The Scurvy makes great Ravages in both Ships—Death of the Baker of the Recherche— Caſt anchor at Waygiou - - - page 426

CHAP. XV.

Abode at Waygiou—Scorbutic Patients are ſpeedily relieved—Interviews with the Natives—Anchor at Bourou—Paſſage through the Straits of Bouton—Ravages produced by the Dyſentery—Anchor at Sourabaya—Abode at Samarang—My Detention at Fort Anké, near Batavia—Abode at Iſle de France—Return to France - - - - - - page 449

APPENDIX.

Vocabulary of the Malay Language - - - - 1
——————— *Language of the Savages of Diemen's Land* - - 19
——————— *Language of the Natives of New Caledonia* - - 25
——————— *Language of the Natives of Waygiou* - - 30
TABLES *of the Rout of the Eſperance* - - - - 33

LIST

LIST OF PLATES.

I. CHART of the World, exhibiting the Track of M. de la Pérouſe, and the Tracks of La Recherche and L'Eſperance in Search of that Navigator - *Page* 17

II. View of the Admiralty-iſlands - - - - - - 171

III. Savage of the Admiralty-iſlands - - - - - - 177

IV. Natives of Van Diemen's-land fiſhing - - - - 309

V. Natives of Van Diemen's-land preparing their Victuals - - - 311

VI. Woman of Van Diemen's-land - - - - 297

VII. Man of Van Diemen's-land—Child of Van Diemen's-land - - 298

VIII. Man of Van Diemen's-land—Fenou, Chief of the Warriors of Tongatabou - - 334

IX. Black Swan of Van Diemen's-land 105

X. Black ſpotted Parroquet of Van Diemen's-land - - - - - 307

XI. Calao of the Iſland of Waygiou - - - - - - 451

XII. Fig. 1, 2 and 3. Aſeroe Rubra—Fig. 4, 5 and 6. Spider which the New Caledonians eat—7 and 8. Shield of the Natives of Louiſiada—Hatchet of the Natives of Louiſiada - - - - - - - 107

XIII. Eucalyptus globulus - - - - - - - 112

XIV. Exocarpos cupreſſiformis - - - - - - 114

XV. Diplarrena moræa - - - - - - - 116

XVI. Richea glauca - - - - - - - 133

XVII. Mazeutoxeron rufum - - - - - - - 264

XVIII. Carpodontos lucida - - - - - - - 288

XIX. Mazeutoxeron reflexum - - - - - - - 317

XX. Eucalyptus cornuta - - - - - - 323

XXI. Chorizema ilicifolia - - - - - - - - 265

XXII. Anigozanthos rufa - - - - - - 269

XXIII. Bankſia repens - - - - - - - - 270

XXIV. Bankſia nivea - - - - - - - - ib.

XXV. Man of New Zealand—Girl of New Zealand - - - - 328

XXVI. An Entertainment given to General Dentrecaſteaux by Toubou, King of the Friendly-iſlands - - - - - - - - 357

XXVII. Dance of the Women of the Friendly-iſlands in Preſence of Queen Tiné *To face the Title.* For the deſcription ſee page 369.

XXVIII. Double Canoe of the Friendly-Iſlands - - - - - 333

XXIX. Toubou, Son of the King of the Friendly-iſlands—Vouacecé, an Inhabitant of Fidgi 377

XXX. Woman of Tongatabou—Woman of Amboyna - - - - - 367

XXXI. Effects of the Inhabitants of the Friendly-iſlands—Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Baſkets of different Forms—Fig. 8. An earthen Veſſel, incloſed in a Net, with large Meſhes made of the Filaments of the Cocoa-nut—Fig. 9. A wooden Veſſel in which they prepare Kava—Fig. 10, 11 and 12. Cups out of which they drink Kava—Fig. 13. A ſpoon cut out of a Shell—Fig 14. The Fruit of the *Melodinus ſcandens*, in which the Women keep the Oil for anointing different Parts of their Bodies - - - - - - - - 350

XXXII. Continuation of the Effects of the Inhabitants of the Friendly-iſlands—Fig. 15. An Apron made of the Filaments of the Cocoa-nut—Fig. 16, 17, 18 and 19. Different Sorts of Necklaces—Fig. 20. Ornamen[illegible] the Head—Fig. 21. A comb —Fig.

LIST OF PLATES.

		Page
	—Fig. 22. A groteſque Figure of Bone—Many of the Inhabitants wear them ſuſpended to the Neck, as alſo a Bit of Bone, which is a bad Repreſentation of a Bird, hung to the Necklace, N° 19—Fig. 23. The Tooth of a Shark, fixed to the End of a wooden Handle, and which is uſed in carving different Works—Fig. 24. A Raſp, made of the Skin of the Ray-fiſh, faſtened on a Piece of Wood—Fig. 25 and 26. Calcareous Stones which the Inhabitants tie to Lines, with which they fiſh at great Depths—Fig. 27, 28 and 29. Fiſh-hooks—Fig. 30. A wooden Hook, with four Branches, under a wooden Plate—Fig. 31. The wooden Plate -	374
XXXIII.	Continuation of the Effects of the Inhabitants of the Friendly-iſlands—Fig. 32. A fly flap made of the Filaments of the Cocoa-nut—Fig. 33. A Fan made of the Leaf of a Species of Palm, called *corypha umbraculifera*—Fig. 34 and 35. Wooden Pillows—Fig. 36. A Club for breaking the Head—Fig. 37, 38 and 39. Clubs—Fig. 40. A Kind of Bone Cutlaſs—Fig. 41. A Kind of Bone Sabre	363
XXXIV.	Woman of the Iſland of Beaupré—Man of the Iſland of Beaupré - -	419
XXXV.	Native of New Caledonia throwing a Javelin - - - -	424
XXXVI.	A Woman of New Caledonia - - - - -	389
XXXVII.	Effects of the Natives of New Caledonia—Fig. 1. A wooden Maſk—Fig 2 and 3. A Bonnet—Fig. 4. A Necklace—Fig 5 and 6. Bracelets—Fig. 7, 8 and 9. Combs—Fig. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. Clubs - - -	388
XXXVIII.	Continuation of the Effects of the Inhabitants of New Caledonia—Fig. 16. A Bag to contain the oval Stones, which the Inhabitants throw with their Slings —Fig. 17. The Sling—Fig. 18. The Stone—Fig. 19. The *Nbouet*, an Inſtrument with which the Savages of New Caledonia cut the Fleſh of their Enemies, which they divide among them after a Battle—Fig. 20. Two human Arm-bones, tapered and well poliſhed, intended for tearing out the Inteſtines of the unfortunate Victimes which thoſe People devour—Fig. 21. A Hatchet of ſerpentine Stone fixed in a wooden Handle—Fig. 22, 23. Fiſh-hooks—Fig. 24. A Baſket—Fig. 25. A Spear of the Natives of the Admiralty-iſlands, pointed with a Piece of volcanic glaſs—Fig. 26. A Flute of the Natives of Louiſiada Fig. 27. A Necklace of the Natives of Louiſiada—Fig. 28, 29 and 30. Huts of the Savages of New Caledonia - - -	388
XXXIX.	Magpie of New Caledonia - - - - -	408
XL.	Dracophyllum verticillatum - - - - -	404
XLI.	Antholoma montana - - - - - -	418
XLII.	View of the Iſland of Bourou, taken from the Road - -	454
XLIII.	Canoe of the Iſland of Bouka - - - - -	159
XLIV.	Canoe of the Arſacides - - - - - -	437
XLV.	Double Canoe of New Caledonia - - - - -	388
XLVI.	Catimarron of Van Diemen's Land—Canoe of the South Sea Iſland of Santa Croix	323

A CHART of the WORLD

exhibiting the Track of M.de LAPÉROUSE

also

The Tracks of the Vessels LA RECHERCHE & L'ESPERANCE *in Search of* THAT NAVIGATOR.

Published April 18th 1800 by J. Stockdale Piccadilly.

J. Allen Sculp.

VOYAGE

IN SEARCH OF

LA PÉROUSE.

CHAP. I.

Departure from Breſt—Arrival at St. Croix, in the Iſland of Teneriffe—Journey to the Peak of Teneriffe—Reſuſcitation of a Sailor who had been drowned—Some daring Robbers carry off his Clothes—Two of our Naturaliſts are attacked with a Spitting of Blood, which obliges them to give up their Deſign of Proceeding to the Summit of the Peak—Engliſh Veſſels in the Road of St. Croix—Different Reſults from the Obſervations made in Order to determine the Variations of the Needle—New Eruption of a Volcano to the South-eaſt of the Peak.

AUGUST, 1791.

THE equipment of the two veſſels appointed for the voyage which we were about to undertake being already in a ſtate of great forwardneſs, towards the cloſe of the month of Auguſt, we received orders from General Dentrecaſteaux to repair to Breſt. I had the pleaſure of travelling thither in the company of three perſons engaged in the ſame expedition, namely, the Citizens Riche, Beaupré, and Pierſon.

We arrived at Breſt on the 10th of September. Some of the fineſt ſhips in the French navy, ſuch as the Majeſtueux, the Etats de Bourgogne, the America, &c. were then in the harbour.

While our aſtronomers were engaged in making the obſervations ne-

ceſſary for determining the movements of our time-keepers, thoſe who deſigned to make Natural Hiſtory the principal object of their attention were employed in furniſhing themſelves with all the requiſites for preparing the collections, which they purpoſed to make in the unknown countries we were about to viſit.

As it was my intention to devote myſelf chiefly to the obſervation of the vegetable kingdom, I ſtood in need of a great quantity of paper, and wiſhed to provide myſelf with ſome of a very large ſize. It was, however, not without great difficulty that I was able to procure twenty-two reams; almoſt all that remained in the warehouſes having been lately appropriated to the ſervice of the artillery.

I employed a part of the time that I had at my own diſpoſal in examining the botanical garden, which is kept in very good order. There is alſo, in this place, a ſmall cabinet of natural hiſtory, which contains ſeveral anatomical preparations preſented to it by Citizen Joannet, ſurgeon of the Eſperance.

The muſter of our crews took place in the harbour on the 21ſt of September.

The veſſels went into the road-ſtead on the 25th. There were then no foreign ſhips there, and very few French.

We were very heavily laden, ſo that when we ſet ſail our draught was thirteen feet nine inches at the ſtern, and twelve feet ten inches at the head.

There were on board the Recherche:

6 eight pounders.
2 carronades of thirty-ſix.
6 pedereroes of half a pound.
12 pedereroes of ſix ounces.
45 muſkets.
35 piſtols.
50 ſabres.
30 battle-axes, and
10 eſpingoles.

The

The Eſperance was provided with nearly the ſame means of defence, which were ſufficient to ſecure us againſt any violence that might be attempted by ſavages.

Both veſſels were furniſhed with a great ſtore of commodities intended to be diſtributed amongſt the natives of the South-ſeas. Iron tools, and ſtuffs of different colours, eſpecially red, formed the baſis of our bartering ſtock.

Each of the veſſels was ſtored with proviſions ſufficient for the conſumption of eighteen months. We now only waited for a favourable wind to ſet ſail. A pretty freſh breeze ſpringing up from the eaſt, enabled us to get under way about one o'clock in the afternoon of the 28th of September. Soon after we had left the roads, we diſcovered two ſailors and a cabin-boy, who being very deſirous of going on this expedition, and having been diſappointed in their wiſh to be included in our crew, had concealed themſelves in the ſhip. As we had ſcarcely room ſufficient for the men already on board, our commander gave orders to tack about and make for the roads of Bertheaume, where our three unbidden gueſts were ſet on ſhore.

The Eſperance, having met with no ſuch interruption, had got conſiderably a-head of us, but we came up with her before night, as our veſſel was a much better ſailer.

At taking our departure at ſix in the evening, we found our place to be 48° 13′ N. lat. 7° 15′ E. long.

We ſet the oueſſant at N. 2° W. of the compaſs.

The bec de la chevre at S. E. 4° E.

The bec du raz at S. 2° E.

Point Mathieu was then at the diſtance of 2,565 toiſes.

We now ſteered our courſe E. N. E. till towards midnight, when we directed it right eaſt.

On the 29th, our Commander Dentrecaſteaux was informed, by diſpatches which he had orders not to open before we were in the main ſea, that Major Huon Kermandec, Commander of the Eſperance, was advanced to the rank of poſt-captain *(capitaine de vaiſſeau)*, and himſelf

to that of rear-admiral *(contre-amiral)*. This intelligence was immediately conveyed by the ſpeaking-trumpet to the Eſperance, and our flags were hoiſted with the diſtinctive enſigns of the rank conferred upon the Commander.

We again diſcovered two marines, and a cabin-boy, who were not inrolled among our crew, and had kept themſelves till now concealed in the ſhip. As we were already too far from the land to ſet them on ſhore, the Commander permitted them to accompany us on our expedition.

Having made ſeveral ſea-voyages before the preſent, I had flattered myſelf that I was too ſeaſoned a ſailor to be any more incommoded by the motion of the veſſel; but I found that I had already entirely loſt this qualification, for I was ſea-ſick during the firſt three days after our ſailing from Breſt. I have had frequent opportunities in the courſe of this voyage of remarking, that a very ſhort ſtay upon ſhore is ſufficient to render me anew ſuſceptible of ſickneſs from the motion of the veſſel; for whenever we have put out to ſea, after having lain a ſhort time at anchor, I have always been diſordered for two or three days as much as I was after our departure from Breſt. The ſailors adviſe one, in theſe caſes, to endeavour to eat, notwithſtanding the loathing of food that always accompanies this diſorder. But this piece of advice it is very difficult to follow; for beſides the pain produced by the action of ſwallowing, the preſence of food in the ſtomach increaſes the nauſea, and the vomiting that ſupervenes is ſtill more diſtreſſing.

Diluting liquors, taken in ſmall quantities at a time, ſo as not to burden the ſtomach, have always afforded me the moſt relief. Lukewarm water, ſlightly ſweetened with ſugar, is the drink which I have generally uſed, as it is the eaſieſt to be procured at ſea.

We had, however, ſeveral perſons on board, who, though they had never been at ſea before, experienced not the ſmalleſt inconvenience from the toſſing of the ſhip. Such a conſtitution is very deſirable for thoſe who undertake long voyages; for it is impoſſible to deſcribe the diſagreeable ſenſations that attend this ſpaſmodic affection, which, as it operates upon every part of the frame, produces ſuch a general depreſſion of its powers,

powers, that life would be inſupportable, were it not for the hope of a ſpeedy termination of the diſorder.

From the day of our ſetting ſail, to the 5th of October, we had ſlight breezes, that varied between the north and eaſt points of the compaſs. From that time to our arrival at Teneriffe, they blew pretty freſh, varying between the north and north-eaſt. This alteration in the ſtate of the wind gave us no ſmall uneaſineſs, as in our ſituation it might become productive of the moſt fatal conſequences. Lumbered as we were in every part of the veſſel, and drawing conſiderably above the load-water line, we ran the riſk of being overſet by a ſudden ſquall: beſides, the ſtowage had been very negligently performed. In this diſorderly ſtate we had ſailed from France, although the expedition had been decreed by the National Aſſembly almoſt eight months before it took place.

On the 11th of October, about fifty-five minutes after ten o'clock, we obſerved an eclipſe of the moon. The obſervations that can be taken at ſea, lead to no very accurate reſults. Citizen Willaumez, however, concluded, from one which he took, that we were now in the longitude of 18° 19′ 45″ W. On the 12th, about eight in the morning, the Eſperance intimated to us by a ſignal, that land was eſpied.

Towards noon we reckoned ourſelves to be at the diſtance of about 71,800 toiſes from the peak of Teneriffe, which bore S. E. S. raiſing its head majeſtically above the clouds.

At the cloſe of the evening we were not more than about 10,260 toiſes diſtant from the north-eaſt point of the iſland. We ſhifted with the fore and main top-ſails every three hours, whilſt we expected the dawn. As ſoon as it appeared, we made towards the iſland, coaſting along at the diſtance of 500 toiſes.

About half an hour after nine in the morning, we caſt anchor in the road of St. Croix, in a muddy bottom of black ſand, about fifteen toiſes in depth.

The French Conſul, Citizen Fontpertuis, waited immediately upon our Commander, with an offer of his ſervices in furniſhing us with whatever we might want for the proſecution of our expedition.

I went

I went on ſhore in the afternoon, to take a view of the environs of the town. Although the ſeaſon was conſiderably advanced, the reflection of the rays of the ſun from the volcanic ſtones, produced a degree of heat that was the more oppreſſive as the air was perfectly calm.

I obſerved among the plants that grow in the neighbourhood of St. Croix, a woody ſpecies of balm, known by botaniſts under the name of *meliſſa fruticoſa*, alſo the *ſaccharum teneriffæ*, the *cacalia kleinia*, the *datura metel*, the *chryſanthemum frutescens*, &c. Some of the gardens were ornamented with the beautiful tree termed *poinciana pulcherrima*.

In the evening, Citizen Ely, being ſtruck with the groteſque appearance of ſome of the women in the town, who, even during the greateſt heat of the ſeaſon, wear long cloaks of very coarſe woollen ſtuffs, was employed in drawing a ſketch of one of them, when he was ſuddenly interrupted by a ſentinel, who imagined him to be taking a plan of the harbour. It was in vain that he attempted to explain to him what his draught was intended to repreſent: the ſoldier would not ſuffer him to finiſh it.

As we had anchored too cloſe to another ſmall veſſel, we caſt an anchor in the afternoon nearer to the ſhore, by which we kept ourſelves at a convenient diſtance.

The bearings we took at this place gave us the following reſults:

The redoubt on the north ſide of the town, N. N. E. 4° E.

The great tower ſituated about the middle of the town, E. S. E.

At ſun-riſe each of the forts returned our ſalute of nine guns with an equal number. On the noon of the preceding day, we had ſaluted the town with fifteen, as it returned us gun for gun.

A packet-boat from Spain caſt anchor to-day in the road-ſtead.

We had agreed to take a journey to the peak on the morrow, and ſubſequently to viſit the other high mountains of the iſland in ſucceſſion. The French Conſul very obligingly did all that was in his power, to facilitate the execution of our deſign, and gave us letters of recommendation to M. de Cologant, a very reſpectable merchant, reſident at Orotava.

About four o'clock the next morning, our party aſſembled upon the

Mole

Mole to the number of eight; namely, Develle, one of the officers of our ſhip, Piron, Deſchamps, Lahaye, and myſelf, with three ſervants, one of whom underſtood the Spaniſh language, and ſerved as our interpreter. We found the mules that were to carry us at the ſea-ſide; but it was more than an hour before we could ſet out upon our journey, it being no eaſy matter to aſſemble our guides, ſome of whom, knowing that we could not ſet off without them, made no ſcruple of letting us wait till they choſe to make their appearance. When they had arrived we thought we ſhould be able immediately to proceed, but we were obliged to expoſtulate with them a long time, before they could be induced to carry the ſmall ſtock of neceſſaries that we took with us upon our expedition.

The reader will recollect that our ſhips were ſo plentifully ſtored with proviſions, that one might have thought we were going to ſail to ſome deſert country. Roſſel, who had the charge of the officers' table, had given orders to the cook to ſend us an excellent ſalmon-pie for our journey. I ſhould not have mentioned ſo trivial a circumſtance, had it not been for the ſake of the contraſt which it affords with the worm-eaten biſcuits and cheeſe, that were our uſual regale whilſt we remained on ſhore, in the ſubſequent part of our expedition.

Monſ. de Cologant having been informed by the French Conſul of our intended journey, invited us to come to his houſe at the harbour of Orotava. This port, which is not more than about 15,390 toiſes diſtant from St. Croix, is a very convenient baiting-place for thoſe who viſit the peak; it being ſituated at the foot of the neareſt mountains of the chain to which it belongs.

We were three hours before we arrived at Laguna. This town is only 5,130 toiſes diſtant from St. Croix; but the road thither is very fatiguing, as it aſcends for the greater part of the way. The place is meanly built, and very thinly inhabited. We were informed that at leaſt one half of its inhabitants conſiſts of monks.

On our way to Laguna we paſſed over ſome barren mountains, which were covered with a variety of plants of a luxurious growth. Amongſt others we noticed the *euphorbia canarienſis*, the *euphorbia dendroides*, the *cacalia*

cacalia kleinia, the *cachis opuntia*, &c. Theſe plants, as they derive their nouriſhment almoſt entirely from the atmoſphere, thrive very well in ſpite of the ſterility of the abrupt precipices on which they grow. When we deſcended into the ſmall plain on which the town ſtands, we remarked that the mould produced from the corruption of the vegetables, and waſhed down from the ſurrounding mountains by the rain, anſwers a very uſeful purpoſe in fertilizing this little ſpot of ground, ſo that it yields abundance of corn, Indian wheat, millet, and other eſculent plants.

I here obſerved a ſpecies of the *periploca*, which I had formerly diſcovered during my travels in the Levant. I have given an account of it in the ſecond decade of my deſcription of the plants of Syria, under the appellation of *periploca anguſtifolia*. Citizen Desfontaines has likewiſe collected ſome of the ſame ſpecies upon the coaſts of Barbary.

All the ſtones that we had hitherto ſeen in theſe regions appeared to have undergone the action of fire. As the mountains of this chain that are of the mean elevation conſiſt of large maſſes, that after being fuſed muſt have retained a great degree of heat for a conſiderable length of time; I expected to find the lavas very compact in their texture. My conjecture was confirmed. Their grain is very fine, and their colour for the moſt part a deep brown.

Surrounded with theſe volcanic remains, we found the heat very oppreſſive, which appeared to incommode our guides much more than ourſelves; ſo that they exerted all their powers of perſuaſion in order to prevail upon us to make halt during the day, and only travel in the night-time. They probably imagined that our ſole aim was to ſee the ſummit of the peak, and ſeveral of our company would have had no very great objections againſt our journey being conducted upon that plan. But it is eaſy to ſuppoſe that ſuch a nocturnal ramble could not promiſe much advantage to thoſe whoſe object of purſuit was the ſtudy of natural hiſtory.

The inhabitants of the iſland are beſet with religious prejudices from their earlieſt infancy. The children came running out of their habitations to enquire if we were of their religion; and we contented ourſelves with commiſerating the unfortunate beings, upon whom monkiſh bigotry and intolerance exert with unbounded rigour their pernicious ſway.

Moſt

Moſt of the garden-walls in the country beyond Laguna, are ornamented with the beautiful plant called *trichomanes canarienſe*.

As we approached Orotava, our road led us down a very gentle declivity. We ſaw no more ſuch barren mountains as in the vicinity of St. Croix, where the luxuriance of the vegetable kingdom is only an indication of the ſterility of the ſoil; but verdant banks covered with vineyards, the produce of which conſtitutes the chief wealth of the iſland. The ſhrub termed *boſca yervamora* grows here in low ſituations.

At five o'clock in the evening we arrived at Orotava, where we were received by M. de Cologant, in the moſt hoſpitable manner.

Two veſſels, an Engliſh and a Dutch, were then at anchor in the roadſtead, in order to take in a cargo of wine. The landing-place here is much more difficult of acceſs than that at St. Croix, on which account this harbour is leſs frequented.

M. de Cologant's wine-vaults were an object well worthy of our attention; as the wines of the iſland are the principal commodity in which this opulent merchant trades.

Amongſt the different kinds of wine which they contain, there are two ſorts that have qualities very diſtinct from each other; namely, the ſack, or dry wine, and that which is commonly known by the name of malmſey. In the preparation of the latter, care is taken to concentrate its ſaccharine principle as much as poſſible.

The price of the beſt wine was then 120 piaſtres per pipe, and that of the inferior ſort 60 piaſtres. It is neceſſary however to remark, that I here ſpeak only of the price at which it is ſold to ſtrangers; for the ſame wine which they buy at 60 piaſtres the pipe, is ſold to the inhabitants of the iſland for ſix and thirty.

When the fermentation of theſe wines has proceeded to a certain length, it is the cuſtom to mix with them a conſiderable quantity of brandy, which renders them ſo heady, that many perſons are unable to drink them, even in very moderate quantity, without feeling diſagreeable effects upon the nervous ſyſtem from this admixture.

We were aſſured that the iſland generally yields thirty thouſand pipes

of wine in a year. As it does not produce a ſufficient quantity of corn for the conſumption of the inhabitants, a part of the produce of the wines, which are ſold to ſtrangers as Madeira wine (and indeed they differ very little from it in quality), is expended in the purchaſe of this indiſpenſably neceſſary article of ſuſtenance.

Although the olive thrives very well in this iſland, it is very little cultivated. The different ſpecies of the palm-tree that are to be met with in ſome of the gardens, are cultivated only for curioſity.

We had been aſſured, before our departure from St. Croix, that we ſhould find the ſummit of the peak already covered with ſnow. I had not thought it neceſſary to take a barometer with me at ſetting out; but I found at Orotava that I had been led into a miſtake; and there I was unable to procure this inſtrument of obſervation *.

We purpoſed to proceed very early the next morning on our journey. But that happened to be a feſtival day, and our guides could not be perſuaded to ſet out before they had heard maſs; ſome of them had even heard three already: as for us, we waited for them with the moſt impatient ſolicitude, when our uneaſineſs was redoubled by being informed that we ought to conſider it as a very great indulgence if they would agree to travel at all on ſo high a feſtival. They were, however, at length ready to accompany us, about nine o'clock in the forenoon.

Having left the town, we purſued a track that often led us up very ſteep aſcents, from whence we obſerved enormous maſſes of mountains piled one upon the other, and forming a ſort of amphitheatre round the baſe of the peak. On their brows we frequently met with level ſpots that ſerved us for reſting-places, where, after having fatigued ourſelves with climbing up the rugged paths, we ſtopped for a ſhort time to take breath, and acquire freſh courage for aſcending the higher mountains.

* We read, in the account of the Voyage of La Pérouſe, that when the ſhip lay at anchor in the road of St. Croix, the mercury, in the barometer that Lamanon had taken with him, fell at the peak of Teneriffe to 18 inches 4 lines, whilſt the thermometer indicated $9\frac{2}{10}°$ above 0; though, at the ſame moment of time, the barometer ſtood, at St. Croix, at 28 inches 3 lines, and the thermometer at $24\frac{1}{2}°$.

Our

Our guides were aſtoniſhed to obſerve that ſome of us choſe to go on foot, contrary to the cuſtom of the greater part of thoſe who make the tour of the peak; and inceſſantly admoniſhed us to ride upon the mules which they led along with them.

After having paſſed through ſome fine plantations of vines, we found ourſelves ſurrounded with cheſnut-trees, which cover the moſt elevated regions of theſe mountains.

In the cleſts between the mountains, I obſerved the *polipodium virginicum*, and ſeveral ſpecies of the laurel that were new to me, amongſt the reſt the *laura indica* of Linnæus.

Although we purpoſed to perform our journey within a ſpace of not many days, we ought to have provided ourſelves with a larger ſtock of ſhoes; for even the ſtrongeſt ſoles were ſoon ground to pieces by the lava on which we walked.

It was near noon when we arrived at the height of the clouds, which ſpread a thick dew over the bruſh-wood through which our road led us.

One ſhould think that the abundance of rain which falls upon theſe heights, in conſequence of the natural propenſity of the atmoſphere,* muſt give riſe to a great number of ſprings. They are, nevertheleſs, very rare; as the earth is not ſufficiently attenuated to retain the water, which filtrating through the volcanic ſoil, diſcharges itſelf, for the greater part, into the ocean, without collecting into regular ſtreams.

As ſoon as we had ſurmounted theſe thick clouds, we enjoyed a ſpectacle beautiful beyond conception. The clouds heaped up below us ap-

* We may here remark, that when high mountains become much heated by the rays of the ſun, they act as a kind of ſtove, by which the ſuperincumbent atmoſphere is elevated in conſequence of the dilatation which it undergoes. Hence ariſes the moiſture of the more diſtant part of the atmoſphere, which, ruſhing in to ſupply the place of that which has been ſent into higher regions by the action of the heat, carries with it the clouds ſuſpended in it; as I have had frequent opportunities of obſerving at Mount Libanon, where this phenomenon never fails to take place about five o'clock in the afternoon during the heats of the month of September, unleſs ſome violent current of the atmoſphere ſhould happen to counteract its natural diſpoſition. Perhaps this may be the true reaſon of the attraction that appears to exiſt between mountains and clouds.

peared blended with the diſtant ocean, and concealed the iſland from our ſight. The ſky above us formed a vault of the moſt tranſparent azure, whilſt the peak appeared like an inſulated mountain placed in the midſt of a vaſt expanſe of waters.

Soon after we had left the clouds beneath us, I obſerved a phenomenon, which I had formerly had occaſion to remark, during my ſtay amongſt the high mountains of Keſroan in Natolia. It was with new ſurpriſe that I ſaw the outlines of my figure, delineated in all the beautiful tints of the rainbow, upon the clouds below me, ſituated oppoſite to the ſun.

The decompoſition of the rays of the ſun, by contact with the ſurfaces of bodies, affords a very ſatisfactory explanation of this ſplendid phenomenon. It exemplifies, upon a large ſcale, a fact well known to natural philoſophers; namely, that when the rays of the ſun are made to paſs through a ſmall hole in the window-ſhutter of a darkened chamber, ſo as to fall upon any object within it, they repreſent the outlines of the object in all the various colours of the rain-bow, by being collected with a priſm and thrown upon a white ſheet of paper.

We now had to croſs a prodigious heap of pumice-ſtones, amongſt which we obſerved very few vegetables, and thoſe in a very languiſhing condition. The *ſpartium* was the only ſhrub that could ſupport itſelf in theſe elevated regions. It was very troubleſome walking upon this volcanic ſoil, as we ſunk into it up to the middle of the leg. We found ſome blocks of pozzolana ſparingly ſcattered among the pumice-earth.

At nine o'clock in the evening we took up our abode for the night in the midſt of the lava. Some large fragments that we found, were our only ſhelter againſt the eaſt wind, which blew with conſiderable violence. The cold was very intenſe at this height, where nature has not conſulted the convenience of travellers, as very little wood is found here; ſo that the ſcanty fuel that we were able to collect, was not ſufficient to prevent us from paſſing a very unpleaſant night.

The day at length began to dawn. We left ſome of our guides with their mules at the place where we had ſpent the night, and proceeded on our journey to the peak, which we were now in haſte to accompliſh.

We

We continued, for the ſpace of an hour, to travel over large heaps of fragments of a greyiſh coloured lava, amongſt which ſome blocks of pozzolana were ſcattered, as alſo huge maſſes of a very compact blackiſh glaſs, which bore a great reſemblance to the coarſe glaſs of bottles. This glaſs, though formed in the vaſt crucibles of the mountains at the time of their combuſtion, might become very uſeful in the arts; for being already completely manufactured by the hand of nature, it would only require to be expoſed to the action of the fire in order to fuſe it anew, and render it ſuſceptible of being moulded into all the forms that the hand of man is able to give to it.

We arrived at the mouth of a cavern called *la queve del ana*, the orifice of which is full four feet and a half in diameter. As its cavity runs for a length of more than ſix feet in an almoſt horizontal direction, we were not able to reach the bottom otherwiſe than by deſcending into it with the help of a rope. We found that it contained water, the ſurface of which, as was to have been expected at this height, was covered with ice about an inch and a half thick. We immediately made a hole in the ice, and regaled ourſelves with ſome excellent water. I did not feel any of thoſe diſagreeable ſenſations in the throat, which I have often experienced on the French Alps, from drinking the water which iſſues from the foot of the Glaciers; although the cold of the water in this cavern was one degree lower than that generally indicated by the water of the Glaciers, for upon plunging a thermometer into it, it fell to the freezing point. It ſeems that the diſagreeable pricking ſenſation occaſioned by the water of the Glaciers in the internal *fauces*, ariſes from its being deprived of its atmoſpherical air.

The roof of the cavern was covered with cryſtals of ſaltpetre.

Piron, who had been indiſpoſed for ſeveral days, found himſelf ſo overcome with fatigue as to be unable to proceed any further. Deſchamps alſo choſe to remain with him at the cavern: as for the reſt of us, we ſet forward on our aſcent to the ſummit of the peak.

Having reached its baſe, we ſaw it elevate itſelf before us in the ſhape of a cone, to a prodigious height, forming the crown of the higheſt of

theſe

theſe mountains. From this ſpot our view extended over all the reſt of the mountains, which ſeemed to form ſo many gradations, that muſt firſt be ſurmounted before we can arrive at this commanding eminence.

At the place called *La Ramblette*, ſituated on the north-eaſt ſide of the peak, our curioſity was excited by ſome clefts made in the rock, a few of which were three inches wide; the reſt were merely cracks, from which iſſued an aqueous vapour that had no ſmell, although the ſides of the chinks were covered with cryſtals of ſulphur, ſhooting out from a very white earth, which appeared to be of an argillaceous nature.

A mercurial thermometer being introduced into one of the clefts, the quickſilver roſe, in the ſpace of a minute, to 43° above 0 of Reaumur's ſcale. In ſeveral of the others it did not riſe higher than 30°.

We were now engaged in the moſt toilſome part of our journey, the acclivity of the peak being exceedingly ſteep. When we had ſurmounted about a third part of the aſcent, I made a hole about three inches deep into the earth, from whence an aqueous inodorous vapour iſſued, and though the heat of the ſurface of the earth was not greater than it uſually is at an equal elevation, upon plunging a thermometer into it the mercury roſe to 51° above 0.

The *ſpartium ſupra nubium* was the laſt ſhrub that I noticed before we arrived at the foot of the cone; but there is an herbaceous plant which, notwithſtanding its apparent delicacy, vegetates even in ſtill higher ſituations. I mean a ſpecies of violet with leaves ſomewhat elongated, and ſlightly indented at the edges; its flowering time was already paſt. We obſerved it to grow quite near to the ſummit of the peak.

The vapours of the atmoſphere not being able to riſe to this height, the ſky preſents itſelf in the pureſt azure, which is more bright and dazzling than what we can ſee in the cleareſt weather of our climates. Though ſome ſcattered clouds hung in the atmoſphere far below our feet, we had ſtill a very perfect view of the neighbouring iſlands.

The cone is terminated by a crater, the greateſt elevation of which is on the north-eaſt ſide. Its ſouth-weſt ſide has a deep depreſſion, which ſeems to have been produced by the ſinking of the ground.

Near

Near to the top are ſeveral orifices about three inches in diameter, from which a very hot vapour iſſues, that made Reaumur's thermometer riſe to 67° above 0, emitting a ſound very like that of the humming of bees. When the ſnow begins to fall on the ſummit of the peak in the latter part of the year, that which falls upon theſe orifices is ſoon melted by the heat. The ſides of theſe holes are adorned with beautiful cryſtals of ſulphur, moſtly of the form of needles, and ſome of them arranged into very regular figures. The action of the ſulphuric acid combined with the water, effects ſuch a change upon the volcanic products of this place, that at firſt ſight one might miſtake them for very white argillaceous earth, that has acquired a high degree of ductility from the moiſture conſtantly iſſuing from the above-mentioned apertures. It is in this kind of earth that the ſulphuric cryſtals which I have ſpoken of are found.

The decompoſition of the ſulphur, and the volcanic products, form an aluminous ſalt that covers the ground in needles, which have very little coheſion with each other.

The thermometer, when placed in the ſhade at the height of about three feet from the ſurface of the ground at the ſummit of the peak, roſe in a quarter of an hour to 15° above 0. No ſenſible variation was obſerved upon changing its diſtance from the earth, even by ſix or eight feet, which gives us reaſon to believe, that the internal heat of the ground in this place, though ſo very great, has little influence upon the temperature of the atmoſphere. Beſides, the air of the atmoſphere might eaſily be heated at this height by the rays of the ſun to 15°, as a higher temperature is often experienced at the foot of the Glaciers. I have often known the thermometer to ſtand at 20° above 0 upon mount Libanon, though placed quite cloſe to the ſnow.

The declivity of the mountain facilitated our return, and we deſcended much quicker than we had aſcended. It was already evening before we reached the place where we had paſſed the preceding night. The almoſt total want of ſleep, which we had experienced in conſequence of the intenſe cold, gave us little courage to ſpend another night at the ſame place. We therefore wiſhed to proceed immediately farther, in order to

ſeek

ſeek a better ſhelter upon ſome of the neighbouring mountains; but as our guides would not move a ſtep before the moon roſe, we were compelled to remain there till near midnight, waiting for its appearance. With the aſſiſtance of its feeble light, we deſcended over the pumice-ſtones, following pretty cloſely the track which we had made for ourſelves in our aſcent.

After a march of four hours, the bruſh-wood, which grew very thick, obſtructed our way ſo much, that we were obliged to halt till day-break. We had here abundance of fuel, and made ourſelves amends for the cold of the preceding night, by immediately kindling a very large fire. Moſt of our company were ſo very much fatigued with their toilſome journey, that they had no other wiſh left than to make the beſt of their way back to St. Croix; although we had agreed at ſetting out from Orotava, that we would return by the oppoſite ſide of the mountains. But as we were no longer all of the ſame mind, it was ſettled that thoſe who had already ſatisfied their curioſity, ſhould return to the ſhips; whilſt the gardener and myſelf alone reſolved to complete our firſt deſign. All our guides wiſhed to accompany thoſe who were returning to the ſhips, ſo that it was with great difficulty that I could perſuade one of them to attend us.

I was gratified with finding among the plants that grew on the ſides of the rocks, the *campanula aurea*, the *prenantheſpinnala*, the *adiantum reniforme*, and a ſpecies of the *ceterac*, remarkable on account of its leaves, which are much larger than thoſe of the European ſpecies.

As theſe mountains afford very little water, we directed our courſe towards a ſmall habitation, where we preſumed we ſhould find ourſelves near to ſome ſtream of water. We were not diſappointed, for we came to a very fine ſpring of delicious limpid water, which loſt itſelf again under the ground, after having but juſt appeared above its ſurface.

Apple-trees loaded with fruit adorned the garden of theſe peaceable cottagers. This fruit taſted ſo delicious to the ſervant who accompanied us, that he took it into his head, whilſt we were employed in viewing the premiſes, to make an exchange that gave us a very poor idea of his foreſight.

foreſight. He had given away our whole ſtore of fleſh-meat for ſome of theſe apples, without taking a moment's conſideration whether or not they would be an equally good proviſion for us in travelling the mountains. We ſwore to ourſelves that we would never on a future expedition leave our ſtores in the charge of ſuch an œconomiſt. In general it may be remarked, that the ſervants employed at ſea are almoſt wholly unfit for ſervice on ſhore.

At the cloſe of the evening we were far from any habitation of men. About nine o'clock we reached a village, the inhabitants of which can certainly not be accuſed of carrying the virtue of hoſpitality to a blameable exceſs. It was not without the greateſt difficulty that we were able to procure ſhelter among them. As we did not underſtand the Spaniſh language, we were obliged to make uſe of ſigns to expreſs our meaning, a language that, in the night time at leaſt, is a very imperfect means of communication; but our guide who was no leſs deſirous of going to bed than we were, went knocking in vain at one door after the other, till having gone round almoſt the whole village, we at length found two charitable ſouls who agreed to harbour us.

We were immediately ſerved with a frugal repaſt, during which the houſe was lighted in the manner that is practiſed by ſome of the inhabitants of the Alps. They ſet fire to ſmall ſplinters of very reſinous wood, ſtuck into the wall, which afford plenty of light, but throw out a great deal of ſmoke. One of our hoſts took the charge upon himſelf of lighting new ſplinters of wood as faſt as the former were conſumed.

We ſtood much more in need of ſleep than of meat, and haſtened to enjoy a repoſe, which proved the more delectable, as we were here no more incommoded with the cold we had experienced on the high mountains.

On the following day, the 19th, I went on board with my collection of volcanic products and ſome very fine ſpecimens of plants, ach as the *teucrium betonicum*, the *eſchium fruteſcens*, &c.

The birds known by the name of Canary-birds are very common in the lower regions of theſe mountains; their colour is a brown mixed with

various other hues, and their plumage is not ſo beautiful in their wild ſtate, as it becomes when they are domeſticated. Some travellers have aſſerted, that an indigenous ſpecies of the parrot is found in theſe iſlands; but I have never ſeen any in my excurſions, and ſeveral credible perſons among the inhabitants have aſſured me that this aſſertion is deſtitute of foundation.

A very ſtiff gale, which ſprung up to-day, cauſed the ſea to ſwell to ſuch a height, as to drive on ſhore the pinnace of the Eſperance, after having overſet it upon one of the ſailors, who could not be extricated in leſs than a ſpace of ſeveral minutes. He was already ſuffocated to a great degree; but the means uſually employed in theſe caſes proved ſucceſsful in reſtoring him to animation.

Whilſt I here expreſs my gratitude to the garriſon of St. Croix, for the alacrity with which they haſtened to the relief of this unfortunate ſailor; I cannot paſs over in ſilence a piece of knavery committed upon this occaſion by ſome of the natives.

Whilſt we were adminiſtering our aſſiſtance to this man, we had hung up his clothes to dry, little ſuſpecting what ſhould happen. Some of the inhabitants of the town, perhaps conceiving him already dead, thought fit to appropriate his clothes to the uſe of the living: they were accordingly carried off, and all purſuit after the robbers was in vain.

Citizens Riche and Blavier, engaged in the ſtudy of natural hiſtory, had undertaken a journey to the peak the day after we had ſet out upon ours; but they did not ſucceed in reaching the ſummit; for whilſt they were ſtill at a conſiderable diſtance from it, their lungs being unable to accommodate themſelves to the rarefied atmoſphere, they were ſeized with a ſpitting of blood, which obliged them to relinquiſh their enterprize.

The following days were employed by us in viſiting the environs of St. Croix, where the country is in general very barren.

The town is very thinly peopled, even in proportion to the ſmallneſs of its extent; though the harbour here is more frequented than any other in the iſland. The Spaniards have introduced here their own manner

manner of building. The diſtribution of the internal part of the houſes is the ſame with that which they practiſe in Europe, without any of thoſe modifications which the difference of the climate requires.

The governor-general of the Canary-iſlands uſually reſides at St. Croix.

There are ſeveral convents of monks and nuns in this place. One of the parochial churches here is equally remarkable for the taſteleſs profuſion with which the gilding is laviſhed upon it, and the bad choice of its paintings.

In the market-place there is a fine fountain, the water of which is conveyed from a great diſtance by wooden pipes through the mountains. The ſtreets are ill-paved; moſt of the windows are without glaſs-panes, lattices being uſed inſtead of them, which the women very frequently open, when curioſity, or any other motive, prompts them to let themſelves be ſeen.

Women of condition dreſs after the French faſhion; thoſe of the lower ranks cover their ſhoulders with a piece of coarſe woollen ſtuff, which forms a ſort of cloak very incommodious in this hot climate; broad-brimmed hats of felt ſhelter their faces from the rays of the ſun; intermarriages with the natives render their complexions darker than thoſe of their countrywomen; and their features are upon the whole rather diſagreeable.

The multiplicity of religious obſervances practiſed by the inhabitants were not ſufficient to prevent the women from going, with their chaplets in their hands, to meet our ſailors, whenever they came on ſhore, ſome of whom have had to repent for a long time their having been ſeduced by ſuch a ſuperabundance of attractions.

The wine of Teneriffe, which, as I have already obſerved, is very heady, was likely to have been the cauſe of very fatal conſequences to one of our ſailors, who, in a fit of intoxication, committed a very heinous offence upon a ſentinel. The French Conſul, however, made uſe of his intereſt with the officer who had the command during the abſence of the Governor-general, ſo as to prevent any cognizance being taken of the

matter. The diſcipline obſerved on board the Engliſh ſhips effectually ſecures them from any of theſe diſagreeable occurrences.

The Scorpion ſloop of war, of ſixteen guns and one hundred men, commanded by captain Benjamin Hallowell, had caſt anchor in the roads on the 18th, conſorted by a ſmall cutter. They had ſailed from Madeira five days before, where they had left a veſſel of fifty guns, which was expected ſoon to arrive at Teneriffe. Commodore Englefield who commanded it, had alſo the general command of this ſmall armament, which was deſtined for the coaſt of Africa. Theſe officers, aware of the danger to which ſailors are expoſed whilſt they remain on ſhore, kept them as much as poſſible on board; and never ſuffered them to quit the ſhip but when the exigences of the armament required it. The commodore was reſolved to keep ſtrictly to this regulation, during the whole time that he ſhould be ſtationed on the coaſt of Africa.

The variation of the needle was found by an average of ſixteen obſervations taken on board, fourteen of the azimuth and two of the ortive amplitude, to be $8^{\circ}\ 7'\ 7''$ E.

The reſult of two obſervations taken by Citizen Bertrand, one of the aſtronomers to the expedition, on the terrace of a houſe in the town, gave $21^{\circ}\ 33'$ E.

The obſervations taken on board appeared more to be confided in than the others, as they agreed with the progreſſive diminution of the variation which we had obſerved ſince our departure from Breſt, and with the obſervations that had been taken long ſince by different other navigators.

The dip of the needle was now at $62^{\circ}\ 25'$. The ſame needle had pointed $71^{\circ}\ 30'$ at Breſt, and $72^{\circ}\ 56'$ at Paris.

The place where we lay at anchor in the road of Teneriffe was $28^{\circ}\ 29'\ 35''$ N. lat. $18'\ 86'$ E. long.

The thermometer and barometer, obſerved on board towards noon, varied very little during our ſtay in this place. The former never roſe above 20° two tenths, nor the latter above 28 inches two lines.

The ſtation of St. Croix is a very excellent one, on account of the plentiful

plentiful ſupply which it affords of all ſorts of European kitchen-vegetables, cabbages excepted, which, though very ſmall, are ſold at an exorbitantly high price. Moſt of the orchard-fruits of Europe are likewiſe to be met with here, and the ſame domeſtic animals as in the ports of France.

Experience had taught us that the ſheep of this iſland do not bear confinement on board ſo well as ours. The pure air which they have been accuſtomed to breathe on the mountains where they feed, renders them the more ſuſceptible of injury from the impure air between-decks.

Teneriffe alſo affords great abundance of dried fiſh. They particularly carry on an extenſive traffic with the ſpecies termed *bonite*.

Thoſe parts of the iſland upon which the labour of cultivation has been beſtowed, are very fertile, as is generally the caſe in volcanic iſlands. The internal heat of the earth which forms their baſis, exhales towards the ſurface of the ground a portion of the rain-water which they have imbibed, which produces a remarkably luxuriant vegetation.

On the other hand the too ſlow decompoſition of ſome of theſe volcanic ſtones, and the extreme dryneſs of ſome of the mountains, render many parts of the iſland unfit for cultivation. The action of the fire to which they have been expoſed at different periods after long intervals, as is atteſted by hiſtorical records, together with the ſhelter which they receive from the plants peculiar to thoſe ſituations, retarding in many places that gradual decompoſition which would otherwiſe have taken place, had they been left entirely bare.

No volcanic eruption had been known in this iſland, ſince that which broke out ninety two years ago, till in the month of May, 1796, a new eruption took place on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the peak, as I was informed by Citizen Gicquel, officer of marines, who ſpent ſome time at St. Croix on his return in the frigate La Régénérée from the Iſle de France.

I ſhall inſert the account which I received of this event from Citizen le Gros, Conſul of the French Republic.

" On the 21ſt day of May, 1796, the inhabitants of St. Croix heard ſome hollow reiterated ſounds, very like the diſtant report of cannon; in the

the night-time they felt a ſlight trembling of the earth, and on the following morning a volcano was obſerved to have broken out on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the peak. During the firſt days after its eruption, it appeared to have fifteen mouths, their number was ſoon reduced to twelve, and at the end of a month only two were to be ſeen, which threw out with their lava large maſſes of rock, that often preſerved their line of projection for a ſpace of fifteen ſeconds before they fell to the ground."

Before our arrival at Teneriffe our veſſels had been ſo encumbered with their ſtores, that we ſcarcely knew how to diſpoſe of our crew.

CHAP. II.

We depart from Teneriffe, and ſet ſail for the Cape of Good Hope—Obſervations—Splendid Appearance of the Surface of the Sea, produced by phoſphoric Light—The moſt general Cauſe of the Phoſphoreſcence of the Sea-water aſcertained—Four of our Sheep which we had brought from Teneriffe are thrown into the Sea—Moderate Temperature of the Atmoſphere near the Line—The Variation of the Compaſs greater on the South than on the North Side of the Equator—Eaſy Method of rendering ſtagnated Water freſh.—Thick Fog, which cauſes the Mercury in the Barometer to riſe—Lunar Rainbow—Arrival at the Cape of Good Hope.

A VERY high ſwell of the ſea had prevented us almoſt two days from getting our proviſions on board. We were not ready to ſet ſail till the 23d of October.

We endeavoured at the firſt dawn to get under way. All our boats had been taken on board the preceding day as ſoon as we had unmoored; as we wiſhed to take advantage of the land-wind, which blows here almoſt every morning. It was likewiſe neceſſary that we ſhould put out to

ſea

ſea before the flood-tide, which was expected to ſet in about half an hour after five.

We held by a cable to the Engliſh corvette. I cannot omit this opportunity of commending the polite behaviour of the Engliſh captain, who gave us, in the moſt obliging manner, every aſſiſtance that we ſtood in need of to enable us to get under way. Our Commander on his part had likewiſe done him every ſervice in his power, when he came to anchor in the roads a few days after our arrival. One of the anchors of the Engliſh ſloop helped us to heave down, and having ſpread our ſails, we ſteered off from the coaſt under a ſlight breeze, which did not continue long enough for the Eſperance to take advantage of it, although ſhe had unfurled her ſails a few minutes after our veſſel. Carried away by the flood, the force of which had not at firſt been perceived, ſhe was obliged to caſt a ſmall anchor, by which ſhe hauled, in order to keep off from the coaſt while ſhe endeavoured to ſtand clear of the veſſels about her.

At half after nine o'clock ſhe ſtood towards us. We then directed our courſe S. S. E.

At noon we were in 28° 5′ 40″ N. lat. 18° 36′ 40″ E. long. At this ſpot we ſet the peak of Teneriffe E. 28° N. and the eaſtern point of the iſland of Canary E. 24° S.

We then ſteered, about one o'clock in the afternoon, S. E. S. with a view to paſs between the Cape Verd iſlands and the main land. We had a pretty freſh eaſt breeze.

About ſix in the evening the iſland Gomere bore N. 38° E.

On the 26th, the Eſperance told us her longitude, after having enquired to know ours. The great difference between the longitude of our reckoning, and that taken by obſervation, threw us into ſome uncertainty, which induced us to bear down two rhomb-lines ſtarboard from our former S. E. S. courſe; but ſubſequent obſervations determined us to reſume our firſt direction. The weather was very fine, and we had nothing to fear from approaching the African coaſt: beſides, we knew from our ſoundings that it was many leagues diſtant.

On the following morning we were out of ſight of land, which convinced

vinced us that the obſervations taken on board the Eſperance were erroneous.

We croſſed the Tropic of Cancer about one o'clock in the afternoon, in 20° E. long. The barometer indicated 28 inches 2 4-5ths lines.

The firſt fiſh that would bite at the hook of our fiſhermen, was a very fine dorado *(coryphæna hyppurus)*. This was ſufficient to put the whole crew in motion; but the fiſherman had the mortification of finding only a part of its gills upon his hook, as he had drawn the line too haſtily.

Since our departure from Teneriffe the wind had blown pretty ſteadily from the N. E. point.

A ſwallow of the common ſpecies *(hirundo ruſtica)*, undoubtedly lately come from Europe, followed us for ſome time, without lighting upon the veſſel; but ſoon directed its flight right towards the African coaſt, where it was ſure of finding the inſects on which it feeds. We were now about 28° N. lat. 22° 30′ E. long.

As there was very little wind, we obſerved a great number of the *meduſa caravela* floating upon the ſurface of the water. This plant ſhould not be touched unguardedly, as, like many other kinds of ſea-nettles, it raiſes bliſters upon the hand, that afterwards become very painful.

The ſpecies of remora, known by the name of *echineis remora*, generally follows the ſhark, as it finds ſufficient nouriſhment in the excrements of that voracious fiſh. It does not, however, attach itſelf ſo excluſively to the ſhark as not to follow other large fiſhes alſo, and even veſſels, to which it fixes itſelf when it is fatigued with ſwimming.

In the night we obſerved that our veſſel was followed by a large ſhoal of dorados. As they ſwam much faſter than we ſailed, they often moved in a circular courſe round our veſſel with incredible ſwiftneſs. Although the night was very dark, it was eaſy to follow them with the eye, as they leave a luminous track behind them. This phoſphoric light, produced in the agitated water of the ſea, appears the more brilliant in proportion to the darkneſs of the night, and the velocity with which the fiſhes move; ſo that we were able to diſcern their track very diſtinctly, although they ſwam ſeveral feet below the ſurface of the water.

We

We were now in thoſe ſeas that abound with voracious fiſhes, ſuch as the *bonito*, the *tunny*, and others of the ſame claſs, which find plenty of food amongſt the different ſpecies of fiſh on which they prey; the principal of which is the flying-fiſh (*exocoetus volitans*, Linn.). The bonitos that followed us were eaſily caught by our fiſhermen, though they uſed no other bait than a bunch of feathers, bound up ſo as to reſemble a flying-fiſh, within which the hook was concealed.

We had been almoſt becalmed for ſome time, but the regular winds began to recover their force. They were again interrupted on the 3d of November by a ſtorm, which continued during the whole night; the next morning they blew as on the preceding days. On the 6th they left us at 9° 6′ N. lat. 21° E. long.

The heat was now exceſſive, though the thermometer was only 23° above 0 of Reaumur's ſcale.

A bird, called by Buffon *goeland noir* (*larus marinus*, Linn.), having lighted upon one of the yards, eſcaped from a ſailor, who had climbed up the maſt, in the very inſtant when he was about to ſeize it.

A prodigious number of bonitos followed us day and night; and it was a matter of great aſtoniſhment to us, that they were able to keep up with us ſo long without taking any reſt.

The *motteux* of Buffon (*motacilla amanthe*, Linn.), fatigued with its long flight over the ſea, lighted upon our veſſel, and ſuffered itſelf to be taken.

We were becalmed for ſeventeen days in lat. 5° N. We afterwards had ſtorms, followed by ſqualls, that varied from E. N. E. to S. S. W. having veered round by ſouth.

The tempeſt-bird (*procellaria pelagica*, Linn.) is not ſo ſure an indication of a ſtorm, but that its appearance is often followed by a calm of ſeveral days duration. It was a pleaſing ſight to obſerve theſe little birds flying cloſe to the ſtern of our veſſel, in queſt of their food, which they find upon the ſurface of the ocean.

We were mortified to find that the vegetables and fruits, which we had bought at Teneriffe, did not keep, as their corruption was greatly

accelerated by the heat and moiſture that prevails during the calms of this zone. We had reaſon to believe that as they had been gathered in a very hot and dry climate, they would have kept much better than thoſe of Europe.

A ſmall ſhark (*ſqualus carcharias*, Linn.) fell a victim to his voraciouſneſs. As ſoon as they had hauled him on deck, he was immediately cut in pieces, and every one had his ſhare. The ſhark however is very poor food; for beſides the natural abhorrence which the fleſh of an animal that devours human bodies muſt excite, it is very difficult of digeſtion: but at ſea we cannot chooſe our diſhes, and freſh proviſions are always preferable to ſalted.

I found attached to the higher orifice of his ſtomach a number of worms of the genus *doris* of Linnæus. They were about an inch and a half in length, and did not eaſily let go their hold, although the ſhark was dead. I obſerved them now and then ſhoot out the two *tentacula* that belong to the characteriſtics of this genus.

The ſituation of the mouth of the ſhark under his long upper jaw, obliges him to turn himſelf almoſt round upon his back in order to ſeize any object above him; ſo that his white belly, which the tranſparency of the ſea-water renders diſtinguiſhable even at a great depth below the ſurface, points out to the fiſherman the exact moment when he ought to draw his line, in order to faſten this voracious fiſh to his hook.

Nature has amply provided it with the means of ſecuring its prey; for beſides ſeveral rows of teeth formed in the manner moſt adapted for penetrating the hardeſt bodies, the internal part of the mouth is likewiſe furniſhed with various aſperities that ſerve to prevent the egreſs of any ſubſtance that it has laid hold of.

Had we been trading to India, we ſhould not have failed to collect a quantity of the fins of this fiſh, as they are in great requeſt amongſt the Chineſe, who believe them to be a very powerful aphrodiſiac.

When the air was calm the heat was extremely oppreſſive: the thermometer however ſtood no higher than 23°; although we were not more than 9° north of the equator. Our longitude was 20° 50′ eaſt. It appears

pears that in theſe parts the thermometer affords a very inadequate ſtandard of the ſenſible heat of the atmoſphere; for though it indicated ſeveral degrees lower than what we frequently experience in the warm ſummer weather of Europe, the heat threw us into a moſt profuſe perſpiration, which gave riſe to very troubleſome effervеſcences of the blood.

Between the tropics, the mercury in the barometer ſtands at a very uniform height. We never obſerved it to vary more than an inch and a half, more or leſs. It generally ſtood at 28 inches 2 lines, although the atmoſphere was often agitated by violent ſtorms, which being generated in the interior of Africa, from the coaſt of which we were not more than about 300,000 toiſes diſtant, were brought over to us by winds from N. E. and E. N. E.

We here caught the fiſh known among the ichthyologiſts by the name of *balliſtes verrucoſus*. A great number of a ſmall ſpecies of whales (*ſouffleurs*) ſwam about our ſhips, followed in their tardy courſe by ſharks which fed upon their excrements.

A ſquall from the S. E. gave us intimation of the gales from the ſame quarter, that prevailed in the diſtant regions under the equator; though they blow there generally from the N. E. during this ſeaſon, when the ſun remains almoſt two months within the tropic of capricorn.

A ſhark that had been preceded by a number of the fiſhes called *pilots* (*gaſteroſteus ductor*, Linn.), was caught by our ſailors. Some remoras, that thought themſelves in ſafety as long as they remained fixed to the body of the ſhark, kept their hold ſtill for a conſiderable time after the fiſh had been brought upon deck.

As the weather was exceſſively hot, and the ſea very tranquil, Piron and Saint-Agnan, unable to reſiſt their deſire of cooling themſelves by bathing, plunged themſelves a few hours afterwards into the ſea, at the hazard of becoming the prey of another ſhark.

It had remained calm almoſt the whole day; but about eight in the evening the ſkies were covered to the ſouth-eaſt with thick clouds, that portended a violent ſtorm. The night was very dark; and ſoon a luminous column of immenſe height was ſeen to deſcend from theſe clouds,

and illumine the ſurface of the water. The ſcintillation of the ſea was for ſome time interrupted by ſeveral intervals, during which it was quite dark; when all of a ſudden the whole ſurface of the ſea appeared covered with a ſheet of fire, extending in our direction. This ſheet was puſhed along by a very high gale, which raiſed the waves to a great pitch; and we ſaw ourſelves ſurrounded with a ſea of flames, which afforded one of the moſt brilliant ſpectacles in nature. This phenomenon very ſoon diſappeared; but the ſea appeared during the whole night much more luminous than uſual wherever it was agitated, particularly at the wake of the ſhip and the top of the waves.

The force of the gale had obliged us to ſtrike our top-ſails, and even to bear down, for fear of being taken a-back.

The heat had been very oppreſſive during the whole day. We were now ſailing off the immenſe gulph formed by the coaſts of upper Guinea, the ſhores of which extend almoſt 1,500,000 toiſes to the eaſtward.

The ſea is much more phoſphoric in the vicinity of the coaſts ſituated between the tropics, than any where elſe, becauſe thoſe animals, upon which its phoſphoreſcence depends, abound there much more than in any other part of the ocean: a fact, which I have had opportunity of remarking in parts of the ocean very diſtant from each other. I ſhall enter into ſome inveſtigation of this phenomenon.

As we had this gulph under our lee, the currents had carried over to us many of the luminous ſubſtances with which it abounds; but it required the concurrence of another circumſtance in order to produce ſo vivid a light as we witneſſed. The clouds that hung over the quarter from whence the wind aroſe, had imparted to the atmoſphere a ſuperabundance of electricity, which was one of the principal agents in producing the luminoſity of the water.

The electric ſtate of the atmoſphere was proved to me by the unuſual repulſion between the two balls of my electrometer.

A ſlight breeze from the ſouth-eaſt led us to hope that we ſhould ſoon be delivered from the calms, that prevail to a greater extent in theſe ſituations than in any other part of the ocean. Theſe differences are particularly

cularly obſervable upon a voyage to India, and appear to depend chiefly upon the vicinity of the African coaſt, to which ſhips, ſailing from Europe to the Cape, approach much nearer, than thoſe which ſail from the Cape to Europe: thus the former voyages generally require a longer ſpace of time to be accompliſhed than the latter.

Many able ſeamen think it adviſable to croſs the Line much further to the eaſtward than is commonly done.

The calms which prevail northward of the equator depend upon the configuration of the African coaſt, which projects, at the diſtance of a few degrees from the Line, nearly 1,500,000 toiſes eaſtward; whilſt the great diſtance at which one ſails from the coaſt, after having croſſed the equator, prevents the winds, generally prevalent in this part of the ocean, from being modified by the land breezes.

I had kept ſome bottles of the ſea-water, which I had collected the night before, during its phoſphoreſcence, for the purpoſe of examining the ſmall luminous ſubſtances which occaſion this phenomenon. Having incloſed ſome of this water in a vial, I agitated it in the dark, and preſently obſerved luminous globules ariſing within it, which appeared perfectly ſimilar to thoſe that are ſeen in the agitated water of the ocean. I tried the ſimple experiment of ſeparating theſe particles from the water, in order to learn whether it would ſtill retain its phoſphoreſcent quality. Upon filtrating it, by means of a piece of blotting-paper, a number of minute tranſparent particles, gelatinous in their conſiſtence, and of a globular form, were left upon the filtre. The water had now entirely loſt its phoſphoreſcent quality, which I again reſtored to it by mixing it with thoſe particles. If theſe ſmall animalcula be expoſed for any conſiderable time to the air, they loſe their phoſphoreſcent properties.

I have frequently repeated the ſame experiment upon water collected in different parts of the ocean, and have uniformly found it to contain the ſame ſort of animalcula, which I therefore conſider to be the principal cauſe of the phoſphoreſcence of the ſea. Other ſubſtances, however, poſſeſs likewiſe the property of giving this appearance to the ſea; for many ſpecies of the crab, and other marine inſects of conſiderable bulk,

bulk, ſometimes aſcend from its bottom, and give a luminous appearance to the ſurface. I have ſeen ſome of theſe phoſphoric animals of more than half a foot in length, but they were always accompanied by the ſmall animalcula above mentioned.

We were informed to-day that they had thrown into the ſea, from on board the Eſperance, four of the ſheep they had brought with them from Teneriffe, becauſe ſome perſons had imagined that they had obſerved upon them ſymptoms of that diſeaſe which our nation is accuſed of having imported into Europe, from America. The monks of the iſland from whence they had brought the ſheep, had to ſuffer many ſevere ſarcaſms upon this occaſion; though I believe them to have been deſtitute of foundation; for I have little doubt, that if the animals had been ſubjected to a more accurate examination, the crew would not have been deprived of ſo conſiderable a part of their live ſtock.

Breezes from the S. S. E., which began to blow on the 21ſt of November, we being in lat. 4° 31′ long. 18° 36′ W. at length put an end to the calms, which at this period of the year are generally experienced ſeveral degrees further to the ſouth, before one arrives at the track of the regular winds.

The bird known among ornithologiſts by the name of *pelecanus aquilus* excited our admiration. We obſerved two of them who, whilſt they hovered at an immenſe height, eſpied their prey in the water, expecting the moment when it ſhould appear near enough to the ſurface for them to dart down and ſeize it.

The reaſon why theſe birds hover at ſuch a prodigious height above the ocean, is, undoubtedly, that they may take in a more extenſive view of its ſurface; but it is aſtoniſhing that they are able at that diſtance to perceive the ſmall fiſhes upon which they generally feed. It is a ſubject well worthy to be inveſtigated by natural philoſophers, whether this piercing viſion depends more upon the ſenſibility of the retina, or (as I rather ſuppoſe it does), upon the diſpoſition of the humours of their eye.

The pelican is known to be a great deſtroyer of the flying-fiſh. As ſoon as it eſpies one of theſe fiſhes, it deſcends from the more elevated regions

regions of the atmoſphere, and remains hovering about fifty toiſes above the ſurface of the water, in order to ſeize its prey whenever it quits the ſea. All the motions of the pelican are conducted with admirable dexterity: it does not dart head foremoſt, like moſt other birds that ſeek their food in the water; but placing its feet and neck horizontally and level with each other, it ſtrikes the air above it with its pinions, and then laying them croſsways upon its back, ſo as to afford the leaſt poſſible reſiſtance to the atmoſphere, darts down upon its prey, and ſeizes it almoſt the inſtant it has left the water.

We all of us pitied the poor flying-fiſh when we obſerved the aſtoniſhing ſkill of its enemy, which very ſeldom miſſes its aim. As the flying-fiſh raiſes itſelf but to a very ſmall diſtance from the ſurface of the ſea, the pelican would run the riſk of falling into the water, did it not poſſeſs the art of breaking its fall by ſuddenly expanding its wings, ſo as to be immediately able to mount again in queſt of another victim.

Though nature has given the flying-fiſh the power of living both in the water and in the air, it is very difficult for them to eſcape from their numerous enemies. If they evade the purſuit of the bonitos and dorados, by quitting the water, the pelican awaits them in the air. Some of them, reduced to this dilemma, were obliged to light upon our veſſel.

I found in the ſtomachs of ſeveral bonitos a number of worms, that ought to be claſſed among the genus *faſciola* of Linnæus, though their inferior extremity, which is almoſt cylindrical, has a very diſtinguiſhable bulb. They are about four lines in length, and terminate in a tube which compoſes about half their dimenſions.

The winds from the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt continued to blow with ſuch obſtinacy, that we were not able to croſs the Line till in the night of the 28th, about eleven o'clock, in 26° E. long. though our deſign had been to croſs it about eight or ten degrees farther eaſtward.

Theſe ſouth and ſouth-eaſt winds are not common in theſe latitudes at this time of the year; for the ſun being already conſiderably advanced in the Tropic of Capricorn, the regular winds generally veer round to the eaſt. The calms, in conſequence of which we had got every day 6 or 8′ further

further northward, and the gales from the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt, were the cauſes of our being ſo long detained by theſe winds.

Near as we were to the Equator, the thermometer, as obſerved for the laſt eight days, had not ſtood higher than 21 or 22°. It was a matter of ſurpriſe to us, that being ſo near the Line, the thermometer did not indicate a higher degree of heat; but beſides general cauſes, ſuch as the abſorption of the rays of the ſun by the water of the ocean, and the comparatively inferior denſity of the water, together with the evaporation that takes place from it, which prevent an equal degree of heat being communicated to the atmoſphere with what it acquires from the land, we had for ſeveral days had a ſlight breeze which contributed not a little to cool the air.

The ſailors have a cuſtom of ducking perſons who croſs the Line for the firſt time, with the ſea-water. This operation is performed by pouring ſeveral pails of water over their heads; and is frequently conducted in ſuch a manner, as to afford a great deal of merriment to thoſe who know themſelves exempted from being the ſubjects of it. One of the ſailors, who calls himſelf the Good Man of the Line, lets himſelf down from the main-top, with a large beard of tow faſtened to his chin, and preſides at this nautical diverſion.

Our Commander, apprehenſive that this ſort of cold bathing might not agree very well with ſome of us, forbade its being performed upon any of the paſſengers.

On the 29th of November, Beaumé's aërometer for ſalts gave me 3° 4-5ths. We were then half a degree ſouth of the Line.

The currents carried us ſomewhat eaſtward of our former courſe. The principal cauſe of the different currents in the wide ocean is known to ariſe from the action of the winds. We had every reaſon to expect a long paſſage. The Eſperance, however, kept her luff much better than our veſſel. We were apprehenſive leſt our want of water might put us under the neceſſity of ſteering for the coaſt of Brazil. This circumſtance would have been the more embarraſſing to us, as it would have deranged the whole plan of our expedition; for the inveſtigations we intended to make

make in ſeveral of the countries that we were about to viſit, were to be determined by the ſeaſon of the year.

On the 17th of December we croſſed the Tropic of Capricorn, in 28° W. long.

On board the Eſperance they often caught more than a hundred bonitoes in the courſe of a day, whilſt the moſt dexterous fiſhermen in our veſſel never took more than ten in the ſame ſpace of time, and very ſeldom as many. It was however a matter of great conſequence to the health of the crew, that they ſhould be ſupplied with freſh proviſions.

On the 18th of December we were in lat. 25° 20′ S. and long. 28° 42′ W. when the thermometer obſerved at noon indicated only 19° above 0, although the ſun was very near our zenith: before ſun-riſe it had been 17½°. In the night-time the cold had been ſo conſiderable as to oblige our ſailors to take to their woollen clothes.

We had thought ourſelves ſure of meeting with eaſterly gales as we approached the Brazilian coaſt: they, however, blew from the eaſt; but having drawn aft, we were enabled to keep our ſails pretty full for the ſpace of a fortnight, till we were in 28° S. lat. and 24° W. long.

We might have expected in this latitude to meet with favourable winds for ſteering towards the Cape of Good Hope; but all the variation that took place was ſtill more to our diſadvantage.

On the 28th of December we had ſtill S. E. winds, though we were already beyond 29½° S. lat. The heat of the ſun having been for ſeveral months at its greateſt height in this hemiſphere, had changed the direction of the regular winds.

The length of our paſſage had reduced our allowance of water to one bottle a day.

As ſoon as the winds had veered from N. E. to N. the currents, which bore till then to the eaſt, became ſcarcely perceptible.

Though we were at ſo great a diſtance from the Cape of Good Hope, we obſerved a great number of albatroſſes *(diomedea exulans.)*

It is a remarkable circumſtance, that the variation of the magnetic needle is much greater to the ſouth of the Line, than it is to the north;

for between 14° N. lat. and the Equator, in the ſpace contained between 23° and 26° W. long. the difference had not been more than 3°, or from 14° to 11°; whilſt in the ſame extent of ſouth latitude, between 26° and 30° W. long. the compaſs varied eight degrees to the eaſt, or from 11° to 3°. Might not the vicinity of the coaſt of Brazil be one of the principal cauſes of this difference?

The ſmalleſt variation obſerved was that of 1° 50′, in 25° S. lat. and 29° W. long. It cannot be doubted that the change of ſituation with reſpect to longitude has a much greater influence upon the variation of the needle, than change of latitude. The variation increaſed ſenſibly in proportion as we advanced farther eaſtward.

One of our officers who was taking the diſtances between the ſun and moon, in a very incommodious ſituation, with a copper ſextant made by Dollond, the radius of which was a foot in length, diſcovered a cauſe productive of error in the calculations, which one ſhould hardly have ſuſpected. The radii of this inſtrument, though very heavy, were ſtill ſo ſlender as to bend when it was preſſed with any degree of force againſt the breaſt, whereby the parallelifm of the ſpecula was deranged. The ſame effect does not take place with ſextants made of wood, for their radii, being much ſtronger than thoſe of copper, do not yield to that degree of preſſure which bends the others.

This ſource of error affords an additional reaſon why mariners ought to give the preference to the circle of reflexion, invented by Citizen Borda. The facility with which any errors that may ariſe from the graduation, are rectified by croſs obſervations, in the uſe of this inſtrument, gives it a very great ſuperiority over all others.

I regret that this valuable inſtrument, though ſo eaſy in its application, is not more generally in uſe. Each of our officers poſſeſſed one of them, and during the courſe of the expedition every one learnt to uſe it with certainty.

With a little practice an obſerver may take the longitude within 10, or 15,000 toiſes; and there is reaſon to believe, that when the lunar tables ſhall have attained a greater degree of perfection, the obſervations will approximate ſtill nearer to the truth.

Though

Though the plants which I had collected at Teneriffe were very dry when we ſailed from that iſland, they were become much damaged by the moiſture which they had imbibed, during the time that we were between the Tropics, particularly at the lower part of the leaves, where the abſorbent veſſels of the plant are known to abound more than in any other of its parts.

The water held in a ſtate of ſolution by the atmoſphere, in conſequence of the heat which it acquires from the perpendicular rays of the ſun, is ſo much greater in quantity than what it can retain in ſituations not expoſed to an equal degree of heat, that every thing that is not expoſed to the direct rays of the ſun, becomes covered with a great degree of moiſture; ſo that it is very difficult to preſerve inſtruments of iron, or even of the moſt highly poliſhed ſteel, from the ruſt.

During the whole period of time that we were ſailing round the Tropics, the barometer had not ſtood higher than 28 inches 4 lines, nor lower than 28 inches 1 1-10th lines.

We knew very well that our proviſion of water could not retain its freſhneſs in the extreme heat of this climate; but one ſhould hardly have imagined, that whilſt we had means on board of reſtoring its purity, they ſhould not have been put effectually in practice, before diſtributing to the crew their daily allowance.

Water that is kept for a long time on board, undergoes the ſame ſort of decompoſition which takes place in ſtagnant pools; and this proceſs is conſiderably accelerated by the influence of a hot climate. A great quantity of inflammable air is then diſengaged from it; ſo that a perſon who goes into the hold where it is ſtowed, runs the hazard of being ſuffocated. This, however, is an accident that very rarely happens, as a part of the noxious vapours are diſcharged by the paſſage leading into the hold. Nevertheleſs, theſe vapours frequently give riſe to nervous fevers amongſt the crew, the malignity of which, is in proportion to the heat by which the decompoſition of the water is effected.

As this *gas*, the ſpecific gravity which was firſt determined by Prieſtley, is conſiderably lighter than atmoſpherical air, and has likewiſe very

little attraction for the water; it is very eaſily ſeparated, ſo as to reſtore water to its former purity; nothing more being neceſſary than to agitate the fluid for the ſpace of a quarter of an hour.

We had a machine on board which was perfectly adapted to this purpoſe. It conſiſted of a large bucket, about five cubic feet in capacity, which being filled to about two-thirds with water, four large flat pieces of iron were turned round in the middle of the veſſel, by means of a handle and balance-wheel. By this operation the water in the bucket was violently agitated, and whilſt the inflammable air, with which it had been impregnated, was diſengaged, it abſorbed a quantity of pure air from the atmoſphere, to ſupply the place of that which it had loſt; ſo that, putrid as it had been before, it ſoon recovered its original freſhneſs.

This proceſs, ſo eaſy in its execution, affords a ſatisfactory anſwer to the many enquiries that have been made concerning the means employed by mariners to render water potable, after it has loſt this quality by being kept long in the ſhip.

It will ſcarcely be credited, that though we were able to purify the water according to the ſimple method juſt deſcribed, that which was diſtributed in the veſſel often ſtunk nearly as much as when it was firſt brought out of the hold. The cauſe of this neglect aroſe from the circumſtance, that the officer, who had the charge of inſpecting the operation, uſually committed it to one of the ſailors, who, ſoon tired with turning the handle, delivered it out before it had become potable. It was very juſtly obſerved on board, that it would have been much better had this charge been committed to the ſurgeon, as the health of the crew depended ſo much upon its being well performed. It was nevertheleſs left in the hands of the officer of the watch.

On the 29th of December, the ſky being very clear, the thermometer indicated 17° 8-10ths, and the barometer 28 inches 39-10ths lines; when a breeze ſuddenly ſpringing up from N. N. E. brought with it a thick fog, which concealed the ſun from our view for the ſpace of a quarter of an hour. It is very remarkable that the mercury in the barometer, inſtead of falling in conſequence of this change of weather, ſtood a line

and

and a half higher than before, during the whole time that the fog continued. I dare not hazard any conjecture of my own in order to account for this phenomenon, which will appear the more aſtoniſhing to perſons converſant in natural philoſophy, as this circumſtance ought to have diminiſhed the elaſticity of the air inſtead of augmenting it: beſides, there was no reaſon to believe that the fog was occaſioned by the exploſion of any volcano.

On the 3d of January we enjoyed the ſpectacle of a lunar rainbow. This planet was encompaſſed, at ten o'clock in the evening, with two concentric circles, that preſented all the colours of the ſolar rainbow in reverſed order. The largeſt of the circles did not occupy more than five degrees in the ſky.

As this phenomenon, produced by the decompoſition of the rays of the moon, appeared between the planet and us, the priſmatical colours naturally preſented themſelves in an order the reverſe of what takes place in the ſolar rainbow; becauſe in the latter caſe the ſpectator is ſituated between the rainbow and the ſun. Thus the ſmaller circle was terminated at its interior margin by the red colour, and at its exterior by the violet; whilſt the largeſt exhibited the red at its exterior, and the violet at its interior.

We were then in lat. 32° 42′ S. long. 7° E.

On the 7th of January we paſſed under the meridian of Paris, in 33° S. lat.

Having plunged the aërometer of Beaumé in the ſea-water, in order to determine its ſpecific gravity, it indicated 3° 4-5ths. I had obtained the ſame reſult from a ſimilar experiment which I made near the Equator. Hence it appears that the ſaltneſs of the ſea does not perceptibly vary in different parts of the ocean, though very diſtant from each other, and heated to very different degrees of temperature by the rays of the ſun.

On the 9th, we began to exerciſe the crews of both ſhips in ſhooting at a mark. A prize of ſmall value was the reward of thoſe who hit an object fixed to one of the fore-ſail booms. We were pleaſed to obſerve that moſt of our men took very good aim, though they had never been accuſtomed

accuſtomed to the uſe of fire-arms. It was a matter of conſequence, in an expedition like ours, in the courſe of which we might ſometimes be under the neceſſity of defending ourſelves againſt the attempts of the ſavages, that every one of our company ſhould underſtand the uſe of ſuch arms as we had on board.

The captain of the Eſperance having ordered an half of a very fine tunny to be tied to a buoy and thrown into the water, as a preſent to our Commander; it did not float near enough to our veſſel to enable us to take it up, when one of the ſailors plunged into the ſea in order to ſwim after it, although it was known that a ſhark had been caught that very morning by the crew of the Eſperance, and the calmneſs of the weather afforded an additional ground of apprehenſion, leſt one of our beſt ſeamen might fall a prey to another of theſe animals.

Notwithſtanding we had already reached the thirty-third degree of ſouth lat., being in 5° E. long., the bonitos ſtill continued to follow us in as numerous ſhoals as ever; though they are ſeldom known to abound at ſo high a degree of latitude. The north winds were probably the occaſion of their leaving their uſual haunts.

I muſt do the crew of our ſhips the juſtice to remark, that if they were leſs ſkilled in fiſhing than the crew of the Eſperance, they alſo laboured under certain diſadvantages which the others did not. It was the buſineſs of the boatſwain to furniſh the ſailors with lines, which ours diſtributed throughout the whole expedition with ſo much parſimony, that the ſailors loſt all their inclination for this occupation. The inſpecting officer ought to have appriſed him of the pernicious conſequences reſulting from this miſtaken piece of economy; but he neglected to do it.

The animal known by the name of *meduſa velella*, was induced, by the tranquil ſtate of the ſea, to riſe to the ſurface of the water, where we obſerved large numbers of this ſpecies. They were preciſely ſimilar to thoſe which I have often met with in the Mediterranean, where the ſailors conſider them very delicious eating.

The ſucceſs of our expedition depended very much upon the ſhips being ſuch as did not water; we had, however, ſcarcely left the roads of Breſt, when

when we were obliged to pump the veſſels. As our ſhip made three-fourths of an inch water every hour, we were under the neceſſity of pumping it twice every day. This precaution was the more indiſpenſable, as the water had already attacked our ſalt proviſions, the preſervation of which was an object of the greateſt importance on a voyage like ours. Very fortunately, that which got into the hold did not penetrate far.

The ſpace between decks was ſo much lumbered, that it laſted ſeveral months before we could find out the ſpot where it leaked, which at laſt was diſcovered to be behind one of the knees. Upon lightening the veſſel, we found that one of the tree-nails had been forgotten, and the place where it ought to have been inſerted ſmeared over with tar. Having bolted it properly, we were enabled to keep the ſhip dry.

The albatroſſes of the Cape of Good Hope, which began to appear in large flocks, ſhewed us that we were approaching to the ſouthern extremity of Africa. We deſcried the land about eight o'clock in the morning of the 16th of January. Table Bay was then about 20,000 toiſes diſtant from us.

The currents, which had made us fall off ſo much from our courſe whilſt we were in the track of the regular winds, having fortunately taken an oppoſite direction where we met with the variable ones; what we had loſt to the weſt was very nearly made up to us by what we gained to the eaſt, as appeared when we made the land of the Cape of Good Hope. It is evident that the tendency of the ſeas to preſerve the level, ſome few irregularities proceeding from the variable winds excepted, ought to induce mariners, in the parts where theſe winds prevail, to bear down to the eaſt in proportion as the general winds determine the currents to the weſt.

We had another indication of our being near the land in the difference of colour of the water, ariſing from the ſhallowneſs of its bottom.

Some ſeals, of the ſpecies called by Linnæus *phoca puſilla*, approached very near to our veſſel in queſt of their food amongſt the large maſſes of *fucus pyriformis*, which floated upon the water. Theſe animals often

eſcaped

eſcaped from our ſailors by taking ſeveral ſucceſſive leaps over the water. This they perform by placing their hinder paws together, ſo as to reſemble the broad tail of a fiſh, and act with conſiderable reſiſtance againſt the ſurface of the water, over which they bound like a nimble quadruped over a level plain.

We fell a little to leeward of the mouth of Table Bay, which gave us hopes of coming to anchor in the courſe of the day. It was not, however, the moſt favourable weather for making the land; for the day was very rainy, and the coaſt often concealed by a thick fog from our view.

About ſeven in the evening we were between 7 and 8,000 toiſes from the mountain of Hout Bay, which bore E. 3° 45′ N. The foreland of the Cape bore N. N. E. The Lion's-head E. 3° N. Our ſoundings gave us here the depth of water at ſeventy toiſes over a bottom of coral.

The ſea appeared very phoſphoreſcent throughout the whole night which we ſpent off the coaſt. A great number of luminous ſpecks were obſervable wherever the water was agitated. This phoſphoreſcence differed in no other reſpect from that uſually obſerved at ſea, than in its greater intenſity, proceeding from the ſuperabundance of phoſphoric globules. Such phoſphoric ſubſtances abound much more in the vicinity of the land, than in the open ſea at the ſame latitude; as I have remarked upon a former occaſion.

A ſlight S. E. breeze enabled us in the afternoon of the following day to direct our courſe towards the mouth of Table Bay. As ſoon as it blew a little freſher, we ſteered with full ſails towards the *Pointe des Pendus*, ranging very near to the coaſt, our depth according to the ſoundings being pretty uniformly about five toiſes.

About half an hour after five we caſt anchor in a bottom of muddy grey ſand, at the depth of about twenty-four feet, and diſtant 5,130 toiſes from the ſhore. The principal ſteeple in the town bore E. 38° S. The flag upon the Croupe de Lion E. 3° N. The flag at the northernmoſt ſide of the fort E. 48° N. The Iſland Roben N. 1° W.

We had not a ſingle ſick man on board, although the length of our paſſage had reduced us to a very ſcanty daily allowance of water; but we

we had endeavoured to compenſate for the want of it by a copious uſe of various antiſcorbutic remedies. A very wholeſome and pleaſant kind of punch, made of brandy, vinegar, ſugar and water, had been daily diſtributed amongſt our crew towards the latter end of the paſſage. The ſhips were fumigated every day, and we were very careful that the ſailors ſhould change their clothes whenever they had got wet. It was a ſatisfaction to us to find that theſe precautions had not been taken in vain.

CHAP. III.

Abode at the Cape of Good Hope. Depoſitions of two French Captains, ſhewing that they had been informed at Batavia by Commodore Hunter of his having ſeen ſome Perſons at the Admiralty Iſlands, dreſſed in the Uniforms of the French Marine. Captain Bligh's Voyage from England in Queſt of the Bread-fruit in the Society Iſlands. Violent Gales from the South Eaſt. Local Cauſe of their Violence. Slave-trade. Excurſions amongſt the Mountains in the Vicinity of the Town. Journey of the Fiſcal. Voyage to Franſche Hoek.

TWO officers of health came on board from the Cape Town, in order to learn whether any of our crew were infected with contagious diſorders. The ſmall-pox is the diſeaſe moſt dreaded by the inhabitants; for not being endemic, it occaſions here, as well as in every part of India, the moſt dreadful ravages, whenever it is imported amongſt them from foreign countries.

The maſter of a merchant veſſel from Bourdeaux, which had arrived here a few days before us, immediately came to acquaint us that the Commander of the naval forces at Iſle de France, having received ſome information relative to the fate of La Pérouſe, had diſpatched a frigate to the Cape, in order to communicate his intelligence to the

Commander of the expedition ſent in ſearch of that unfortunate navigator. The frigate had ſailed from Iſle de France a few days before our arrival.

Our Commander Dentrecaſteaux diſpatched an officer to the Governor of the Cape to arrange the ceremonial of the ſalute. This officer received from the *Chargé d'Affaires* of France the diſpatches which Citizen Saint-Felix, Commander of our naval forces in the Indian ſeas, had ſent to Dentrecaſteaux by the frigate Atalante, Captain Bolle, which had immediately ſailed back for Iſle de France.

I ſhall here inſert the letter addreſſed to our Commander, with the depoſitions of two maſters of merchant veſſels, who were at Batavia during the ſtay which Commodore Hunter made at that place, upon his return from Botany Bay in a Dutch veſſel, after he had been ſhipwrecked off Norfolk iſland.

Letter from Citizen Saint-Felix, Commander of the Naval Forces of France in the Indian Seas, to General Dentrecaſteaux.

" I learn from private correſpondence that you do not purpoſe to touch at Iſle de France till on your return from the important expedition in which you are engaged. Diſappointed in the hope, with which I had flattered myſelf, of having the honour to converſe with you, I haſten to diſpatch, in order that they may find you at the Cape of Good Hope, two reports relative to the object of your miſſion, which I have lately received from the maſters of two French veſſels arrived here from Batavia. You will thereby be informed of the particulars, how a Dutch veſſel, having on board Commodore Hunter of the Sirius Engliſh frigate, together with his ſhip's company, diſcovered near the Admiralty Iſlands, in the South Sea, ſeveral perſons clothed in European manufactures, ſome of which, in particular, appeared to be French uniforms. You will alſo be informed that the Commodore did not doubt that theſe were remains of the ſhipwreck ſuffered by M. de la Pérouſe, whom he had often ſeen at Botany Bay.

" I con-

"I conceived that the communication of theſe reports muſt intereſt you; and they appeared to me of ſo important a nature, that I reſolved to tranſmit them directly to you by a frigate, which I have diſpatched to the Cape for that expreſs purpoſe. Captain Bolle, who commands the veſſel, will leave the papers in the hands of our Chargé d'Affaires, in caſe he ſhould not meet you there; in order that they may be delivered to you immediately upon your arrival. Though I have received no official directions relative to your expedition, that authorize me to ſend this frigate upon its preſent deſtination, yet I have no doubt that the ſtep I have taken will meet with the approbation of his Majeſty, both when I conſider the intereſt of the public and the ſentiments of my own heart. It was reſerved for you to acquire a claim upon the gratitude of the whole French nation, by accepting the command of an expedition which confers equal honour upon the Sovereign who has ordered it, and the Commander to whom its execution is intruſted. In every part of the globe that you may viſit, you ſhall ever be attended by my fervent wiſhes for your ſucceſs, and the inviolable and perfect attachment with which I am, &c. (Signed) SAINT-FELIX."

Iſle de France, 9th Nov. 1791.

Report delivered to Saint-Felix, Commander of the Naval Forces of the French Nation in the Indian Seas, by Captain Préaudet, Maſter of the Jaſon, from Batavia.

The Sirius Engliſh frigate, commanded by Commodore Hunter, and bound for New Holland, was caſt away off Norfolk Iſland in the South Sea, towards the end of the year 1790. The ſhip's company were taken on board a ſloop that accompanied the frigate, and carried to Botany Bay, where Commodore Philips engaged a ſmall Dutch veſſel to convey the ſhipwrecked crew, together with their commander, to England.

Having ſailed from Botany Bay in this veſſel, with an intent to touch at Batavia, they were carried by contrary winds and the force of the currents as far eaſtward as 167° E. long. meridian of Greenwich. Wiſhing to paſs through the Straits of St. George, they came within ſight of the

Admiralty Iſlands, ſituated in 147° E. long. 3° 25′ S. lat. Near to the moſt eaſterly of theſe iſlands they obſerved ſeveral boats, amongſt the crews of which there were many perſons who wore European ſtuffs and pieces of cloth in their dreſs; they even diſtinguiſhed ſome who were clothed in the uniform of the French Marine. Theſe people hung out the white flag as a ſignal for the Engliſh to approach; but though Commodore Hunter was very deſirous of doing it, he found it impracticable, on account of the contrary currents and winds, and the danger to which the numerous ſhoals would have expoſed them.

Commodore Hunter had often ſeen M. de la Pérouſe at Botany Bay, and lived upon terms of intimacy with him. He had learnt from him that his intention was to paſs through the Straits of St. George, after leaving Botany Bay, and from thence to direct his courſe to the northward. He does not doubt that the Aſtrolabe and Bouſſole were caſt away upon the above-mentioned iſlands, in conſequence of the calms and ſtrong currents that prevail in thoſe parts. He has informed me that he has been carried by them ſix hundred miles to the eaſtward in the ſpace of ten days; as he knew from repeated obſervations of the longitude, from the time-keepers, and from the bearings of the land. In a word, Commodore Hunter, whom I ſaw at Batavia in the courſe of my laſt voyage, appeared to me to be fully purſuaded that the European dreſſes, which he ſaw in the boats from the Admiralty Iſlands, were collected from the wrecks of the veſſels formerly under the command of La Pérouſe.

Commodore Hunter is at preſent upon his return home to England, from whence he will probably tranſmit a more circumſtantial account of this affair to France.

From his own experience in approaching the Admiralty Iſlands, the Engliſh Commander thinks that any veſſel intending to ſail thither ought to endeavour to get early into its latitude, in order to avoid being carried away by the currents, which ſet to the eaſt with prodigious ſtrength.

(Signed) PREAUDET, Maſter of the Jaſon.

Iſle de France, 6th Nov. 1791.

Report

Report delivered by Pierre Magon Lépinay, Maſter of the Maria Helena, from Batavia, to Saint-Felix, Commander of the Naval Forces of France in the Indian Seas.

The commander and officers of the Sirius Engliſh frigate, after being ſhipwrecked off Norfolk Iſland, were carried to Botany Bay, from whence they ſailed in a ſmall Dutch veſſel for Batavia, where they arrived towards the latter end of September, in the preſent year, after a paſſage of about ſix months.

A day or two after they had weathered the Straits of St. George, they found themſelves as ſoon as it dawned within ſight of two of the Admiralty Iſlands, which were very near them; they immediately ſounded, but could not reach the bottom,

They afterwards obſerved two canoes that contained about twelve men each, rowing from the iſlands towards them; but though they would not come on board the veſſel, they however approached very near to it. There was then very little wind blowing. The veſſel was expoſed to a current which drove it off from the land: at any rate, the Dutch captain had no inclination to approach nearer to the ſhore. It was obſerved that two of the men in the canoes had ſword-belts ſimilar to thoſe worn by European officers; they made ſigns as if they wiſhed to have their beards ſhaved, and many of them had pieces of red and blue cloth about their dreſs, which proved that they had had ſome communication with Europeans. As Captain Hunter, Commander of the Sirius, had been informed at Botany Bay by La Pérouſe himſelf, that his intention was to paſs the Straits of St. George; all the officers of that frigate were of opinion that they had thus unexpectedly diſcovered the iſlands upon which he was caſt away.

I, the underwritten, certify that the above narrative is conformable to what I have collected from different converſations with the officers of the Sirius, who had arrived at Batavia after the ſhipwreck of that frigate, in a ſmall Dutch veſſel, with which I was in company during the month of October. (Signed) MAGON LEPINAY.

Iſle de France, 31ſt Oct. 1791.

As

As Commodore Hunter was at the Cape of Good Hope, on his return from Batavia to England, at the moment when we arrived there; we had reaſon to expect that we ſhould receive from him every poſſible information concerning what he had ſeen at the Admiralty Iſlands; but were ſurprized to hear that he had ſailed from the Cape two hours after we had caſt anchor. He was probably well acquainted with the object of our expedition; for we were expected at the Cape, and our Commander's flag muſt have convinced him that theſe were the ſhips ſent in ſearch of La Pérouſe. It appeared very aſtoniſhing to us, that he had not attempted to convey to us even the ſcanty information which Préaudet and Magon Lépinay had collected from himſelf and his officers at Batavia. Our amazement was ſtill greater, when we underſtood that Commodore Hunter had not only not ſuffered any thing to tranſpire during his ſtay at the Cape, which could give ground to believe that he had ſeen ſavages dreſſed in the uniforms of the French marines, but that he had even expreſsly declared to ſeveral of the members of the regency, and in particular to his friend Mr. Gordon, that he knew nothing of the facts reported upon the arrival of the Atalante: neither was there any reaſon to ſuſpect that the reports left at the Cape, by Captain Bolle, came from Commodore Hunter himſelf.

Captain Bligh, Commander of the Engliſh ſloop Providence, which had been fitted out for the purpoſe of ſearching for the bread-fruit tree in the Society Iſlands, had caſt anchor in Table-bay ſhortly after the Atalante had ſailed from thence. It appeared that Captain Bligh had heard nothing from Commodore Hunter relative to the depoſitions of the two French captains; but, that upon the information communicated to him by perſons who had ſpoken with the captain of the Atalante, he had aſſured Colonel Gordon, that when he returned to the Society Iſlands, he would make what enquiries he was able in thoſe parts where La Pérouſe was reported to have been caſt away, and endeavour to ſave ſome of the remains of that unfortunate expedition.

This was the ſecond expedition which Captain Bligh had undertaken in queſt of the bread-fruit tree. In the courſe of the firſt voyage which he

he made for the purpoſe of procuring this valuable tree to the Weſt Indian ſettlements of the Engliſh, he had been ſet on ſhore in conſequence of a mutiny amongſt the crew, of which he publiſhed an account after his return to England.

We learnt that the Pandora Engliſh frigate, commanded by Captain Edwards, had ſince been at the Society Iſlands, where they had ſeized fourteen of the mutineers. Four of them afterwards made their eſcape when the veſſel was run aground off Norfolk Iſland. The ringleader of the mutineers, Chriſtian, who had been maſter of the veſſel under the command of Captain Bligh, had eſcaped with nine others to another iſland, and carried ſeveral of the natives with him. One of the officers of the Pandora lately arrived at the Cape, aſſured us that Bligh had behaved very ill to Chriſtian, and that an abuſe of authority on the ſide of the captain was the cauſe of all his ſubſequent misfortunes. Chriſtian, though maſter of the veſſel, had been maltreated, according to Captain Bligh's orders, as if he had been a common ſailor of the loweſt rank. If this be the fact, Captain Bligh diſguiſes the truth when he aſſerts, that he had always treated him with the greateſt liberality.

There were at that time eighteen ſhips lying at anchor at the Cape, of which twelve were Dutch, two French, two American, and two Engliſh.

At ſun-riſe we ſaluted the place with thirteen guns, which it returned with the ſame number.

18th. At nine o'clock the Commander of our expedition went on ſhore; upon which the town ſaluted him with fifteen guns, which we returned gun for gun. The Governor had ſent ſeveral carriages, and a large company of muſicians to attend General Dentrecaſteaux at the place where he landed. Accompanied by the muſicians, playing upon their inſtruments in a very boiſterous manner, he went with ſome of his officers to wait upon the members of the regency, who received him in a full aſſembly of the council, and ſoon after returned his viſit, at the houſe of the Chargé d'Affaires of France, where he lodged.

The greater part of our officers took lodgings in different houſes of the town. The Dutch inhabitants at the Cape are known to be very fond of lodging

lodging ſtrangers at their houſes. Their common price is a piaſtre a day. I took a lodging, together with ſome of my travelling companions, at the houſe of a M. de Lettre.

19th. The ſummit of the Table Mountain was hid in thick clouds, which at this ſeaſon of the year is a certain prognoſtic of high winds from the ſouth-eaſt, that generally continue for two or three days. The gales were this time ſo violent, that during the whole time they prevailed no veſſel of the ſize of a ſloop dare venture to approach the ſhore.

Though the clouds appeared immovably attached to the top of the mountain, even when the winds blew with their greateſt violence, they were, in fact, perpetually replaced by others; but the force with which they were driven along, after their ſeparation from the mountain, diminiſhing their coheſion, they were ſoon diſſipated in the atmoſphere. We often obſerved large maſſes of theſe clouds, which as ſoon as they were detached from the ſummit, immediately diſappeared.

Theſe violent gales from the ſouth-eaſt, which have often been noticed by travellers, appeared to me to proceed from the nature of the coaſt, which forms a very high ridge from the Cape Town as far as to the mouth of Falſe Bay, and acts as a barrier, preventing the ſouth-eaſt winds from paſſing beyond it. Whenever theſe winds get into Falſe Bay, it can only happen in conſequence of their having ſurmounted this obſtacle which oppoſes them at the ſouthern extremity of Africa. The dilatation of the lower column of air is ſo much impeded by the compreſſion which it ſuffers, in its aſcent towards the ſummit of this ridge, from the weight of the ſuperincumbent column, that, whenever it has paſſed theſe heights, the re-action of its elaſticity is proportionate to the diminution of the reſiſtance before oppoſed to its expanſion. It impetuoſity is then ſuch as frequently to looſen ſhips lying in the road from their anchors, and ſet them adrift.

The violence of theſe winds is the greateſt where they deſcend along the declivity of theſe mountains: in the interior of the country ſituated at a ſmall diſtance to the eaſtward, on the contrary, they are very moderate; as I have had occaſion to remark in ſeveral excurſions which I made from the town.

The

The clouds, with which the ſummit of the ridge is at ſuch times covered, are naturally produced from the enormous maſs of air, which, after becoming ſurcharged with moiſture during its paſſage over a vaſt extent of ocean, when it aſcends into the higher regions of the atmoſphere, depoſits, in the form of clouds, the ſuperabundant water which, on account of the change of temperature, it can no longer retain in a ſtate of ſolution.

In the courſe of the night, the long boat of the Eſperance was torn by the gale from her ſtern, and loſt. To ſupply its place, a ſort of light veſſel uſed in the whale-fiſhery, was purchaſed of an American ſhip.

20th. Though the ſouth-eaſt wind continued to blow with great violence, I made an excurſion in the neighbourhood of the town, where I found, in great abundance, two ſpecies of the *chironia*, termed *C. trinervia* and *C. dendroides*. The *gorteria ciliaris* likewiſe grew at the foot of the mountains. The beautiful ſhrub, known by the name of *brunea palacea*, adorned the riſing grounds. No inſects, of courſe, could be ſeen whilſt the winds blew with ſuch violence.

I took a view of the Company's garden, of which many travellers ſpeak in terms of enthuſiaſtic admiration. It is, nevertheleſs, nothing more than an immenſe incloſure, which contains ſome very fine oaks. Several ſquare plots of ground hedged round with myrtles, are planted with kitchen-vegetables; but very few curious plants are to be ſeen there. They alſo contain ſeveral of the orchard-trees of Europe. I obſerved ſome bananas, the leaves of which had been torn into ſlender ſtrips by the wind.

The *falco ſerpentarius* of Linnæus I ſaw very tame in a houſe belonging to the Governor.

The menagery ſituated, at the extremity of this garden, contained but a very ſmall number of uncommon animals, the chief of which were the oſtrich, the zebra, the porcupine, the jackall, and ſeveral birds; amongſt others, the bald-headed curlieu of Buffon, (*tentalus calvus*, Linn.)

The gales were leſs violent in the evening, and gave us hopes of fine weather.

A veſſel employed in the ſlave-trade lay at anchor in the road. It had lately arrived from Mozambique, and its cargo of four hundred negroes were, for the preſent, on ſhore. It was a moſt melancholy ſpectacle, to behold theſe miſerable wretches, the greater part of whom were already afflicted with the ſcurvy, after a very ſhort paſſage, crowded into three narrow rooms, from whence they were ſhortly to be carried on board, doomed to waſte their lives in ſupporting the luxury of ſome wealthy American. The ſhip had been trading with countries where dogs are in great requeſt; and theſe dealers in human lives did not ſcruple to avow that they often purchaſed two or three blacks for one handſome dog.

On the 22d, I ſpent the day in examining the Lion's Mountain. The ſoil of this mountain, which derives its name from the appearance which it preſents when ſeen at a diſtance by ſea, is very unfavourable to vegetation. It is almoſt every where covered, even as far as the ſea-ſide, with hard ſteatites of a greyiſh colour, and ſo barren that I carried home with me but very few ſpecimens of plants. On the following day I viſited the Devil's Mountain. It well deſerves its appellation, on account of the violence of the ſouth-eaſt winds, which is much greater at the declivity of this mountain, than in any other part of the country. The delightful vale, which ſeparates this mountain from the Lion's Mountain, is adorned with the beautiful ſpecies of the *protea*, named by Linn. *protea argentea*, the tufted tops of which reſiſt the violent blaſts of wind from the ſurrounding mountains. The leaves of this tree are covered with a ſort of down, which grows the thickeſt on the parts moſt expoſed to the wind. This circumſtance may here be remarked in moſt of the plants liable to be beaten by the winds, which renders it probable, that their down ſerves them as a defence from the injury they might otherwiſe receive from them.

The fertility of this valley afforded a remarkable contraſt with the barrenneſs of the Lion's Mountain. The vegetable kingdom appeared here in its higheſt luxuriance. Where the grounds roſe with an eaſy aſcent, they were beſpangled with the tulip of the Cape of Good Hope (*hæmanthus coccinea*, Linn.); a variety of different kinds of ſhrubs

projected from the cleft between the rocks, and at their baſes grew the beautiful *ſtæbe gnaphaloides*, amongſt an abundance of other plants.

24th. As the preparation of the plants, which I had collected on the preceding day, occupied a great portion of my time, I had not leiſure to undertake any long excurſion; I therefore confined myſelf to ſhort walks in the neighbourhood of the town.

The falſe aloë, termed by botaniſts *agave vivipara*, was then in full flower. I admired the lightneſs with which the black titmouſe (*parus ater*, Linn.) hovered about this plant, whilſt it fed upon the ſaccharine liquor which exudes from the baſes of its *corollæ*. It was with regret that I killed ſome of theſe beautiful little birds, in order to carry off their ſpoils.

Three of us, who were walking together, followed a narrow path till within a ſmall diſtance of the country-houſe of the Fiſcal: his name was Deneſs. This man, habituated to deſpotic authority over his inferiors, wanted to hinder us from walking over ſome uncultivated grounds, which, as he told us with great emphaſis, were his property. We were not a little aſtoniſhed at this prohibition, uttered in ſo dictatorial a tone; for the Fiſcal ſeemed fully perſuaded that we durſt not be ſo raſh as to proceed any farther. We, however, after having repreſented to him that we could not poſſibly do any harm to his uncultivated ſtony grounds, purſued our route. The petty Vizier fell into a violent rage at ſeeing how little we minded his orders, and not being able to anſwer our remonſtrances, he told us in very bad French, that ſuch were his commands, and it required no further explanation.

Two negroes, who had accompanied us from the town, trembled at the ſound of the Fiſcal's voice, and it was with difficulty that we could perſuade them to remain with us: for they told us, whilſt they ſhuddered with horror, that this Monſieur Deneſs was the perſon who preſided at the whippings that were adminiſtered according to the orders of the officers of police.

It is a remarkable circumſtance that the Fiſcal is here inveſted with the charge of inſpection over all the ſervants of the Company, and holds

his office independently of any other perſon. It ſeems ſtill more ſtrange that ſo important a truſt ſhould be committed to the hands of an officer of police, who is thus enabled to practiſe all the extortions for which his office affords him ſuch ample opportunities; for he it is who both fixes the amount of fines, and collects their produce. In conſequence of this regulation, pecuniary puniſhments are the only ones inflicted upon thoſe who are able to pay: the reſt he always orders to be whipped.

25th. I employed this day in taking a view of the Table Mountain, which derives its appellation from the horizontal plain which its ſummit preſents when ſeen at a diſtance.

I had frequently to croſs a brook that flows down this mountain. The large ſtones, rounded by friction, that are found on its ſhore, ſhew that in the rainy ſeaſon the water deſcends in torrents.

About half way up the mountain I found the *theſium ſtrictum*. A little higher up I met with the magnificent umbelliferous plant, called by botaniſts *hermas depauperata*, the beautiful fern, *acroſtichum pectinatum*; the *bubon galbanum*, the *reſtio ſimplex*, &c.

That portion of the mountain which I had hitherto aſcended, was compoſed of greyiſh free-ſtone, very hard, and covered with maſſes of a fine white-coloured quartz, which ſerved as a baſis to ſeveral very cloſe ſtrata of micaceous ſchiſtus.

Having aſcended upwards of 350 toiſes perpendicular height, I arrived at a fiſſure in the ſide of the mountain, which, when ſeen from the town, does not appear to afford a paſſage to the ſummit; but I found the diſtant view had deceived me, for I diſcovered a path in it of no very difficult acceſs to perſons uſed to climbing mountains, being the track moſtly frequented in order to arrive at the top, which is hardly to be ſurmounted by any other.

Though the part of the mountain where we now ſtood is about 500 toiſes perpendicular height, the heat of the atmoſphere raiſed the thermometer to twenty degrees in the ſhade.

Fuel is very ſcarce at the Cape of Good Hope; but though the mildneſs of the climate exempts the inhabitants from the neceſſity of employ-

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ing artificial heat as a defence againſt the ſeverity of the weather, they want it, however, for the purpoſes of cookery, and ſend their ſlaves even far beyond the Table Mountain, to fetch the ſmall ſupply of wood which they require. We met ſeveral blacks carrying to the town their bundles of fuel, which conſiſted of the branches of different ſorts of ſhrubs: amongſt others I diſtinguiſhed *cunonia capenſis*, and ſeveral beautiful ſpecies of the *protea*. I was much gratified at having an opportunity to ſee theſe fine plants, and regretted only that they had been gathered for no other purpoſe than to ſerve as fuel. I picked out ſome ſpecimens for myſelf, and the blacks, whoſe burthens were not become much lighter for what I had taken away, proceeded on their journey to the town. It gave us pain to obſerve that theſe miſerable beings were obliged to march forward, without ever halting; though the ſteep deſcent of the mountain muſt have been extremely fatiguing.

The mountains in the neighbourhood of the town ſerve as a place of refuge for ſlaves, whom the barbarous treatment they endure compels to attempt their eſcape. Driven by hunger they then frequently approach, under cover of the night, to habitations, in order to procure by theft their ſcanty means of ſubſiſtence. That they prefer ſuch a miſerable ſtate of exiſtence to remaining with their maſters, proves how inhuman the treatment muſt be to which they are expoſed. It muſt be very dangerous to truſt one's ſelf, alone and unarmed, amongſt the cleſts of the rocks, where theſe wretches, driven by deſpair, ſhut themſelves from the ſight of the ſun, in order to eſcape from ſlavery.

Some drops of water, that ooze at this height from fiſſures between the beds of micaceous ſchiſtus, afford the traveller means of quenching his thirſt.

The high borders of the cleſt, through which we were aſcending, were ornamented with various beautiful ſpecies of lilacs: we obſerved particularly the *antholiza ethiopica*, remarkable for the brilliant appearance of its ſcarlet bloſſoms.

Having arrived at the ſummit of the mountain, we were beginning to regale ourſelves upon the proviſions which we had brought with us, when we obſerved ſome of the company of the Eſperance coming towards us, who

who had undertaken the ſame tour without providing themſelves with any refreſhments for their journey; and we were heartily willing to let them ſhare in our frugal repaſt.

The rain diſcharged by the clouds which had been detained over the ſummit of the Table Mountain during ſeveral of the preceding days, had formed pools in the clefts of the rock, between which I found a great variety of curious plants.

The ſummit of the mountain preſents a view of Falſe Bay in its whole extent, and I carefully followed it with my eye in all its windings. We deſcended by the ſame track that we had aſcended. It was already dark when I arrived in the town, loaded with an abundant collection of plants.

26th. As ſoon as I had made the preparations requiſite for preſerving the ſpecimens which I had collected, I directed my obſervations to the eaſtern part of the country.

Beyond the farther end of the bay there is a vaſt plain of ſand, on which one is ſurpriſed to ſee a prodigious number of plants vegetating. The moſt frequent are various ſpecies of the *dioſma*, *polygala*, and *borbonia*. Theſe plants, however, would not be able to ſupport themſelves in ſo barren a ſoil, if they did not ſhoot their roots to a great depth into the ground, ſo as there to imbibe the moiſture neceſſary for their vegetation.

I had to croſs ſeveral brooks, which take their riſe from the neighbouring mountains, and ſome of which are loſt in the ſands before they diſcharge themſelves into the ſea. In theſe moiſt ſituations I found the beautiful ſhrub, *genthyllis ſpiralis*.

The fiſſures in the ſand ſerve as places of ſhelter for the ſnakes, which one frequently finds ſleeping upon their borders; but as ſoon as one approaches them they immediately fly to their lurking-places for refuge.

27th. I reſolved to make a ſecond viſit to the Table Mountain. I went a little off from the common path, and enriched my collection with ſeveral plants which I had not ſeen before. Indeed it required a conſiderable length of time to exhauſt all the botanical ſtores of a country which produces ſuch an abundance of vegetables.

A thick fog ſuddenly ſpread itſelf over the part of the mountain where I ſtood,

I ſtood, and obliged me immediately to deſcend. I ſhould certainly have loſt my way, had I not happened to be quite near to the path that leads to the foot of the mountain. Although there blew but little wind at that time upon the Table Mountain, the clouds, after paſſing over its ſummit, precipitated themſelves in the form of miſts, in the ſame manner as when they are impelled by the ſouth-eaſt gales.

28th. I enriched my collection with a number of plants which I gathered in the vicinity of the town.

I had hitherto obſerved but very few inſects, as they do not generally frequent places ſo much expoſed to currents of the air.

On the 29th, I made an excurſion on the oppoſite ſide of the Table Mountain, following the courſe of the valley which divides it from the Lion's Mountain.

The *cyanella capenſis* grew quite cloſe to the edge of the ſea.

Having reached the heights, I had the pleaſure to ſee the ſides of the rocks ornamented with different ſpecies of ſhrubs, amongſt which the *erica halicacaba* particularly diſtinguiſhed itſelf, by the oval form, and beautiful tints of its flowers.

The *diſa grandiflora*, one of the moſt beautiful plants of the claſs of *orchis*, grew upon the ſide of the ſmall ſtreams that wind themſelves among theſe mountains.

This excurſion proved the more gratifying to me, as I made it in the company of M. Maſſon, who had acquired a very extenſive acquaintance with botany, in the courſe of his travels.

The following days were employed by me in making new reſearches in the places I had already viſited. Vegetation is here ſo varied, that I continually met with new objects of attention.

An Engliſh frigate, from Tellicherry, had been lying for five days at anchor at the Cape, on its return to England to give an account of an engagement that had taken place between the French frigate La Reſolue, of twelve guns, Captain Calaman, and the Engliſh frigate, Phenix, of eighteen. The Engliſh frigate had attempted to make prizes of ſome veſſels under the convoy of La Reſolue.

The

The Engliſh, according to their uſual cuſtom, attempted to ſpread reports injurious to the character of Captain Calaman, who, according to the accounts we received from Iſle de France, had conducted himſelf with equal courage and generoſity. The Engliſh Commander would have done well to have contradicted theſe reports, by giving a juſt ſtatement of the facts; but it ſeemed it was his intereſt to diſguiſe them: for it is an unheard-of thing for that nation to make an attempt upon veſſels eſcorted by a ſhip carrying the flag of ours.

Another Engliſh veſſel, La Couronne, which arrived the day after the frigate had come to anchor, obſerved the ſame conduct.

I ought to remark, that our Commander having ſent an officer on board each of theſe veſſels, to comply with a cuſtomary piece of etiquette; the Engliſh Captains were not polite enough to return the compliment.

I had already provided myſelf with ſpecimens of moſt of the curious plants that were to be found in the neighbourhood of the Cape Town; and could not expect to encreaſe my collection, without making an excurſion into ſome of the more diſtant parts of the country. I had for ſeveral days entertained a wiſh to viſit the chain of mountains, called by the Dutch Franſche-Hoek, ſituated at a much greater diſtance eaſtward of the town than their appearance might lead one to ſuppoſe them. Their aſpect gave me reaſon to hope that I ſhould find them abounding with vegetable productions.

FEBRUARY 9. The gardener to our expedition made one of the party. We had hired a Hottentot to lead the horſe that carried our baggage; and a young negro, who hardly knew three words of the French language, ſerved as our interpreter.[1]

As a paſſport was neceſſary, M. Berg, one of the moſt amiable and intelligent men of the Company, provided us with one.

Colonel Gordon, Commander of the troops at the Cape, had furniſhed me with letters of recommendation to ſeveral of the coloniſts.

This gentleman is the celebrated traveller, who communicated to Buffon the firſt authentic accounts he received concerning the Giraffe, an animal

animal till then very little known. Colonel Gordon had penetrated as far as 21° S. lat. into the interior parts of Africa, with a view to making diſcoveries in natural hiſtory. He has often aſſured me, that at this diſtance, more than twelve degrees north of the Cape, his barometrical obſervations ſhewed him, that the ſurface of this country was more than a hundred toiſes above the level of the ſea; though, in traverſing it, he had not been ſenſible of any riſing of the ground, but had thought he travelled over a plain that was very little elevated. Theſe obſervations, which he repeated at different times, after intervals of ſeveral days, ſeem to demonſtrate that the ſurface of this country riſes, in a gradual aſcent, to a height equal to that of the moſt elevated mountains in the other parts of the globe.

I leave it to natural philoſophers to determine, whether or not the ſinking of the mercury in the barometer proceeded from another cauſe than that which produces the ſame effect, when this inſtrument is carried upon high mountains.

We met a number of chariots drawn by three or four pairs of oxen. They were returning empty to the town, each of them conducted by a Hottentot, who ſtood erect in the carriage, and directed his team with wonderful dexterity, by means of a long whip, which he held in his hand. Though the foremoſt pair of oxen were at a great diſtance from him, he never miſſed any one of them that wanted the laſh.

Our Hottentot marched on with his pipe in his mouth, and regaling himſelf from time to time with the Hottentot's fig *(meſembrianthemum edule)*, which grew among the ſands on the road ſide, without ſeeming to think of the horſe entruſted to his care; ſo that our baggage fell off ſeveral times, and would have been left on the road, if we had not appriſed our ſmoker of it, who was walking on without taking any notice of the accident. We found it neceſſary to uſe threats in order to rouſe him from his lethargy, and render him more attentive to his charge.

Several ſpecies of the *geranium*, *polygala*, *lobelia*, *&c.* grew upon the ſandy plain through which we travelled.

Having arrived at ſome ſandy grounds, we ſaw ſeveral gazelles, but

they kept at ſo great a diſtance from us that we were not able to ſhoot any of them.

Two hours after dark, we arrived at the houſe of M. Boſman, at Bottelary. The letter of recommendation, which Mr. Gordon had given us, procured us a very friendly reception from this worthy planter, whom we found ſitting at ſupper in the midſt of his numerous family. He immediately invited us to ſit down with him, and ſet before us ſome very agreeable ſtrong-bodied wine, made from the grapes that grow about Bottelary. Some merchants of the town ſell this wine at a very high price, as Conſtantia wine, to which however it is inferior in quality; and M. Boſman told us that it may be bought twelve times cheaper than the other.

M. Boſman, in his inſulated ſituation upon a ſmall ſpot of fertile ground, ſurrounded by a large deſart of ſand, was, of courſe, very deſirous of hearing our news; but we found it very difficult to communicate any to him, as our negro interpreter appeared now much leſs fit for his office, than we had before conceived him to be. After having ſpent a great deal of time with ſaying very little, we went to take our repoſe, of which we ſtood in great need. We all envied the peaceable life which this reſpectable planter leads, in the midſt of a family where the greateſt ſimplicity of manners is united with the moſt engaging politeneſs.

10th. As ſoon as it was day, we went to take a view of the grounds about this delightful habitation. We found in M. Boſman's garden moſt of the kitchen-plants and fruits of Europe; fine plantations of almond-trees roſe before the front of the houſe, which was ſurrounded on all ſides with vineyards that conſtitute the chief wealth of the owner.

Soon after ſun-riſe, M. Boſman's youngeſt daughters, ſeeing that we were collecting inſects, came to offer us their aſſiſtance. They hunted them through the garden with incredible ſwiftneſs; and ſoon brought us a fine collection of ſuch as they thought the prettieſt.

As we were ſhortly to ſail from the Cape, we had not much time left us for our expedition to Franſche Hoek. We therefore took leave of this

this amiable family, with the moſt ſenſible regret, and proceeded on our journey.

We arrived in good time at Stellenboſch, where we ſtopped at the houſe of M. Hoffman.

The manner in which we were received at Stellenboſch afforded a ſtriking contraſt with the frankneſs and cordiality of our reception at Bottelary. This was a very pleaſant village; but we found that we were not to expect every where that agreeable frankneſs of manners, which characteriſes the planters of the Cape. We had imagined that a letter of recommendation from Colonel Gordon, addreſſed to M. Hoffman, would be ſufficient to introduce us: but it was not till after he had carefully examined our paſſport, that he invited us to remain at his houſe. There are no public inns at Stellenboſch, no more than at the Cape Town; but the Dutch inhabitants of the town accommodate ſtrangers at a ſettled price, which indemnifies the landlord. We were lodged at M. Hoffman's very nearly upon the ſame footing as at the Cape.

On the following day I viſited the hills in the neighbourhood of Stellenboſch.

The beautiful tree called *brabeium ſtellulifolium*, remarkable for its fruit, which reſembles in ſhape that of the almond-tree, grew here upon the banks of a rivulet that runs through the village.

I enriched my collection with ſeveral kinds of *orchis*, and with the ſpecies of the *protea*, called *mellifera*, *pallens* and *ſpecioſa*; beſides a number of other plants.

On the 12th we proceeded on our way, intending to arrive towards evening at Franſche Hoek.

This place, which, as is implied by its name, is partly inhabited by French, ſerved as an aſylum for the proteſtant families, which in conſequence of the perſecutions they ſuffered on account of their religious opinions, croſſed the ocean, in the year 1675, with a view of eſtabliſhing themſelves in this part of Africa, where they were well received by the Governor, Simon Vander Stel, and provided with every requiſite for following the employments of huſbandry.

The wind from the ſouth-eaſt blew with force ſufficient to incommode us on our march. It was, however, by no means ſo violent here, as we learnt upon our arrival that it had been at the Cape. The great difference in the force of theſe gales depends, undoubtedly, upon local cauſes, as I have endeavoured to ſhew upon a former occaſion.

It was on this day that the pinnace of the Eſperance, commanded by Citizen le Grand, not being able to reach the ſhip, was obliged to run for ſhelter off the iſland of Robben.

We had to walk two hours after it was dark, before we arrived at Franſche Hoek, where we preſented ourſelves at the houſe of Gabriel Deprat, to whom I had a letter of recommendation. As he was abſent, Jacob de Villiers, one of his neighbours, invited us to remain at his houſe, where we met with a very friendly reception.

The names of theſe planters led us to hope that we were now amongſt people with whom we could converſe in our own language; but theſe Frenchmen by extraction, having been obliged to make uſe of the Dutch for ſo long a ſpace of time, retained nothing of their mother-tongue beſides their family names.

It will not be unintereſting to the reader to know the names of thoſe French families that ſtill ſurvived in the midſt of theſe mountains. They were the following:

Lombart, Faure, Rotif, Blignant, Dupleſſis, Marée, Ponté, Naudé, Cronier, Hugo, de Villiers, Marais, du Buiſſon, le Roux, Deprat, Rouſſeaux, Villiers, Terrons, Hubert.

We were here in a pleaſant valley, where the rays of the ſun, reflected from the ſurrounding mountains, ſoon ripen the grape, which is the chief ſource of wealth to the inhabitants. A good deal of cheeſe is alſo made here.

We employed the two following days in climbing up the mountains in this neighbourhood. I here collected ſpecimens of the *protea florida* and *ſerraria*, amongſt a great variety of other plants.

Theſe mountains are compoſed chiefly of granite, and a very hard ſort of free-ſtone. The mould produced by the decay of the vegetables that grow

grow upon them, is the cauſe of the fertility of the vallies where the coloniſts reſide. Hence they are obliged to travel over ſandy deſarts in order to carry the produce of their labour to the town. This kind of ſituation is common to all the eſtabliſhments at any conſiderable diſtance from the Cape. The cultivators are neceſſitated to go more than 500,000 toiſes into the interior of Africa, in order to ſeek out ſome ſpots of arable land, ſcattered like iſlands in an ocean of ſand; and after they have found them, every one applies to the ground he has cleared whatever mode of cultivation he thinks moſt adopted to the ſoil. The black ſlaves, though obliged to labour very hard, are in general treated with humanity. It is remarkable that, contrary to the practice of the Spaniards, who always endeavour to make proſelytes of their ſlaves, the Dutch planters leave theirs in the moſt profound ignorance of their religion.

We frequently ſaw the ſnakes, which are much dreaded by the inhabitants of the country, lying in wait under the trees for the birds which often become their prey.

The zebras are very common in theſe mountains: they run away with prodigious ſwiftneſs upon the approach of a man.

The ape termed *magot* by Buffon (*ſimia innuus*, Linn.), ſometimes came very near to the houſe where we lodged. I once witneſſed a ſingular fact, which ſhews what authority theſe animals poſſeſs over their young. A large ape that was followed by a very little one, thinking himſelf unobſerved, took it up in one of his paws and beat it for a conſiderable ſpace of time with the other. If the apes knew how to proportion the puniſhment to the offence, the cub muſt have been very naughty; for he got a moſt ſevere beating.

The olive-coloured thruſh, and the ſtarling of the Cape of Good Hope, with ſome wood-peckers, &c. were the birds I moſt frequently ſaw during this excurſion.

As our departure from the Cape was fixed to take place very ſoon, we were obliged to leave Franche Hoek much ſooner than we could have wiſhed. We were in ſuch haſte to return to the town, that we bade adieu

adieu to our worthy hoſt Jacob de Villiers, at ten o'clock in the evening, and immediately ſet out on our journey. We marched the whole night through, and at length arrived at the ſame hour of the following evening in the town, having travelled by way of the Paarl-Berg and Paarde-Berg. Such a forced march could not fail to prove extremely fatiguing to us, who had for ſeveral days paſt enjoyed but a very few hours ſleep. One of the ſervants belonging to the Eſperance, Emard Serpoy, who had wiſhed to accompany us, as he was paſſionately fond of ſhooting, was ſo overtaken with drowſineſs about midnight, that we were obliged to let him ſleep for half an hour upon the road, before he was able to proceed any farther with us.

I was ſorry to learn, at my return from Franche Hoek, that we were to loſe three of our travelling companions, namely, the aſtronomer Bertrand, the naturaliſt Blavier, and the painter Ely, who had requeſted the Commander to leave them on ſhore, as their health did not allow them to accompany us farther on our expedition. Bertrand having aſcended the Table mountain a few days before, in order to make ſome barometrical obſervations, had fallen in ſuch a manner as to be very ſeverely hurt. I was informed at my return to France, that he was not ſo fortunate as to ſee his country once more, having died at the Cape, a ſhort time after our departure.

As all the houſes in the Cape Town are built with flat roofs, it preſents a very agreeable view. The fortifications on the ſide facing the ſea had been rendered ſtronger, a few years ago, by additional ramparts.

The Commander perſuaded me, as the veſſels were already ſo much lumbered, to leave the collections of natural hiſtory, which I had made during our ſtay at the Cape, in the hands of Gui, agent of the French government. This perſon promiſed to ſend them to France by the firſt opportunity. They, however, never arrived there, and I was informed at the Iſle de France, upon my return from the South Sea, that they had been ſeen by the naturaliſts Macé and Aubert Petit Thouars, depoſited in a granary belonging to this agent, long after our departure from the Cape; though he had had plenty of opportunities to ſend them to France, if his deſign had been to fulfil his engagement.

Few

Few ſpots of the globe ſo well deſerve the attention of a commercial nation, as the Cape of Good Hope. Its ſituation has rendered it as an anchoring ſtation almoſt indiſpenſably neceſſary for ſhips ſailing to the Eaſt Indies. It affords abundance of proviſions; but the reſtrictive regulations daily diminiſh the number of ſhips frequenting this harbour, as they now endeavour to reach the place of their deſtination without touching at the Cape; and ſome put into the harbour at St. Helena, where they are able to proviſion themſelves at an eaſier rate.

The ſpirit of ſpeculation that prevails amongſt the Dutch Company, has often induced them to feign a great ſcarcity of proviſions at the Cape, in order to enhance their price. The cultivators are not permitted to enter into a direct bargain with ſtrangers for the produce of their lands; but are obliged to leave them to be diſpoſed of by the Company, who frequently purchaſe them at a price four times leſs than that which they themſelves receive.

The vexatious interference of the ſuperior agents in the concerns of their ſubordinate officers, turns likewiſe to the diſadvantage of ſtrangers, who find it impoſſible to eſcape from the rapacity of ſo many perſons, all combined againſt their intereſt. This avaricious ſpirit gradually undermines the proſperity of this country, as it renders navigators unwilling to touch at the Cape whenever they can avoid it. A ruinous propenſity to extravagance, which has for ſome years paſt prevailed amongſt the women, has produced a great change in the manners of the inhabitants, who are now eagerly intent upon adopting all the faſhions of Europe.

All theſe evils have ariſen from the Dutch government having ſo groſsly miſtaken its own intereſt, as to leave a place of the laſt importance to the navigation of India, under the direction of a company of private merchants. But it is known, that the political views of this people generally act in ſubordination to the deſire of gain, which governs them, and is often in contradiction with their intereſts as a nation.

It was then expected that commiſſaries were to be ſent from Europe, in order to put affairs upon a better footing: but ſuch commiſſaries have been ſent ſeveral times, and the affairs ſtill remained in their former condition.

We

We laid in a ſufficient ſtock of proviſions at the Cape to ſupply the place of what we had already conſumed. It would have been well if as much of our European ſtock as was bad in its quality had been changed for better. The contractors had deceived us in the quality of the wine which we bought of them. We had paid them double the ordinary price, that we might have it of the beſt quality, and ſuch as would keep for a long time. Part of it, however, was already ſpoiled before we reached the Cape. When we arrived there, it was a matter of the utmoſt importance to have it changed, and the more ſo, as we knew we could not do it in the ſubſequent part of our voyage. We might there have had our choice between the wine of the country, and Bourdeaux wine, as a veſſel at anchor in the road had a cargo of the latter on board. Why it was neglected, I am at a loſs to comprehend. The conſequence was, that our bad wine grew worſe and worſe, till we were at length obliged to ſubſtitute brandy in its place. This piece of negligence deprived us of one of the beſt means for preſerving the health of the crew during a voyage, in the courſe of which they ran the hazard of being in want of every neceſſary.

The obſervations taken on board the Recherche, gave us for its anchoring ſtation at the Cape of Good Hope, 33° 54′ 24″ S. lat. 16° 4′ 25″ E. longitude.

The variation of the magnetic needle at the ſame place was 24° 30′ W.

Our aſtronomer Bertrand found, for the place of his obſervatory in the town, 33° 55′ 22″ 4-5ths S. lat. 16° 3′ 45″ E. long.

The variation of the magnetic needle, as obſerved by him, was 24° 31′ 52″ W. The dip of a flat needle gave 47° 25′.

During the whole time we lay at anchor, the mercury in the thermometer was never higher than 25° above 0.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Departure from the Cape of Good Hope.—Death of the Maſter-Carpenter of the Recherche.—Divers Occurrences.—Singular Flight of the Albatroſs.—The Iſle of St. Paul ſeen.—Conflagration of its Foreſts.—Prodigious Swarms of Inſects in our Ship's Biſcuit.—Violent Effects of the Surge.—The Commander dangerouſly wounded.—Luminous Points at the Extremity of the Conductors.—Large phoſphoreſcent Corpuſcles.—In Conſequence of an erroneous Obſervation taken by Willaumez, we enter by Miſtake into Tempeſt Bay inſtead of Adventure Bay.—General Obſervations upon the Variations of the Magnetic Needle.—Gradual Diminution of the Phoſphoreſcency of the Water, proportionate to our Diſtance from the Land.—Courſe of the Currents.—We are obliged to heat the Place where our Time-keepers are kept.—Anchorage in Port Dentrecaſteaux.

16th FEBRUARY.

WE waited only for a favourable wind to quit our ſtation at the the Cape, when a ſouth-eaſt breeze ſpringing up about ten o'clock in the forenoon, enabled us to get under way. Scarcely had we ſpread our ſails, when a ſudden ſquall from the mountains blew with ſuch violence, that it prevented us for ſome time from making uſe of our rudder, ſo that we were in danger of running foul of ſome of the ſhips which lay at anchor in the road. However, we ſoon run paſt them, and ſtood for the offing.

18th. About eight in the morning our maſter-carpenter, Louis Gargan, died, a victim to the exceſſes in which he had indulged during our ſtay at the Cape. A fever, which appeared ſlight in its commencement, grew afterwards ſo violent as to put an end to his life. We felt the loſs of this man the more ſenſibly, as the carpenter of a ſhip is one of the moſt uſeful perſons on board, eſpecially in a voyage undertaken for the pur-

poſe of diſcovery in the midſt of ſeas full of rocks and ſhoals, where one is in perpetual danger of being ſhipwrecked, and where, if one does not poſſeſs the means of conſtructing another veſſel to receive the crew, all hopes of reviſiting one's native country muſt go with the wreck to the bottom.

Two perſons had concealed themſelves in the ſhip before our departure from the Cape, and did not make their appearance upon deck till we were ſo far from the land that it was no more practicable to put them on ſhore. They were, of courſe, permitted to accompany us. The one was a ſoldier, deſerted from the garriſon at the Cape; the other a German, a very ſkilful workman in mathematical inſtruments, who had practiſed his trade for nine years in England. The Engliſh, he told us, were going to ſend him to Botany-bay, amongſt a great number of other convicts. He aſſured us, that he had been condemned to be ſent thither for debt. Having ſeized an opportunity of eſcaping from the veſſel where he was confined, he fled for refuge to the mountains in the neighbourhood of the Cape-Town. We had no uſe for the talents of this artiſt in the line of his profeſſion; we therefore firſt employed him as our armourer, and afterwards as a ſmith. The armourer of our ſhip had been left on ſhore at the Cape, on account of ſickneſs.

On the 20th of February we weathered Needle Point, at the diſtance of about 100 toiſes, with winds from S. W. and W.

On the 22d we were in lat. 35° S. long. 20° E. when the ſoundings gave us our depth at 62 fathoms, over a bottom of grey calcareous ſand.

The currents had hitherto ſet to the N. W. but on the 25th they drove us towards S. W. as we were now off the channel of Mozambique, where the current, at this ſeaſon of the year, takes a S. W. direction along the coaſt of Natal, which we had in ſight.

On the 26th the ſurge ran ſo high, that a windmill, which we had faſtened very ſtrongly to the poop, was carried away by the billows. As our veſſel was much too heavily laden, we thought ourſelves indemnified for the loſs, by getting rid of a burden of eleven hundred weight. I do not know how it happened that we were burthened with ſuch an almoſt

uſeleſs

uſeleſs machine, ſince wherever we were able to procure wheat, we could likewiſe procure flour. At any rate, a hand-mill ſix times lighter, would have been leſs cumberſome, and would have anſwered our purpoſe better.

The rolling of the veſſel was ſo violent, that our time-keepers ſtruck againſt the ſides of their boxes, which ought to have been made rather more ſpacious.

We ſtill ſaw a great number of flying fiſh, though we had already paſſed the 35° of S. latitude.

The quarter-galleries of both veſſels were built much too low, particularly conſidering they drew ſo deep. We had reaſon to apprehend that they might be carried away by the ſurge, if it ſhould long continue to run ſo high: thoſe of the lower deck of the Eſperance were already conſiderably damaged.

29th. At this ſeaſon of the year, veſſels that approach near to the mouth of the channel of Mozambique, generally meet with violent ſtorms. The gradual fall of the mercury in the barometer to the amount of eight lines, whilſt the north-eaſt winds blew from this gulph, gave us a preſage of a ſtill more violent hurricane. The clouds contained ſuch a ſuperabundance of electric matter, that though our conductors helped to draw off a portion of it, the lightning frequently ſtruck into the water at the diſtance of a few yards from our veſſel. A gale from the eaſt, which brought back fair weather, was preceded by a riſe of two lines in the mercury of the barometer. On the 1ſt of March, the ſea was ſwelled to ſuch a height by this gale, that we often loſt ſight of our conſort behind the billows. This veſſel, ſeen at the diſtance of two or three hundred toiſes, preſented a magnificent ſpectacle; ſometimes it appeared buried in the waves; again it emerged, and mounted to the very ſummit of the ſurge, ſhewing a great part of its keel above the water.

3d. As the ſwell abated, we knew that we had ſailed beyond the mouth of the channel of Mozambique; for, although the wind continued to blow with nearly the ſame violence as on the preceding days, the ſea, being ſheltered by the coaſts of Madagaſcar, became very tranquil. We ſaw a

prodigious quantity of the *fucus pyriformis*, the largeſt ſpecies of that genus, floating upon the ſurface of the water: they had undoubtedly been detached from the rocks that bound the coaſt of that large iſland. This fucus, which is ſeveral yards in length, is provided with ſmall bladders filled with air at the extremities of its higheſt leaves, whereby it is enabled in its growth to take a direction towards the ſurface of the water.

About five o'clock in the evening we were ſurrounded by a great number of whales, which came within a hundred yards of our ſhip. The Anglo-Americans, who ſometimes viſit theſe ſeas in order to fiſh for the whales, are more than indemnified for the expences of their equipment by the profits from the oil which they carry home.

The depoſitions of the Captains Magon Lépinay and Préaudet, had determined our Commander to endeavour to reach the Admiralty Iſlands as ſoon as poſſible, thinking that, after paſſing along the north coaſt of New Holland, we ſhould be able to arrive there before the return of the eaſtern monſoon. We had, however, made as yet but very little way, being, on the 6th of March, only in 44° E. lon. The apprehenſion of being detained at the Molucca Iſlands during the whole time of the eaſt monſoon, which was expected to ſet in during the month of March, induced him to relinquiſh his former intention, and reſolve to double the Cape of Van Diemen, in order to get into the South Seas.

About half an hour after ſix o'clock in the morning, he ſent a boat to the Eſperance to acquaint the Captain with his determination. The wind fell all of a ſudden when the two ſhips were very cloſe to each other. A very high ſurge increaſed the danger of our ſituation; ſo that the bowſprit of the Eſperance was very near running foul of our ſtern, had the veſſels not been kept clear of each other by the boats.

We found that the currents ſet to the north. The ring by which the long-boat, that had been ſent to take an obſervation of their direction, was faſtened to the cable, gave way as they were hoiſting it on board, and the compaſs that they had been uſing was deſtroyed.

Though we were upwards of 1,000,000 toiſes from the Cape of Good Hope, we ſaw ſeveral albatroſſes (*diomedea exulans*), ſome of which let us come

come very near them, as they floated upon the ſurface of the ſea. We frequently obſerved them thruſt their beaks very deep under the water to ſeize their prey.

The flight of theſe birds is very aſtoniſhing. One cannot perceive any motion of their wings except at the moment they raiſe themſelves into the air; when they frequently uſe their feet alſo, which, being webbed, ſerve them to make ſeveral ſtrokes againſt the water, in order to raiſe themſelves out of it. This impulſion being once given, they have no more occaſion to ſtrike their wings together, but hold them very widely expanded, whilſt they ſail along, balancing their bodies alternately from right to left, and ſkimming ſwiftly over the ſurface of the ſea in queſt of their food. This mode of poiſing themſelves in the air undoubtedly ſerves to accelerate their flight, but one can hardly ſuppoſe it to be ſufficient for ſupporting them above the ſurface. Perhaps ſome imperceptible tremulous motion of their feathers may be the principal cauſe of their extraordinary mode of flying. If that be the caſe, they muſt be provided with ſome particular muſcles adapted for the purpoſe; on which account I think that the ſtructure of the albatroſs deſerves to be very attentively inveſtigated by anatomiſts.

The *puffins* of Buffon *(procellaria puffinus)*, were very numerous in theſe ſeas. The flight of this bird is performed in a manner analogous to that of the albatroſs, for he often ſkims along for a great length of time without any perceptible motion of his wings: it is only when he changes his oblique poſition from one ſide to the other that one may obſerve him ſtrike the air with the lowermoſt wing, by which his body is immediately inclined in the oppoſite direction.

We were ſteering our courſe S. E. E. in order to paſs between the iſlands of St. Paul and Amſterdam; but the wind having ſhifted to S. E. we were obliged to tack S. S. W.

7th. About nine o'clock in the evening, as we were in lat. 34° 45′ S. and long. 44° 5′ E. the wind ſmelt very ſtrong of ſea-water. Had we been ſailing in parts leſs known than theſe, we ſhould have had reaſon to apprehend that we were very near to ſome iſland. It is probable that the

the ſmell proceeded from a quantity of fucus detached from the ſouth coaſt of Madagaſcar, and carried a great way into the ſea by the currents.

One of our ſailors, in a fit of drunkenneſs, threw himſelf into the ſea. As the weather happened very fortunately to be calm he was taken up and put on board; but this immerſion only increaſed his drunkenneſs, and he would have thrown himſelf again into the water if he had not been held faſt.

We continued for twelve days with ſlight breezes that ſhifted from S. S. W. to N. N. W. veering round by E. to direct our courſe, as near as poſſible, ſo as to paſs between the iſlands of Amſterdam and St. Paul. Though this courſe was the ſhorteſt, with reſpect to diſtance, that we could have taken in order to arrive at the channel through which we intended to ſail, the want of wind detained us much longer than might have been the caſe had we ſteered in another direction. By ſailing more directly ſouthward, we ſhould ſoon have met with winds that would have carried us in a ſhort time to the Cape of Van Diemen.

It was not before the 28th of March, when we were in lat. 37½° S. that the N. N. W. wind began to blow pretty freſh. A great flight of gulls and mews ſhowed us that we were near land; as theſe birds never fly to any great diſtance from the ſhore. We at length came in ſight of it about half after one in the afternoon. It was the iſland of St. Paul, which bore S. E. at the diſtance of about 20,600 toiſes. This iſland was diſcovered in 1696 by Captain Valming, and called by him the Iſle of Amſterdam, whilſt he gave the name of the Iſle of St. Paul to the moſt ſouthern of the two. Captain Cook, whom I have herein followed, reverſed theſe appellations, and gave the name of Iſle of Amſterdam to the ſouthernmoſt, and that of Iſle of St. Paul to the other.

The Iſle of St. Paul preſented itſelf, at a diſtance, as if covered with thick clouds, above which the tops of the mountains were viſible. In four hours time we were near enough to perceive that theſe clouds aroſe from the iſland itſelf, from whence a thick ſmoke aſcended, which almoſt entirely covered it, eſpecially towards the north. We obſerved flames in

different

different places, and ſoon perceived that the foreſts were on fire: the courſe of the flames and ſmoke, which appeared ſucceſſively in different parts of the country, pointed out to us the progreſs of the conflagration. We ſteered our courſe ſo as to paſs as near as poſſible to windward of the iſland. The ſame ſpecies of birds that we had obſerved a few hours before we eſpied land were flying about the rocks where they had their neſts. A great number of ſeals ſwam amongſt large maſſes of fucus that had been detached from the iſland, along the ſouthern coaſt of which we ranged at the diſtance of about 250 toiſes from the ſhore. This coaſt is very ſteep and perfectly ſafe: the ſurges, which followed its direction, would have apprized us of our danger in approaching it if there had been any ſhoals. The mountains on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the iſland deſcend with very ſteep declivities as far as the edges of the ſea, and appeared to me to conſiſt of layers of free-ſtone, inclined from north to ſouth ſo as to form an angle of fifty degrees with the horizon. Farther to the ſouth I obſerved horizontal layers of the ſame kind of ſtone, from whence a ſmall rivulet diſcharged itſelf, in a caſcade, into the ſea. The rocks facing the ſea were ſhaped into a variety of thoſe groteſque figures, commonly termed *luſus naturæ*. We obſerved a light ſmoke aſcending in puffs from a ſmall ſubterraneous cavern at a little diſtance from the ſhore; though we could not learn whether the foreſts had caught fire from ſome conflagration in the bowels of the earth, or had been kindled intentionally by the inhabitants. I was informed at Iſle de France, upon my return from the South Seas, that an American veſſel had left ſome men at the iſlands of Amſterdam and St. Paul, for the purpoſe of collecting oil from the fat of ſeals, which are very numerous on thoſe coaſts. But though we watched very attentively to ſee if any ſignal was made for our aſſiſtance, we obſerved no ſigns of the iſland's being inhabited. At any rate it would have been impoſſible to put in there, as we could not have found an anchoring-place except to leeward of the iſland, where we ran the riſk of being ſuffocated by the ſmoke. The ſmell of the ſmoke ſeemed to ſhow that it proceeded entirely from the combuſtion of vegetables.

The mountains gradually diminiſh in height towards the ſouth-eaſt end

end of the iſland; ſo that, in favourable weather, veſſels might eaſily put in at that part of the coaſt. We obſerved ſeveral rivulets, which, after winding with a ſerpentine courſe amongſt the hills diſcharged themſelves into the ſea.

We were ſtill very near to the iſland when the night came on. The land then appeared as if covered with a ſheet of fire, whilſt the illuminated ſmoke gave that vivid appearance to the ſky which generally portends a hurricane.

The iſle of St. Paul is about 10,000 toiſes in circumference, and ſituated in about 37° 56′ S. lat. and 75° 2′ E. lon.

The variation of the magnetic needle was here 17½° W.

During the continuance of the gales from N. W. and S. W. the mercury of the barometer gradually fell eight lines. On the firſt of April, it was ſtationary at 27 inches 7 lines, when the gale was ſo ſtrong, that we went at the rate of ten knots with the fore and main top-ſails ſet. We never ran ſo faſt as on this day, in the whole courſe of our voyage. We were now already in 40½° S. lat. Lon. 85° E.

Hitherto we had flattered ourſelves that no fraud had been practiſed upon us, at leaſt with reſpect to the quality of our ſea-biſcuit. But we diſcovered, when it was too late, that a part of it had already made a voyage before; for, at the end of five months after our departure from Breſt, it ſwarmed with prodigious numbers of thoſe maggots, that are afterwards changed into the ſpecies of fly known by the name of *dermeſtes paniceus*. Theſe inſects ſoon became very troubleſome to us: in the night-time they burnt themſelves at our lamps in ſuch numbers, as very frequently to extinguiſh them. From the biſcuits the maggots ſoon ſpread themſelves throughout all the reſt of our proviſions, and it laſted a conſiderable time before we could conquer the diſguſt which it at firſt gave us, when we ſaw them ſwarming in all our food.

2d. The impetuoſity and frequency of the ſqualls obliged us to make a great many tacks. They once forgot to ſhiver the main top-ſail before they brailed it up, and it was inſtantly torn in pieces.

On the 4th of April, being in 41° S. lat. 92° E. lon. we ſaw a great number

number of birds; amongſt others, gulls and the *larus marinus*, which ſeldom fly far from the land. Probably we were near to ſome rock or iſland. Though we had made a very good run, we ſtill ſaw the ſame kinds of birds on the following day. The land where they have their abode may poſſibly be diſcovered, when theſe ſeas ſhall be more frequented by navigators.

14th. A fall of the mercury in the barometer from 28 inches 3 lines, to 27 inches 7 lines, announced the approach of violent gales, which blew from W. and S. W. and raiſed the billows ſo high that they frequently daſhed over our decks. One of them, that had entangled our mizen chains, broke againſt the ſtern of the veſſel with ſuch force, that the ſailors thought we had ſtruck upon a rock. The ſhock was tremendous, and ſome of the ſtore-rooms inſtantly leaked.

The violence of the ſhock had thrown the Commander againſt one of the corners of a barrel-organ, intended as a preſent to ſome ſavage chief. The ſurgeon thought at firſt that he had fractured one of his falſe ribs; and the pain was ſo great, that, whenever he ſneezed, it threw him into a fainting fit. However, he ſoon recovered his health.

During the night the atmoſphere was filled with a ſuperabundance of electric matter: a part was drawn off by means of our conductors, upon the top of which we obſerved a luminous ſpeck, that vaniſhed and reappeared ſeveral times in ſucceſſion. The ſea appeared more phoſphoric than uſual.

In the courſe of the night a large wave daſhed over the deck of our veſſel, having made its way through the opening between the fore-caſtle and quarter-deck, where we kept our boats. When I ſprang out of my bed, I found the cabin filled with water, and imagined we were going to the bottom. It kept us a long time employed before we could rid the ſhip of the water it had taken in. Three or four ſuch waves would infallibly have ſunk us. We ſhould not have ran ſuch a hazard, if we had been provided with means to lay gratings over the large opening by which the wave entered.

On the 17th of April, when we were in lat. 43° S. long. 129° E. the variation of the magnetic needle was 0.

The Eſperance was appriſed, that in caſe of ſeparation, our rendezvous at Van Diemen's Cape was to be the Bay of Adventure, inſtead of the Baie des Huitres.

We lay to under our fore-ſail during the night of the 20th, as our day's work had brought us ſo near the coaſt, that we could not carry full ſail. At nine in the evening, we ſounded, without ſtriking ground, with a line of ſeventy-five fathoms. We brought up with the lead a great quantity of phoſphoric ſubſtances, from about three to ſeven inches in circumference. As the compreſſibility of water has been demonſtrated, we know the principal cauſe of theſe ſubſtances being ſuſpended at different depths below the ſurface of the water, in proportion to their ſpecific gravity.

21ſt. As ſoon as it was day we directed our courſe, with full ſails, E. N. E.

About half an hour after nine o'clock, we obſerved a rock with a very ſharp point, known by the name of the Mew-Stone. Some other rocks and mountains of moderate height appeared to the eaſtward. The coaſt was indented with ſeveral ſmall bights in the land; ſome pretty high mountains were ſeen at a ſmall diſtance from the ſhore, and we could diſtinguiſh the large trees which covered their ſummits.

We ſoon bore in with a bay open to the ſouth-eaſt. An iſland was viſible to the eaſtward, and nearer us we perceived breakers to N. E.

It was the Commander's intention to caſt anchor in Adventure-bay. As his wound did not yet permit him to leave his cabin, he was obliged to give his orders reſpecting our route, according to obſervations which were reported to him as they were taken. An erroneous obſervation, taken by Citizen Willaumez,* having been reported to him, he gave or-

* When we made the land of the Cape of Van Diemen, Willaumez was directed to take the neceſſary obſervations. On being aſked the bearing of Eddy-Stone, he ſaid it bore S. 19° W. though it actually bore S. 19° E. Accordingly the Commander gave orders to make the bay on our left, as he could not doubt that it was Adventure-bay.

ders

ders to manœuvre the ſhips, ſo as to enter the bay ſituated on our left. In vain we looked for the Pinguin's Iſland, thinking ourſelves in Adventure-bay, though it really was Tempeſt-bay, named thus by Taſman, who, having entered it in the month of November 1642, was in the moſt imminent danger of being driven aſhore by a S. E. wind, when he endeavoured to get into the main ſea.

As we had got very far into the bight of the bay, our ſoundings gave us a depth of from fifteen to twenty-five fathoms, over a bottom of ſhells. The Commander was on the point of giving orders to leave the bay, that we might paſs the night in the open ſea: however, he reſolved to diſpatch two boats, the one to the northward and the other to the ſouth-eaſt, in order to look out for ſome place of ſhelter for our ſhips.

The men in the boat ſent to the north ſide of the bay, found a place of anchorage, with a very good bottom, where we might eaſily procure wood and water. They had ſeen ſome remains of huts, and near them large heaps of ſhells, that appeared to have been broiled by the natives.

It was, however, too late for us to put into this anchorage before night. As the weather was fair, it was reſolved to caſt anchor in Tempeſt-bay, in a bottom of grey ſand, at the depth of ten fathoms. We had been ſixty-four days on our paſſage from the Cape to this place. Moſt of the navigators who have made it before us, have performed it in fifty or at moſt fifty-five days. It is to be obſerved, that they have generally ſteered ſouthward as ſoon as poſſible, in order to get into the track of the weſterly winds. This route is ſomewhat longer than that which we took, but at ſea it is not always by taking the ſhorteſt road that one arrives the ſooneſt at one's place of deſtination. Navigators ought to be well acquainted with the ordinary courſes of the winds, that they may be able to get into thoſe which are the moſt favourable. The night continued very fine, though the air was charged with a great deal of moiſture. We were ſheltered from the N. W. and W. N. W. winds, though we now and then experienced a few ſlight blaſts.

We caught a great quantity of fiſhes with our lines. They were of a great variety of different kinds: the moſt numerous were thoſe of the ſpecies *gadus*.

The variation of the magnetic needle, obſerved when we paſſed under the meridian of Iſle de France, at the diſtance of more than 700,000 toiſes ſouth, had been greater by twelve degrees than we found it near the coaſt of that iſland—a great difference when conſidered as ariſing merely from change of latitude.

The greateſt W. variation obſerved, was on the 3d of March. It was then 30°½, our lat. being 34° 30′ S. and long. 37° 45′ E. From that time it continued to decreaſe, till it became 0, in lat. 43° S. long. 129° E.; after which it paſſed to E. and continued to increaſe in proportion as we advanced eaſtward.

The W. variation of the magnetic needle, as obſerved till the period when it was the greateſt, had been more influenced by change of longitude than of latitude; though from that time, till we were under the meridian of Iſle de France, it appeared to depend much more upon change of latitude; for, from the point at which it had been the greateſt, till we paſſed under the meridian of Iſle de France, having changed our longitude by 17 degrees, and our latitude by 2½, the variation had been only 4°, though, by a change of latitude to 17 degrees further ſouth, the variation had been found 12° more than at Iſle de France.

The phoſporeſcence of the ſea, during this paſſage, had diminiſhed in an inverſe proportion to our diſtance from the land; ſo that a conſiderable time before we ſaw the iſland of St. Paul, one could hardly perceive any appearance of phoſphoreſcence in the waves.

During our paſſage from the Cape, the thermometer had never indicated lower than 8° below 0, nor higher than 20° above 0. The mercury in the barometer, during the ſame period, had never ſtood higher than 28 inches 7 lines, nor lower than 27 inches 7 lines.

While we were in the track of the variable winds, the currents had ſet from 10′ to 20′ N.; but whilſt we were ſailing off the S. W. coaſt of New Holland, they had ſet eaſtward. Theſe differences in their direction depend upon the ſituation of the lands.

Our tables for rectifying the irregularities of our time-keepers ariſing from difference of temperature, extended no farther than 15° of Reaumer's ſcale, and the balance-bow for our pendulum-clock was only calculated

culated to anſwer between 105° and 115°. The latter was conſtantly above 115°, and the temperature of the atmoſphere was very often lower than 15° of the thermometer. It was neceſſary to keep up a degree of temperature, at leaſt equal to this, in the place where our time-keepers were depoſited. A common lamp might have anſwered this purpoſe; but we preferred one of D'Argand's, in order to avoid the ſmoke.

22d. The boats that had been diſpatched the preceding day for that purpoſe were again ſent to ſound at the entrance of the ſtation where we intended to caſt anchor, as they had not had time ſufficient to do it the evening before. About half an hour after nine we received the agreeable intelligence, that it was a very well ſheltered harbour, with ſafe anchorage in a bottom of muddy ſand, not leſs than 3½ fathoms in depth at the entrance facing the middle of the bay. Their ſoundings had given them from 2½ to 4 fathoms throughout a conſiderable part of the harbour, which extends land-inwards about 2500 toiſes. It was a better ſtation in every reſpect than Adventure-bay, and we could here ſupply ourſelves with wood and water as eaſily as we could wiſh.

Though the breeze was againſt us, it was at firſt ſo inconſiderable that we could be towed towards the harbour; but we had ſcarcely proceeded 500 toiſes, when it blew freſher and obliged us to caſt an anchor. The Eſperance, however, continued to be towed, and nearly reached the entrance of the harbour before it grew dark.

A boat which we ſent out to fiſh, took ſo many at a ſingle draught of the net, that the diſtribution was immediately made, and every one contented with his portion.

We were much ſurpriſed to find amongſt the fiſh caught with the line in the courſe of the night, ſome ſharks about a fathom in length. They were of the ſpecies *ſqualus cinereus*. This kind of ſhark never riſes from the bottom of the water. We never ſaw it approach the ſurface during the whole time of our ſtay at the Cape of Van Diemen. It does not appear to be dangerous to man; for our ſailors, though they bathed here very frequently, never met with any accident. It finds ſufficient food on theſe coaſts to ſatisfy its voracity without attacking men: otherwiſe the natives

natives of the country, who frequently dive to a great depth into the ſea in queſt of ſhell-fiſh, would be in perpetual danger of being devoured by theſe animals.

Some mountains, which appeared to be above 500 toiſes in perpendicular height, were viſible towards the north at a diſtance of about 15,000 toiſes. Their ſummits were covered with tall trees, whoſe verdure gave additional beauty to the magnificent proſpect which they exhibited.

An officer belonging to our veſſel, who had been ſent to take the ſoundings at the farther end of the harbour, went on ſhore, where he found ſeveral huts, and near them the remains of broiled ſhell-fiſh, which had evidently ſerved for food to the natives.

25th. As we had hardly any wind, we weighed anchor a few hours before day-light, in order to be towed into the harbour. As the calm continued, this proved the moſt expeditious method, and we were ſoon brought into our anchoring place. We ranged at a ſmall diſtance from a rock ſituated about the middle of the entrance, leaving it to our left. Our ſoundings indicated a depth of 2½ to 3½ fathoms; in other parts of the ſame ſtrait it was from 4½ to 11½.

About eight o'clock, we caſt anchor in a depth of three fathoms, 350 toiſes from the entrance of the harbour, to which we gave the name of Port Dentrecaſteaux. The neareſt ſhore was at the diſtance of about 250 toiſes to the eaſtward.

It is difficult to expreſs the ſenſations we felt, at finding ourſelves at length ſheltered in this ſolitary harbour at the extremity of the globe, after having been ſo long driven to and fro in the ocean by the violence of the ſtorms.

The boats afterwards towed in the Eſperance, which caſt anchor about one o'clock in the afternoon, at a diſtance of 150 toiſes ſouthward of the Recherche. At firſt we had attempted to approach nearer to the ſhore without taking the ſoundings accurately; but we ſoon found ourſelves ſurrounded by the ooze, and were obliged to heave in at the capſtern in order to extricate ourſelves.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Abode at Port Dentrecaſteaux—Signs of the Coaſt's being frequented by the Savages—Different Excurſions into the interior Part of the Country—Trees of an enormous Height—Excellence of the Soil—Black Swans—Large Trunks of Trees, hollowed by Fire, ſerve the Natives as Places of Retreat—Kangourou—Obſervations relating to Comparative Anatomy—Places of Shelter againſt the Wind conſtructed by the Natives—Conſtruction of their Huts—A ſudden Guſt of Wind breaks our Chain—We run aground in the Mud—Meet with a young Savage—Intelligence of a Paſſage by which one may ſail from Tempeſt into Adventure Bay—Huts of the Natives—Phoca Monachus—The Heart of this amphibious Animal has no Foramen Ovale—Obſervations relating to comparative Anatomy—Traces of Beaſts of Prey at the Cape of Van Diemen—Huts, which appear to have been lately inhabited—Viviparous Flies, the Larvæ of which produce ſpeedy Putrefaction in Fleſh-meat—Citizen Riche finds ſome burnt human Bones—Our Maſter Sail-maker loſes himſelf in the Woods—Both Veſſels run aground in the Mud—Utenſils of the Savages—Place of the Obſervatory—Variation of the Magnetic Needle—Time of High-water in the Harbour—Departure from Port Dentrecaſteaux—Paſſage through the Straits of Dentrecaſteaux—Fires—Savages ſeen on the Shore—One of them kindles the Fire in different Places—We caſt Anchor in a large Bay at the Entrance of the Straits of Dentrecaſteaux—Excurſion into the Country—Savages found dreſſing their Food at the Fire—The Straits which we had diſcovered receive the Name of the Straits of Dentrecaſteaux—Anchoring Places in this Channel—Excurſions into the Countries ſituated along its Coaſts—Rencounters with the Savages—Departure from the Straits of Dentrecaſteaux.

PORT Dentrecaſteaux is ſituated at the fartheſt end of Tempeſt Bay, and forms an almoſt oval baſin, extending about 25,00 toiſes in length towards N. N. E. Its greateſt breadth is about 760 toiſes. The tall

tall foreſts that ſurrounded us on all ſides, and the mountains at no great diſtance from the coaſt, which ſheltered more than one half of the circumference of the harbour, added to the ſecurity of our anchorage. Though the gales were never ſo high, our pinnaces could ſail about it with ſecurity. A muddy bottom, about 3½ fathoms in depth, let them run no hazard if they were driven aground. More than 100 veſſels of the line might ride here with ſafety, and be ſupplied with as much wood and water as they ſtood in need of.

Towards the N. N. E. extremity of the harbour a ſmall river diſcharges itſelf into the ſea. Some of our boats attempted to row up the ſtream, but were prevented by the large trees that lay acroſs it. A few wild dogs were obſerved in the neighbouring country; and ſome ſheltering places, ſlightly conſtructed of the barks of trees, ſhewed that the ſhores were frequented by the natives. A piece of alga marina, of the ſpecies known by the name of *fucus palmatus*, was picked up. It was cut into the ſhape of a purſe, and appeared to have been uſed as a drinking veſſel, being found filled with water.

The weſt ſide of the harbour is the moſt favourable for taking in a ſupply of water. We took in ours on the W. S. W. and our wood on the oppoſite ſhore.

A fire that was ſeen at the diſtance of about 5000 toiſes to the South, informed us that we were near the habitations of the ſavages, although we had as yet ſeen none of them.

In the afternoon I went on ſhore, accompanied by the gardener and two others of our ſhip's company, in order to make an excurſion into the country towards N. E. We were filled with admiration at the ſight of theſe ancient foreſts, in which the ſound of the axe had never been heard. The eye was aſtoniſhed in contemplating the prodigious ſize of theſe trees, amongſt which there were ſome myrtles more than 25 fathoms in height, whoſe tufted ſummits were crowned with an ever verdant foliage: others, looſened by age from their roots, were ſupported by the neighbouring trees, whilſt, as they gradually decayed, they were incorporated piece after piece with the parent-earth. The moſt luxuriant vigour of

of vegetation is here contraſted with its final diſſolution, and preſents to the mind a ſtriking picture of the operations of nature, who, left to herſelf, never deſtroys but that ſhe may again create.

The trees in this foreſt did not grow ſo cloſe together as to prevent us from penetrating into it. We walked for a long time over ground, where the water, impeded in its courſe, has formed itſelf into marſhes, the borders of which we examined. Deeper within the foreſt, we found ſmall rivulets that contained very good water. Almoſt every where the ſoil conſiſted of a very fine mould, produced by the decay of vegetables, over a bed of reddiſh, and ſometimes greyiſh ſand. In ſome places it conſiſted of an argillaceous kind of earth, which imbibing the water with great facility, forms itſelf into bogs; in others this earth has been waſhed away by the water filtrating through the ground, ſo as to form pools, and ſometimes deep holes, the ſurface of which being covered with plants, one does not eaſily apprehend any danger in approaching them, but by the inadvertency of a ſingle moment may fall into them unawares. An accident of this kind happened to the ſurgeon of the Eſperance, who, whilſt he was a-hunting, ſet his foot upon what he took to be firm ground, and fell into a very deep bog. He immediately diſappeared; but fortunately he was able to ſwim.

We found ſome rudiments of huts in theſe woods, conſiſting of a frame-work made of the branches of young trees, and deſigned to be afterwards filled up with pieces of the bark, which the natives always uſe to cover the outſide of their cabins.

I gathered ſeveral ſpecies of the *eucalyptus*, during this excurſion; amongſt others, that which White has denominated *eucalyptus reſinifera*. This is a very tall tree, the ſpungy bark of which is often three inches in thickneſs, and ſeparates very eaſily from the trunk. It produces a gum-reſin, of a reddiſh colour and aſtringent taſte, which is uſed for medicinal purpoſes. We likewiſe collected ſeveral ſpecies of *philadelphus*, the *bankſia integrifolia*, a new ſpecies of *epacris*, &c.

On the ſea-ſhore we met the ſervant of Citizen Riche, greatly delighted with having ſhot a few birds, which he was carrying to his maſter.

This man, who had but juſt recovered from a fit of illneſs, was ſtill upon the liſt of the ſurgeon of the Eſperance, who thought he had a right to what his patient had ſhot; but neither the threat of being purged, nor even that of being put upon ſpare diet could make him give up a ſingle bird. The ſurgeon too kept his word; for he made him ſwallow a purgative and put him upon a ſpare regimen. The ſervant, having learnt by melancholy experience the conſequences of diſobeying the Doctor, always ran away as faſt as he was able, whenever he eſpied him in any of his ſhooting excurſions afterwards.

After having directed our route for ſome time to the north-eaſtward, we arrived before night at the coaſt directly oppoſite to our veſſels. We expected to be immediately taken on board, as we had been promiſed that a boat ſhould be ſent to fetch us, as ſoon as we wanted one. This might have been done in five minutes; but we were obliged to wait two hours on the ſhore. It would have been a very proper regulation, if a boat had been kept expreſsly for the uſe of thoſe gentlemen of the expedition who were appointed to make reſearches into natural hiſtory.

A bird that was ſhot upon one of the lakes, ſurpriſed us very much by the ſingularity of its plumage. It was a new ſpecies of the ſwan, of the ſame beautiful form, but rather larger than ours. Its colour was a ſhining black, as ſtriking in its appearance as the clear white of ours. In each of its wings it had ſix large white feathers; a character, which I have uniformly remarked in ſeveral others that were afterwards killed. The upper mandibule was of a red colour, with a tranſverſe white ſtreak near the extremity. The male had at the baſe of it an excreſcence conſiſting of two protuberances, that were ſcarcely obſervable in the female. The lower mandibule is red at the edges and white in the middle. The feet are of a dark grey. (See Plate IX.)

24th. It was ten o'clock of the next morning, before I could finiſh my deſcription and preparation of the ſpecimens I had collected the preceding day. I then went to examine the country ſituated to the eaſtward of our anchoring ſtation. It frequently happened that after having penetrated into the woods to the diſtance of 500 toiſes, at moſt, from the ſhore, I was obliged

obliged to return towards the coaſt on account of the difficulties that obſtructed my paſſage, which was not only impeded by the underwood, but often rendered impracticable by the ſtems of large trees thrown down by the wind. The direction in which they lay upon the ground, which was generally from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt, proves that they were torn from their roots by violent ſouth-weſt winds. As theſe trees ſhoot out their roots in an almoſt horizontal direction, they are eaſily torn from the ground by the force of the wind, and frequently carry with them a great quantity of earth, which at a diſtance appears like a wall raiſed by the hands of men.

The fineſt trees in this country are the different ſpecies of *eucalyptus*. Their ordinary thickneſs is about eighteen feet: I have meaſured ſome that were twenty-five in circumference. The ſpongy bark of the *eucalyptus reſinifera*, becoming ſlippery in conſequence of the moiſture that conſtantly prevails in the heart of theſe thick foreſts, renders it ſtill more difficult to penetrate into them. This bark very readily peels off into pieces that have a great degree of flexibility, and are uſed by the natives for covering their huts. They often find long ſtripes of it about a foot in breadth, which ſpontaneouſly ſhell themſelves off from the lower part of the trunk. They might eaſily peel it off in pieces of twenty-five or thirty feet in length.

Moſt of the large trees near the edges of the ſea have been hollowed near their roots by means of fire. The cavities are generally directed towards the north-eaſt, ſo as to ſerve as places of ſhelter againſt the ſouth-weſt winds, which appear to be the moſt predominant and violent in theſe parts. It cannot be doubted that theſe cavities are the work of men; for had they been produced by any accidental cauſe, ſuch as the underwood taking fire, the flames muſt have encompaſſed the whole circumference of the tree. They ſeem to be places of ſhelter for the natives whilſt they eat their meals. We found in ſome of them the remains of the ſhell-fiſh on which they feed, and frequently the cinders of the fires at which they had dreſſed their victuals. The ſavages, however, are not very ſafe in theſe hollow trees; for the trunk being weakened by the excavation, may eaſily be thrown down by a violent guſt of wind; neither are their ſeats very commodious, as the ground is very uneven, and we ob-

ſerved no contrivances to render it more level. Anderſon ſpeaks of hearths of clay, made by the natives in theſe hollow trees. Whenever I have found any clay in them, it did not appear to me to have been placed there by the ſavages; but one frequently meets with it piled up between the roots in conſequence of natural cauſes. At any rate, the natives of this country, as we ſhall ſee hereafter, do not make their fires upon hearths; but kindle them on the bare ground, and prepare their victuals over the coals.

Some of the largeſt trees were hollowed by the fire throughout the whole length of their trunks, ſo as to form a ſort of chimnies: nevertheleſs they continued to vegetate.

Many of the large trunks that we felled during our ſtay at this place, were found, notwithſtanding their apparent ſoundneſs externally, to be rotten at the heart.

After having followed the ſhore that extends with numerous windings, towards the ſouth-eaſt, we attempted to make our way acroſs ſome marſhes, in order to get into grounds that had acquired a more ſolid conſiſtence from the roots of the plants; but a ſpecies of the *ſclerya*, which grows to the height of ſix or eight feet, cut our hands and faces, with its leaves in ſuch a manner that we were obliged to deſiſt from our attempt.

During this excurſion I killed ſeveral birds of the genus *motacilla*, and ſome parrots, amongſt which was the parrot of New Caledonia, deſcribed by Latham.

We now directed our route towards the entrance of the harbour, where tents had been pitched for the purpoſe of taking obſervations, as we were ſure of meeting there with a boat to carry us on board.

The aſtronomers expected the firſt of Jupiter's ſatellites to appear at about a quarter of an hour after eight in the evening; but with all their activity they could not get their inſtruments ready in due time; ſo that the opportunity was loſt. Bonvouloir, one of our officers, who had made the preliminary calculations a long time ſince, was ſo affected by this diſappointment, that he wept like a child.

One of our crew ſhot a young kangarou upon the ſhore. The animal, after

after running about a hundred yards along the ſand, threw himſelf into the ſea and expired. It was remarkable that he uſed all his four feet in running, not ſupporting himſelf ſolely upon the hinder feet, as he is uſually repreſented to do; though theſe as well as the fore, are without hair on the inner ſide. As he goes in queſt of his food more in the night-time than during the day, nature has provided him with the membrane termed by zoologiſts *membrana nictitans*, ſituated at the interior angle of the eye, which he can extend at pleaſure over the whole ball. His ſtomach was full of vegetables and divided by three very diſtinct partitions, which ſeem to approach him to the claſs of the ruminant quadrupeds. His teſticles were on the outſide of the abdomen. Theſe animals probably find a part of their food on the ſea-coaſt, as we frequently obſerved the prints of their feet in the ſand.

25th. Having left ſome of my plants in the hands of the painter, that he might take a drawing of them, I followed the windings of the coaſt in a ſouth-eaſt direction. The large ſlippery pebbles which covered the ſtrand were a great impediment to us in walking.

We found on the ſkirts of the foreſt a fence conſtructed by the natives againſt the winds from the bay. It conſiſted of ſtripes of the bark of the *eucalyptus reſinifera*, interwoven between ſtakes fixed perpendicularly into the ground, forming an arch, of about a third of the circumference of a circle, nine feet in length and three in height, with its convex ſide turned toward the bay. A ſemicircular elevation covered with cinders, and heaped round with ſhells, pointed out the place where the natives dreſſed their victuals. Such a fence muſt be of great ſervice to them to prevent their fires being extinguiſhed, when the wind blows with violence from the ſea.

Having croſſed a promontory of the coaſt, we walked with difficulty over the looſe ſands which cover a large tract of land, that ſometimes lies under water.

We found another of the fences above deſcribed on the ſkirt of the foreſt. It was of the ſame conſtruction and height as the former, but twice as long. Within it were broken pieces of drinking veſſels made of the *fucus natans*.

We

We arrived at the borders of a lake, which is connected with the ſea at flood-tide. Its greateſt length was 750 toiſes, and its breadth 250.

On our return by a more direct road through the woods, we ſaw ſome unfiniſhed huts of the natives. They conſiſted of branches fixed by both ends into the ground, and ſupported the one upon the other, ſo as to form a frame-work of an hemiſpherical form, about four feet and an half in height. The branches were faſtened together with the leaves of a ſpecies of graſs; and the buildings ſeemed to require nothing more in order to be completed, than to receive their coverings of bark, which renders them impenetrable to the rain.

It ſeems that human beings are here either very few in number or in a very ſavage ſtate. Though a great number of the men from both veſſels had penetrated very far into the country, they had not met with a ſingle inhabitant.

The Cape of Van Diemen is ſubject, in conſequence of its high latitude, to very violent winds, which blow from the mountains in blaſts. Fearing that our cables might rot upon the muddy bottom of this harbour, we had taken them on board and held on our chain. A ſudden and violent gale from N. W. drove us from our anchorage, to the eaſt ſide of the harbour, where we ran aground in the mud. After having drawn in the piece of cable to which the chain was faſtened, we found that one of the links had been broken; though upon examining it we could not perceive any flaw in the iron. It appeared that the chain had been made of brittle metal. We thought it fortunate that it had been put to the proof in a harbour, where we ran no other danger than that of being ſtuck in the mud; otherwiſe this chain, upon which our ſafety depended, would have become the cauſe of our ruin.

26th. I remained the whole day on board, employed with preparing and deſcribing the numerous curioſities of natural hiſtory, which I had collected on the preceding days.

On the following day, ſoon after dawn, we ſet out with a deſign of penetrating as far as we were able into the country. We were ſet on ſhore towards S. E. After having followed the windings of the ſhore for ſome time, we came to a road frequented by the natives, which enabled

us

us to enter the foreſt in a ſouth direction. We afterwards arrived at a fine ſandy beach, extending about 1000 toiſes in the ſame direction.

A beautiful ſpecies of *erigeron*, the woody ſtem of which is covered with very ſmall bulbous leaves, grew in this dry ground. Though there was very little wind, the waves broke with violence over a great extent of the beach. We regularly obſerved that, after three ſucceſſive waves, one much larger than the reſt followed and broke higher upon the beach, ſo as to oblige us to keep further off from the ſhore.

On a ſmall riſing ground of the coaſt, I found the ſpecies of the *bankſia*, denominated by Gærtner *bankſia gibboſa*. Whilſt we were journeying through the foreſt, at a ſmall diſtance from the ſhore, one of our company obſerved a young ſavage, who was running away affrighted by a ſhot which had been fired at a bird. As ſoon as we were informed of it, we all ran in purſuit of him, being very deſirous of having an interview with ſome of the natives. But all our ſearch was in vain; for the young ſavage had diſappeared by ruſhing into the thickeſt of the foreſt at the riſk of tearing his ſkin; for he was ſtark naked. We found one of the fences againſt the ſea-winds at the place where he had been firſt ſeen.

The hope of meeting with ſome of the ſavages determined us to penetrate farther into the foreſt, with a reſolution to paſs the night there. We walked for the ſpace of an hour towards the ſouth-eaſt, over a very rugged path, before we arrived at a large plain that extended as far as the ſea-ſhore. A beautiful ſpecies of the *mimoſa* grew here, with long oval leaves, and generally about twenty-five or thirty feet in height.

Night compelled us to look out for a place of ſhelter. We could not have recourſe to the cavities burnt in large trees by the natives, as we were too far diſtant from them: we therefore conſtructed a hut of branches, which we had lopped from the trees with a pole-axe that one of our company carried with him for his defence. The hardneſs of the ground was meliorated with a bed of fern, of a ſpecies very nearly reſembling the *polypodium dichotomum*.

Being cloſe to the ſhore, we had a very extenſive proſpect, but obſerved no ſigns of the natives being near us. We kindled a fire as the weather was very ſharp.

We

We were not altogether eaſy with reſpect to our means of ſubſiſtence; for when we left the ſhip we had furniſhed ourſelves with but one day's proviſions; but as ſailors are uſed always to take ſome ſea-biſcuit with them when they go on a journey, thoſe who accompanied us were ſtill provided with ſome of it. With this ſtock of eatables, our moſt neceſſary requiſite was water, which we were obliged to ſend for to a diſtance of 1000 toiſes. Such a ſupper as this certainly required a good appetite.

As we were ſeven in number, we had not much to fear from the natives. We however ſettled it that every one ſhould ſtand upon watch in his turn, that we might be informed of their motions in caſe any of them ſhould come near us.

The ſeverity of the cold obliged us to quit our hut and lie down to ſleep round the fire.

28th. As ſoon as it was day we went out with our guns, to endeavour to ſhoot ſomething for our breakfaſt. We ſoon killed a couple of rooks, which were immediately broiled and eaten, as if they had been the moſt delicate food.

We had been obliged to reduce ourſelves to a very moderate allowance on the preceding evening, that we might have means of ſubſiſtence for the following day; but we found, when it was too late, that the perſon to whom we had intruſted the care of our proviſions, was not to be depended upon, for of the ſix biſcuits that had been committed to his charge, only four were left. Had he carried his breach of truſt a little farther, we ſhould have been obliged to return to the ſhips immediately, with the mortification of being compelled to relinquiſh our intended reſearches.

We ſoon arrived at the borders of a large lake, connected with the ſea by a channel about 120 feet in breadth. We attempted to ford it, but it was too deep about the middle.

Amongſt a great variety of other plants that grew in the neighbouring woods, I obſerved ſeveral ſpecies of a new genus of the *pedicularia*, very nearly reſembling the *polygala*. Amongſt the ſhrubs which ornamented the



Black Swan of Van Diemens Land.

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the grounds near the ſhore, was a beautiful ſpecies of ſenſitive plant with ſimple leaves, the ſtalk of which was bent into the form of the letter S.

We ſaw a large flock of black ſwans ſailing upon the lake; but they were not within reach of our guns. Some ſmall iſlands were viſible towards S. E. near the oppoſite ſhore of the lake. We killed a number of ſnipes of different kinds while we directed our march towards S. W. in order to arrive at the fartheſt extremity of the lake. The bottom of the lake is here ſo even, that throughout a ſurface of more than fifty toiſes in length, the water is hardly more than a foot and an half deep. It is covered with a prodigious quantity of ſhells, many of which are decayed in conſequence of the length of time they have lain there.

The *criſta marina* is found upon theſe ſhores. I diſcovered at a little diſtance from them a new ſpecies of parſley, which I named *apium proſtratum*, on account of the poſition of its ſtem which always creeps along the ground. Its analogy with the other ſpecies of the ſame genus, led me to think it might be good to eat, and it anſwered my expectations. We carried a large quantity of it on board with us, which was acceptable to mariners who felt the neceſſity of obviating, by vegetable diet, the bad effects of the ſalt proviſions on which we had lived during the whole of our paſſage from the Cape of Good Hope to that of Van Diemen.

Cretin, one of the officers of our ſhip, together with the engineer, had been ſent with the long-boat by our Commander, in order to reconnoitre Tempeſt-bay. They brought intelligence at their return, after having advanced fifteen or twenty thouſand toiſes into a channel which we had left on our right when we entered the bay, that every appearance concurred to make it probable that this was a ſtrait. Wherever they had ſounded they found very good anchorage ground.

29th. I was very little on ſhore during the two following days.

30th. The whole forenoon I employed in deſcribing and preparing the copious collections which I had made on my laſt excurſion. In thoſe parts of the country which I examined in the afternoon, I found ſeveral plants of the tribe of *orchis*, ſome of which I gave to be copied by the painter.

The fiſhing nets were regularly ſent out every evening, and abundance of fiſh was taken. The meals we now made on board contraſted very ſtrikingly with thoſe we had been obliged to put up with during our paſſage.

I muſt here remark, that thoſe of our company who were engaged in the purſuit of natural hiſtory, were not permitted to take with them, on their excurſions, the ſmalleſt quantity of that allowance of freſh proviſions which we claimed as our right: ſhip's biſcuit, cheeſe, brandy, and ſometimes a little ſalted bacon, was all that was provided for us. The reaſons we alleged were ſufficient to evince the juſtice of our demand; nevertheleſs, we had no other proviſions allowed us on theſe occaſions, during the whole courſe of our expedition. I ſhould have paſſed over this circumſtance in ſilence, had I not thought that it might afford a uſeful hint to perſons employed in the ſame purſuit, who may hereafter be engaged in ſuch expeditions.

MAY 1ſt. I reſolved to examine the other coaſt of the harbour to the eaſtward. The bottom was here ſo ſhallow, that we could not come cloſe to the land with our boat, ſo that we were obliged to wade part of the way in the water.

I followed the coaſt in a northerly direction, ſometimes penetrating a ſhort way into the foreſts. As it was low-tide, I walked with great facility along the ſhore, where I obſerved ſeveral ſmall holes, in the form of a tunnel, made in the ſand, each of which contained a ſmall crab at the bottom. Upon drawing out the animal, it ſoon crawled back into its hiding place, which, as I judge from its analogy with that of the *formica leo* in our country, ſerves it likewiſe as a trap to catch its prey.

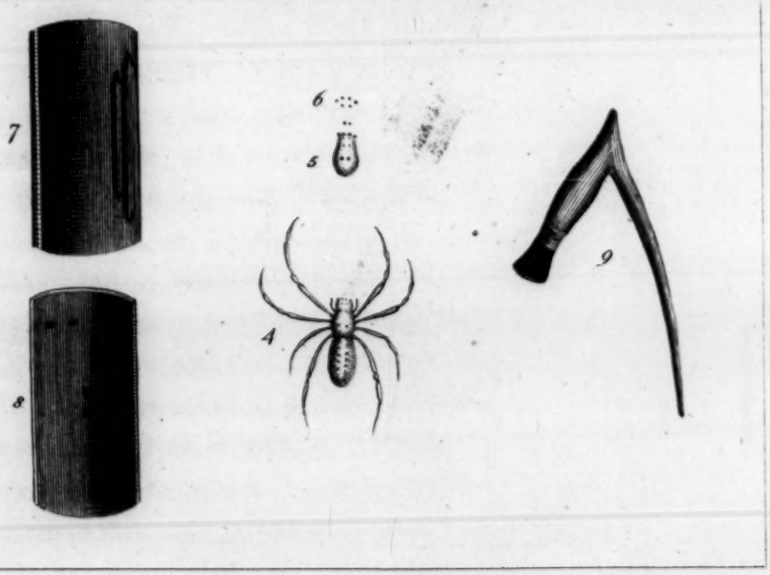
I was agreeably ſurpriſed by the ſingular form of a new ſpecies of fungus, which grew amongſt the moſſes with which the ground was covered. I named it *aſteroë*, on account of the diſpoſition of its radii.

Its roots are ſmall filaments attached to a fungous tubercle, which ſupports a globular *volva*, of a whitiſh colour and gelatinous conſiſtence, marked both within and without with ſeven ſtriæ.

From the centre of this volva proceeds a *ſtipes* of a reddiſh colour, and an



1. *Aseroe Rubra.*



4. *Spider which the Caledonians eat.*

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15.th April, 1809.

an almoſt cylindrical form, hollow throughout, and open at its ſuperior extremity, which forms a ſort of cup, of a fine red colour, and divided into ſeven *bifurcate radii*, yellow at their extremities. The whole ſurface of this fungus is ſmooth.

This new genus ought to be placed next in order to the genus *phallus* of Linnæus.

Explanation of the figures in Plate XII.

Fig. 1. The fungus.

Fig. 2. A tranſverſe ſection of the volva, ſhewing its interior parts.

Fig. 3. A longitudinal ſection of the ſtipes.

The declivities of the mountains ſituated to the eaſtward, form a pleaſant valley, from whence the waters, collected there by the union of a great number of ſmall ſtreams, are diſcharged into the bay. By waſhing the ſtems of the large trees which cover the country, through which it flows, the water acquires a browniſh tinge. The cloſeneſs of the ſhrubs, and the marſhes which occupy the low grounds of this valley render it very difficult of acceſs. We were, however, reſolved to attempt it at the riſk of ſticking faſt in the mud; but were often ſtopped in our progreſs by a new ſpecies of the *ſcleria*, to which I gave the name of *ſcleria grandis*, as it frequently grows to the height of twelve feet. Its leaves are as ſharp at the edges as a piece of glaſs; its berries are oval and of a reddiſh colour, and contain a ſort of almond, which the parrots frequently feed upon, notwithſtanding the hardneſs of the ſhell which ſurrounds it.

The moſt common ſhrub in theſe low grounds was a new ſpecies of the *embothrium*, remarkable for the hardneſs of its leaves. Theſe leaves are of an oval form, three inches in length and one in breadth.

We followed a very difficult path, in order to arrive at the place where our men were taking in water. Night overtook us before we had finiſhed more than half our journey, and to add to our misfortunes, a very high wind from the weſt brought with it ſuch a heavy rain, that we were obliged, like the ſavages of New Holland, to ſeek for ſhelter in hollow trunks of trees. We had reaſon to apprehend that the ſignals we made

for a boat to come to fetch us, would be rendered uſeleſs by the rainy weather, and were beginning to make prepartions for paſſing a very unpleaſant night in the midſt of the foreſt; when we heard the voices of ſome ſailors who were ſent to fetch us on board.

They had at length ſucceeded in extricating the anchor to which the chain that was broken on the 25th of April had been faſtened. The drag had been uſed in vain as the chain was ſunk too deep into the mud. The hold of the anchor in the ground was ſo ſtrong, that the two long boats laſhed together were repeatedly filled with water whilſt they were hauling at the buoy-rope. Beſides, it was ſunk ſo deep, that the divers could not find its bill: it would have been better if the main capſtan had been uſed. They then became ſenſible of the neceſſity of doubling the buy-rope and heaving the anchors from time to time, to prevent them from ſinking too deep in the muddy bottom.

Two boats had been ſent a ſecond time to reconnoitre the north-eaſt ſide of Tempeſt-bay, as far as Cape Taſman. They returned at the end of four days, and it appeared to reſult from their obſervations, that Taſman's head-land and the coaſt of Adventure-bay made part of an iſland ſeparated from Van Diemen's land by the ſea. After they had gone up the channel as far as 43° 17′ S. lat. they were obliged to return for want of proviſions.

2d. My occupations on board did not permit me to go far into the country.

3d. On the following day we traverſed a glade that extended in a north-eaſt direction, and conducted us to the great lake. We had examined the ſouthern ſide of it in a former excurſion, but we wiſhed ſtill to viſit its northern coaſt, the various ſituations of which gave us reaſon to expect an abundance of natural curioſities: nor were our hopes deceived. This coaſt was in many places formed of high banks, very difficult of acceſs; the water frequently extending as far as the foot of the hills. Different ſpecies of *mimoſa*, with ſimple leaves, grew under the ſhade of the large trees.

It appears that the natives ſometimes fix their habitations upon the borders of this lake, which affords them abundance of food in the ſhell-

fiſh

fiſh it contains. We found a hut which they had built a few paces from the ſhore, of a ſemi-oval form, about three feet and three quarters high, and four feet broad at the baſe. It conſiſted of branches fixed at both ends into the ground and bent into a ſemi-circular form, ſupporting each other, ſo as to form a pretty ſolid frame-work, which was covered with the bark of trees.

Amongſt a number of other curious plants which I collected, I was ſtruck with the beauty of the flower of a new ſpecies of *aletris*, remarkable for its bright ſcarlet colour.

As the ſeaſon was already far advanced, we found very few inſects.

Some hours before ſun-ſet we directed our courſe to the ſouth in order to return to our ſhips; but it was already dark before we arrived at a ſandy beach that we were acquainted with. We were ſtill at a great diſtance from the ſhips, and it was not before half an hour after nine o'clock that we arrived at the tents of obſervation, from whence we were ſoon conveyed on board.

5th. I remained on board during the greater part of the two following days, and employed myſelf with ſtuffing the ſkins of a variety of rare birds, and deſcribing the natural curioſities which I had collected.

The want of room in our veſſel put me under the neceſſity of drying the plants which I had preſerved in paper at the fire. As my cabin was already full, I had no other place where I could depoſit ſome of my ſpecimens of plants that had not got perfectly dry than the great cabin. Dauribeau, who acted as firſt lieutenant, thought that this place ought not to be lumbered with ſuch uſeleſs things as natural curioſities, and ordered my two preſſes, with the plants they contained, to be turned out. I was obliged to appeal to the Commander, who annulled this act of authority, and ordered that the preſſes ſhould remain where I had placed them.

At low water we found a variety of curious ſhells on the ſhore. This harbour afforded us great plenty of very fine oyſters.

The eaſt coaſt of the harbour contained a quantity of pyrites in cryſtals

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The eaſt coaſt of the harbour contained a quantity of pyrites in cryſtals of

of various forms. We likewiſe obſerved large maſſes of ſilex in very cloſe ſtrata, which bore a great reſemblance to petrified wood.

One of our carpenters killed an amphibious animal of the ſpecies known by the name of *phoca monachus*, about ſix feet in length.

Phyſiologiſts have explained in a very ingenious manner how amphibious animals are enabled to remain ſo long under the water by means of the *foramen ovale*; but, upon examining the heart of this animal with the utmoſt attention, I did not find that it had any *foramen ovale*. Probably the ſame may be the caſe with many other amphibious animals. By purſuing theſe reſearches we may one day diſcover the true cauſe of the aſtoniſhing faculty poſſeſſed by theſe animals, of living equally well both in the air and in the water.

Each ſide of its lungs is divided by a tranſverſe fiſſure into two lobes.

The ſtomach, which reſembles in ſhape very nearly that of a hog, contained a large quantity of calcareous ſand, amongſt which I obſerved ſeveral ſhell-fiſh that were ſtill entire. The firſt part of the function of digeſtion in this animal ſeems to conſiſt in deſtroying the ſhell in which the fiſh is encloſed, whereby a quantity of ſand is produced in its ſtomach, which does not appear to paſs through the reſt of the inteſtinal canal, but is probably diſgorged in the ſame manner as many ſnakes diſgorge the bones of the animals on which they feed. Poſſibly too this ſand may ſerve them as a ſort of ballaſt, by which they are enabled to keep themſelves at the bottom of the ſea.

As the food upon which they live is very eaſily found, their mouth is formed with a very ſmall orifice. As they live more in the water than in the air, they require a great power of refraction in the humours of the eye; whence the vitreous humour is found to be very denſe. They are likewiſe provided with the *membrana nictitans*, whereby they are enabled to admit a greater or leſſer quantity of light to the eye at pleaſure.

The great variety of my other occupations did not permit me to purſue theſe anatomical inveſtigations any farther.

The dried excrements of this animal produce a very fine powder of a deep

deep yellow colour, which our painter thought might be uſed with advantage in the arts.

6th. I had not as yet been able to procure any of the flowers of a new ſpecies of the *eucalyptus*, remarkable by its fruit, which very much reſembles a coat-button in ſhape.

This tree, which is one of the talleſt in nature, as it grows ſometimes to the height of 150 feet, bloſſoms only near its ſummit. Its trunk exactly reſembles that of the *eucalyptus reſinifera*, when its ſpongy bark has been peeled off. In other reſpects theſe two ſpecies are nearly of the ſame dimenſions. The trunk, which is very ſtraight, at leaſt to one half of its height, might be uſefully employed in ſhip-building, and eſpecially for maſts, although it is neither ſo light nor ſo elaſtic as that of the fir. Poſſibly it might be of advantage to conſtruct maſts of different pieces of timber, and even to perforate the large trunks of trees throughout their whole length, ſo as to render them lighter, and to give them ſtrength by binding them at equal diſtances with hoops of iron. By this means, I ſhould think, they might be rendered as ſtrong as one could wiſh; ſince perſons verſed in mechanics know that a cylinder, though hollow, ſtill retains a great degree of ſtrength.

We were obliged to cut down one of theſe trees in order to obtain its bloſſoms. Being already in a very ſlanting poſition, it was eaſily felled. As the ſun ſhone very bright the ſap was mounting in abundance, and as ſoon as the tree was cut down it flowed very copiouſly from the lower part of the trunk.

This beautiful tree, which belongs to the tribe of the myrtles, has a very ſmooth bark; its branches are ſomewhat crooked, and have towards their extremity alternate leaves, ſlightly bent, and about ſix inches in length, and one-half in breadth.

The flowers are ſolitary, and grow from the baſe of the ſtalk of the leaf.

The calix is ſhaped like an inverted urn, and conſiſts, like that of the other genera of the ſame tribe, of a ſingle leaf, which falls off as ſoon as the ſtamina are completely formed.

It has no corolla.

The

The ſtamina are numerous and attached to the ſides of the receptacle.

The ſtyle is ſimple and divided at its baſe into four partitions. It has only one ſtigma.

The capſule is open at the top, and generally divided into four partitions, which contain a number of angular ſeeds; at the baſe it has four angles, two of which project more than the reſt. It is ſhaped like a button; on which account I have denominated this tree *eucalyptus globulus*.

Explanation of the Figures in Plate XIII.

Fig. 1. Branch of the eucalyptus globulus.

Fig. 2. Flower.

Fig. 3. Fruit.

Fig. 4. Calix.

The bark, leaves and fruit of this tree are of an aromatic nature, and might be employed for economical uſes in the place of thoſe aromatics with which we have hitherto been furniſhed excluſively by the Molucca Iſlands.

On the ſeventh, I was obliged to employ almoſt the whole day in preparing my collections, which accumulated prodigiouſly from day to day. I could therefore extend my reſearches only to a very ſmall diſtance from our anchoring-ſtation. But on the following day, I ſet out in the afternoon with a deſign of ſpending three or four days in the woods without returning at night to the ſhips. I was obliged to take this reſolution in order to collect ſpecimens of ſuch plants as only grew at a conſiderable diſtance from our ſtation.

We had a great variety of different kinds of European grain on board, which might be advantageouſly propagated at this extremity of New Holland. The temperature that generally prevails in this country led us to hope that they would ſucceed. Our gardener was directed to prepare a ſpot of ground ſo as to render it fit for receiving this depoſit. He dug a ſmall garden for this purpoſe on the eaſt coaſt of the harbour, ſituated E. N. E. of our place of anchorage.

We



Eucalyptus Globulus.

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15th April, 1800.

We ſlept on the banks of a rivulet near the weſtern extremity of the great lake, along the ſouthern coaſt of which we directed our route on the following day. We ſaw ſome pelicans; but they did not come within gun-ſhot of us.

Piron, the painter to the expedition, who was of our party took ſeveral drawings of the landſcape. The round hills, covered with tall trees, which bounded the horizon added greatly to the beauty of the proſpect.

We were obliged to return back by the road we had come, in order to arrive at the oppoſite ſide of the lake. Piron returned on board.

I diſcovered an evergreen tree, which has its nut ſituated, like that of the acajou, upon a fleſhy receptacle much larger than itſelf. I therefore named this new genus *exocarpos*.

It has hermaphrodite flowers upon the ſame peduncle with others which are diſtinctly male and female.

The male flowers have a calix divided into five roundiſh leaves; they have no corolla; the ſtamina, which are five in number, are ſmall and attached to the calix between its diviſions; the germen abortive.

The female flowers have a calix ſimilar to that of the male; but neither corolla nor ſtamina: the ovarium is globular, with a ſhort ſtyle; the ſtigma circular and flat.

In the hermaphrodite flowers, the calix, ſtamina and ovarium are as I have deſcribed them in the others.

The fruit is a nut of an almoſt ſpherical form, and of a blackiſh colour, placed upon a receptacle, fleſhy, red, divided in the middle, and about three times as large as the nut.

The kernel is of an oily nature, and of the ſame ſhape with its ſhell.

The principal characters of this plant have led me to rank it among the terebinthinaceous tribe, next to the anacardium. I have given it the name of *exocarpos cupreſſiformis*.

Explanation of the Figures Plate XIV.

Fig. 1. A branch of the exocarpos cupreſſiformis.

Fig. 2. Portion of a branch in flower.

Fig. 3. Germen, with its ſtyle and ſtigma.

Fig. 4. Fruit.

Fig. 5. The fruit divided longitudinally, ſhewing a cavity in the middle of the fleſhy peduncle.

Fig. 6. The nut.

Fig. 7. Part of the woody ſubſtance ſurrounding the nut.

Towards the cloſe of the evening we arrived at the banks of a rivulet, where we fixed our place of abode for the night. I obſerved at this ſouthern extremity of New Holland ſeveral ſpecies of *anciſtrum*, analogous to thoſe found at the ſouthernmoſt extremity of America.

We were ſurrounded with pleaſant groves, conſiſting for the greater part of a beautiful ſpecies of *theſium* with ſtrait leaves.

The cold had obliged us to kindle a large fire. Some of us were ſcarcely beginning to fall aſleep, when we ſuddenly heard the cry of a beaſt of prey at a few paces diſtance. Our fire had probably been of greater ſervice to us, in preventing this animal, which from the ſound of its voice we believed to be a leopard, from approaching nearer, than we ſhould have expected when we kindled it.

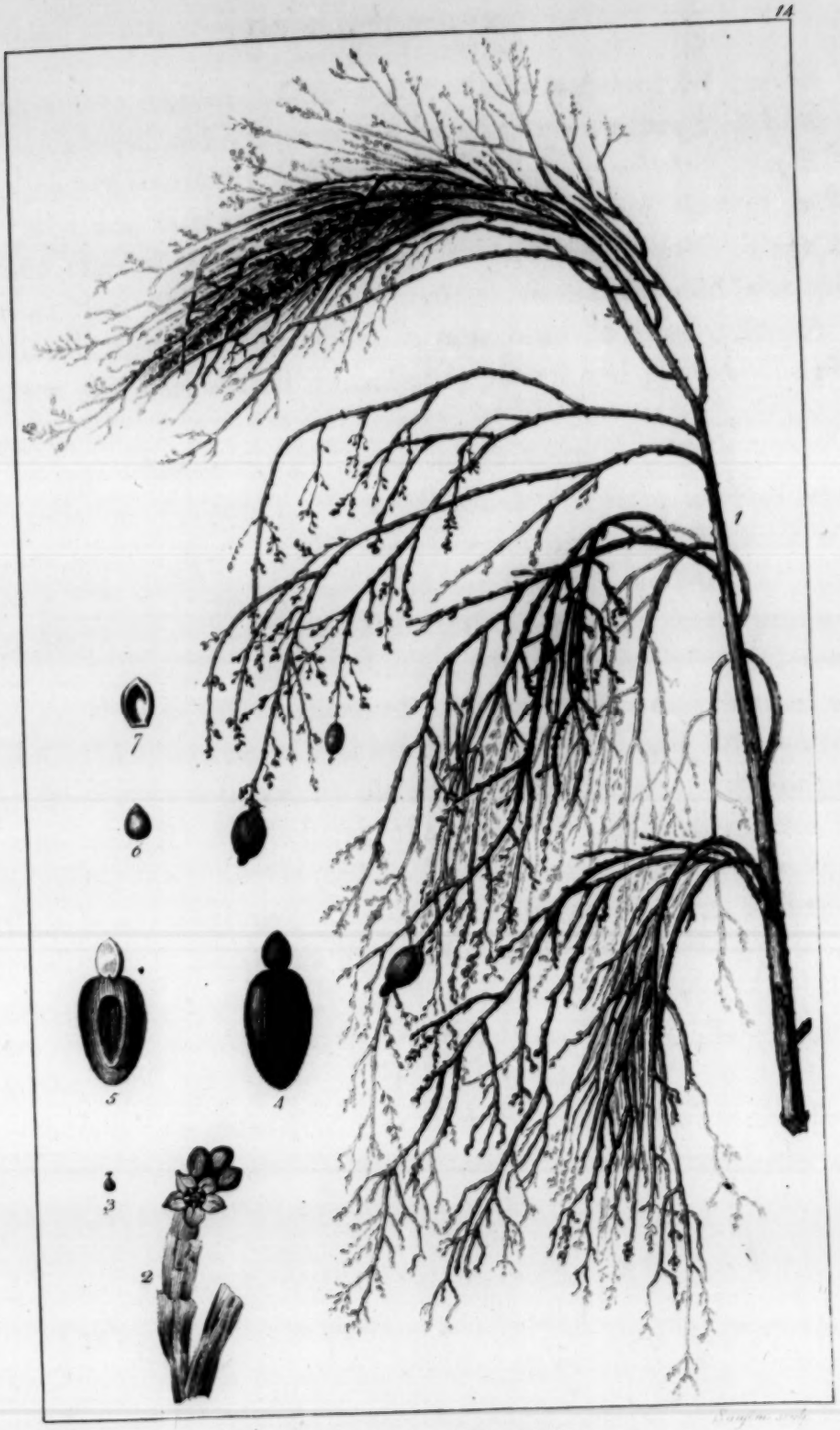
I had found, on one of the preceding days, the upper jaw-bone of a large animal of the carnivorous tribe.

10th. As ſoon as the day appeared, we continued our journey on the borders of the lake. At a very ſmall diſtance from the coaſt we obſerved five iſlands covered with trees, which formed an agreeable contraſt with the level ſurface of this vaſt ſheet of water.

We perceived, for the firſt time in this country, ſeveral quails that flew at a great diſtance from us.

After marching for ſeveral hours towards the north-eaſt, we found upon a ſmall hill, under the ſhade of ſome very tall trees, two huts of the ſame conſtruction with thoſe we had ſeen before. They were in perfectly good preſervation, and ſeemed to have been lately inhabited.

I diſcovered a very beautiful plant, which forms a new genus very diſtinct from any that has hitherto been deſcribed. It reſembles the iris, but



Exocarpos Cupressiformis

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 1st April 1800.

but has only two ſtamina. On account of this ſingularity, I gave it the name of *diplarenna*, and on account of its affinity with the genus *moræa*, I called it *diplarenna moræa*.

The ſpatha has two partitions, and incloſes ſeveral flowers, which leave it one after the other when they are ready to blow. They fade much ſooner than thoſe of the *iris* and *moræa*, ſo that I ſhould have given up all hopes of having them copied, if new ones had not followed the others which withered almoſt immediately after I had plucked the plant from the ground.

Like the iris, it has no calix.

The corolla has ſix petals, three of which are interior, and much ſmaller than the exterior: of the three interior petals, the ſuperior is rather ſmaller than the reſt, and more inflated towards the baſe.

Upon examining a great number of the flowers, I have uniformly found that they contain only two ſtamina, the filaments of which terminate in a point ſupporting antheræ of a white colour, and marked with two fiſſures. In the place of a third ſtamen, I have only found a ſmall filament, without any antheræ, ſituated between the ſuperior interior petal.

The ovarium is inferior. It has three angles, and is ſupported by a long peduncle.

The ſtyle is a little longer than the ſtamina, cylindrical, and terminated by a ſtigma, ſhaped like a ſhepherd's crook.

The capſule has three partitions, containing ſeveral ſpherical ſeeds, which are fixed to a receptacle that extends from the middle of the partitions to the top.

This genus, which naturally ranks after the *iris* and the *moræa*, has all the habitudes of thoſe plants. Its leaves are of the ſame ſword-like form, with their edges compreſſed near the baſe.

Explanation of the Figures in Plate XV.

Fig. 1. The plant.

Fig. 2. The flower-buds diſplayed by cutting away the ſpatha. A full-blown flower with the three exterior petals torn off.

Fig. 3. An exterior petal ſeen from its inner ſurface.

Fig. 4. The ſame petal ſeen from its outer ſurface.

Fig. 5. Interior petals turned down, to give a view of the ſtamina and ſtyle.

Fig. 6. The ſtamen ſeen through a magnifying glaſs.

Fig. 7. The ſtyle with its ſtigma.

Fig. 8. A part of the germen, the ſtamen and ſtyle having been taken away, in order to ſhew the ſmall filament, which is found in the place of a third ſtamen.

Fig. 9. Lower half of the capſule divided tranſverſely, to ſhew the three partitions.

Fig. 10. Upper half of the capſule divided longitudinally, to ſhew the ſeeds.

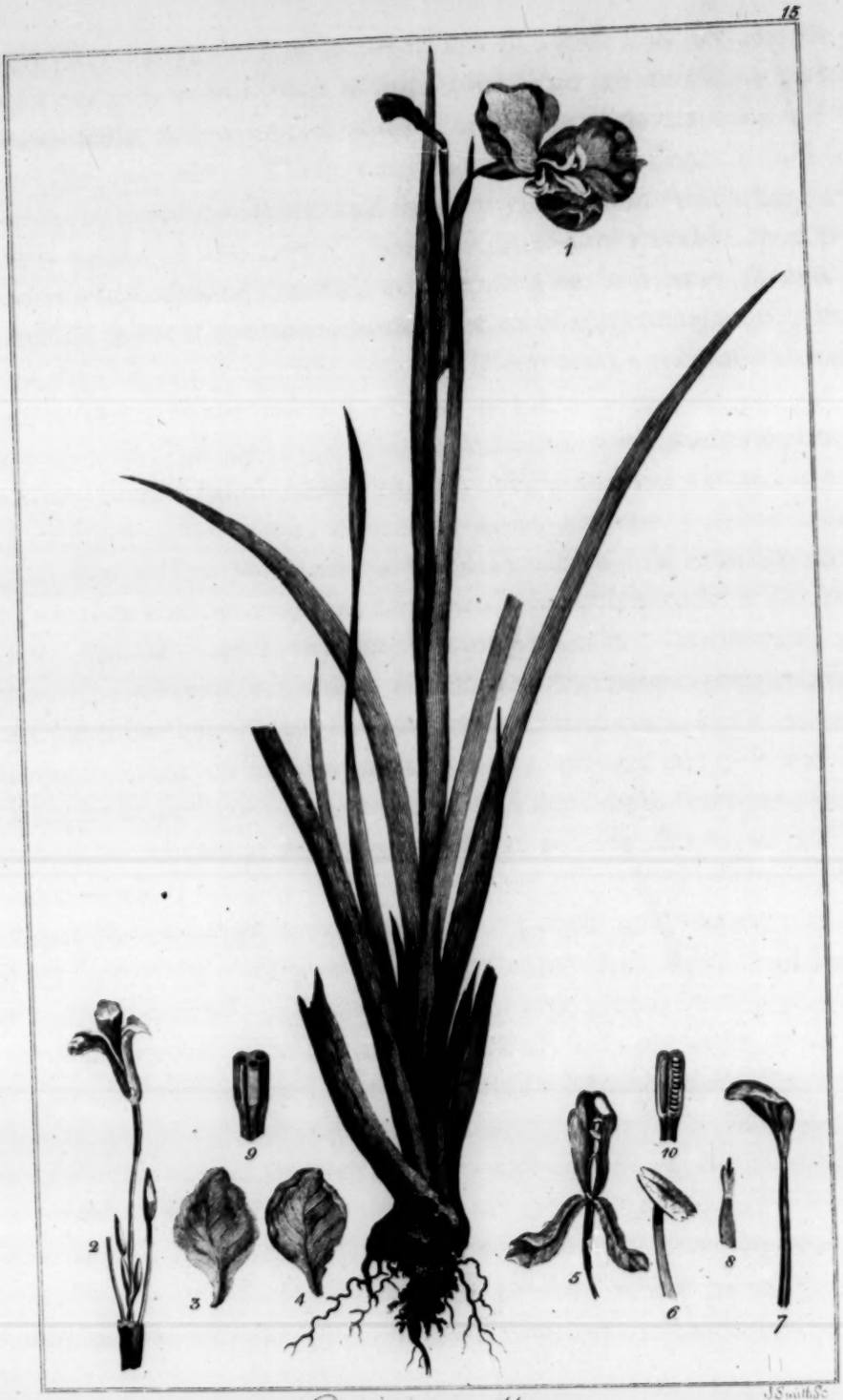
As we were walking through a ſmall grove, where the underwood grew very thick, I rouſed a large kangarou at a very ſmall diſtance from me. He immediately ran a length of about thirty paces through one of thoſe narrow paths which theſe animals make for themſelves through the thicket, where they are obliged to uſe all their four feet, as they have no room for an erect poſture; and having reached the farther end, bounded away over the buſhes with ſuch ſwiftneſs, that we ſoon loſt ſight of him.

We found a ſheet of water covered with a prodigious number of wild ducks, which flew up when we were quite cloſe to them; but we were ſo little prepared for ſuch good fortune, that we were not able to kill a ſingle bird.

A high wind ſprung up towards night, which ſeemed to threaten rain. As we had no place of ſhelter near us, we were obliged to ſleep in the open air. We conſtructed a fence againſt the wind with branches, under ſhelter of which it was eaſy to kindle a large fire.

11th. On the following day we directed our courſe eaſtward, and traverſed a vaſt plain, beſet in many places with marſhes, where the plants with which they are overgrown conceal the danger one is expoſed to in paſſing through them. The water collected in the loweſt ſituations gives riſe to a number of very fine rivulets.

A very



J.Smith Sc

Diplarrena Moræa.

Pub.d by I.Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15.th April 1800.

A very large kangarou ſprang out of a buſh about four paces from me. I pointed my gun at him, but it miſſed fire, and the animal walked off very compoſedly, following one of thoſe tracks through the thicket which they uſually frequent. Theſe tracks are covered paſſages which croſs each other in every direction, and run very cloſe one to another. The numerous prints of the feet of thoſe quadrupeds obſervable upon them, ſhew that they abound in this country. The beſt way of catching them would be to hunt them with dogs, as they generally keep themſelves in the thickeſt part of the woods. Their tracks generally terminate at ſome rivulet.

Having exhauſted our ſtock of proviſions, we were compelled to endeavour to reach the ſhips before night. We wandered about the woods a long time before we arrived at the north-eaſt extremity of the harbour, from whence we had a diſtant view of our veſſels. It was not without great difficulty that we reached the place where they rode at anchor, as we had to paſs through many very rugged grounds.

12th. The whole day was hardly ſufficient for me to prepare and deſcribe what I had collected on our laſt excurſion.

Having left ſome of my ſpecimens which could not be preſerved without being daily attended to, in the care of one of the ſervants, who remained on board during my abſence; I had the ſatisfaction to find them in good condition.

Citizen Riche found ſome human bones amongſt the aſhes of a fire made by the natives. Several bones of the pelvis he diſcovered by their form to have been part of the ſkeleton of a young woman: ſome of them were ſtill covered with pieces of broiled fleſh. I am, however, ſcrupulous of ranking the natives of this country with the cannibals: I rather ſuppoſe that they have the cuſtom of burning the bodies of their dead; as theſe were the only human bones that were ſeen during the whole of our abode in this place.

On the 13th I went to the place where our men were taking in their water. It was furniſhed by a ſmall rivulet, which diſcharges itſelf into the harbour, after flowing amongſt the trunks of fallen trees with which

which the country is covered. The rotten wood gives the water of this rivulet a browniſh tinge. They were obliged to roll the caſks upwards of a hundred yards to the boats, as theſe could not come nearer to the ſhore on account of the ſhallowneſs of the bottom.

We found the carpenters employed in raiſing the ſides of our pinnace, which had ſhortly before been overſet whilſt it was ſailing in the harbour. The crew had been obliged to ſave themſelves by ſwimming till aſſiſtance was brought them. It had been furniſhed with too high a maſt, and much too large a ſail, by the lieutenant, who ought to have underſtood the proportions better.

The wood made uſe of by the carpenters was that of the new ſpecies of the eucalyptus, which I have denominated *eucalyptus globulus*. They thought it very good timber for ſhip-building.

A perpetual moiſture prevailed in the thick foreſts into which I penetrated towards S. W. Moſſes and ferns of various kinds grew there with great luxuriance. I killed a bird of that ſpecies of the *merops*, which White has denominated the wattled bee-eater, and of which he has given a very good engraving. It is remarkable for its two large excreſcences on each ſide of its head.

I was obliged to make great haſte in preparing the ſkins of the birds which I wiſhed to preſerve; for the fleſh, when expoſed to the air, very ſoon became full of ſmall living larvæ, depoſited in it by a fly of a reddiſh brown colour, which is viviparous like that of our country, known by the name of *muſca carnaria*. Theſe larvæ accelerate the putrefaction of fleſh in a ſurpriſing manner.

As we intended to weigh anchor on the following day, I wiſhed to make the beſt uſe of the laſt moments of our ſtay in this place, and went on ſhore at the eaſterly coaſt neareſt to our veſſels.

I viſited, in company with the gardener, the ſpot where he had ſown different kinds of European grains. It was a plot of ground of twenty-ſeven feet by twenty-one, divided into four beds. The ſoil was rather too full of clay to inſure the ſucceſs of the ſeed.

When we had entered the woods, a quadruped of the ſize of a large dog ſprang

ſprang from a buſh quite near to one of our company. This animal, which was of a white colour ſpotted with black, had the appearance of a beaſt of prey. There can be little doubt that theſe countries will at ſome future time add ſeveral new ſpecies to the claſſes of zoology. A ſpinal vertebra, that was found in the interior part of the country, the body of which was about four inches in diameter, gives reaſon to believe that very large quadrupeds will ſome time be diſcovered here.

A very heavy rain, which overtook us about the middle of the day, obliged us to halt. We ſheltered ourſelves in the hollow trunk of a large tree that was upwards of twenty-four feet in circumference. We attempted to kindle a fire in it after the manner of the New Hollanders, but the ſmoke ſoon drove us from our retreat.

We endeavoured to penetrate into parts which we had not yet viſited. A glade, at which we arrived, ſeemed to conduct us towards the north-eaſt plain. We had only three hours of the day before us. A ſteep aſcent impeded our journey, large trees heaped one upon another obſtructed the path, and the ſhrubs, to which the moiſture that prevails in theſe foreſts, give an uncommonly luxuriant growth, increaſed the difficulties we had to encounter. Amongſt theſe ſhrubs was a beautiful ſpecies of polypodium, the ſtem of which grows to the height of twelve feet.*

Towards cloſe of evening we found ourſelves on the borders of the leſſer lake. The woods that ſurrounded it did not permit us to follow it dry-ſhod in all its windings: the water through which we had to wade was, fortunately, not very deep. Notwithſtanding the darkneſs of the night, I diſcovered a new ſpecies of *reſtio*, which I had never ſeen before.

This lake, though it is connected with the ſea at high water, does not abound with fiſh. Some of the crew of the Eſperance had been here with their nets, but caught nothing.

Having reached the ſea-ſhore, we had ſtill a conſiderable part of our

* The reader will eaſily excuſe me for not enumerating by name all the curioſities of natural hiſtory, which I collected during this expedition; eſpecially as I intended to do it in a ſeparate work.

march before us. It was night, and the thick clouds increaſed its obſcurity. Sometimes we were obliged to paſs over large blocks of rounded ſtones waſhed by the ſurge. We groped our way along the ſhore, at the hazard of falling into the ſea, and it was with great difficulty that we were able to ſupport ourſelves on our feet amongſt the wet ſtones, that were rendered ſtill more ſlippery by being covered with fucus and other marine productions.

A great number of phoſphoric animalcules, of different ſizes, were driven on ſhore by the waves, and afforded us the only light we had to direct our ſteps.

At length we arrived at the place where the tents had been pitched for taking aſtronomical obſervations. We found nobody there, as the inſtruments had already been carried on board.

Our maſter ſail-maker having gone the preceding day on a ſhooting excurſion, without any companion, had loſt his way in the woods, where he was obliged to ſpend the night. Several guns were fired to let him know where the ſhips lay at anchor; and in the afternoon he returned on board emaciated with hunger and fatigue. Having ſet out without any proviſions, he had been a day and an half without food. He related, that during the night ſeveral quadrupeds had come to ſmell at him, within a few inches diſtance. Many of the crew believed him on his word; but we, who had ſpent ſeveral nights in the woods, and had never met with ſuch familiarity from the beaſts, were not ſo credulous; but far from imagining that he wiſhed to impoſe upon us, we found, in his narrative, the natural effects produced upon the imagination of a man deprived of nouriſhment, and all alone in the midſt of immenſe and pathleſs foreſts.

15th. On the preceding day the large anchor had been drawn up and a ſmaller one moored, that we might be able the ſooner to leave the harbour. The ſame had been done by the Eſperance. Some ſudden blaſts from the north-eaſt, during the night, drove both ſhips from their anchors and ran them aground in the mud. They, however, ſuffered no damage, and were eaſily ſet again afloat. It was ſurpriſing that they ſhould have thought themſelves ſecure with one ſmall anchor, but juſt moored in a muddy

muddy bottom, as this ſort of bottom affords very little hold till the anchor be ſunk to a conſiderable depth.

We only waited for a favourable wind to leave the harbour. During the whole day it was contrary, and in the night time it blew with great violence. Dauribeau, however, although we had ran aground only the night before, thought it ſufficient to moor a ſingle cablet; but his opinion was over-ruled by the reſt of the officers, who knew, from experience, the neceſſity of holding by the large anchor.

During our abode at the Cape of Van Diemen we had only ſeen the natives at at a conſiderable diſtance; thoſe who had obſerved us having always fled with great precipitation. Some of them left behind them their houſehold utenſils, which gave us a very imperfect ſpecimen of their induſtry. Theſe were baſkets, clumſily conſtructed of the reeds known by the name of *juncus acutus*, and drinking veſſels, made of a large piece of *fucus palmatus*, cut into a circular form, and moulded into the ſhape of a purſe. We never found any weapons of defence in the places from whence they had fled: no doubt, they either carried them away, or carefully concealed them, for fear that we might employ them againſt themſelves.

Theſe ſcattered huts indicated a very ſcanty population; and the heaps of ſhells which we found near the ſea-ſhore, ſhewed that theſe ſavages derive their principal means of ſubſiſtence from the ſhell-fiſh which they find there.

As we only once diſcovered human bones in this country, and thoſe partly burnt, it appears that they do not expoſe the bodies of their dead to the open air. It is difficult to know whether it be their uſual cuſtom to burn them: poſſibly they bury them in the earth, or throw them into the ſea.

The great number of tracks marked with prints of the feet of quadrupeds, ſhew that they abound in this country. They probably remain during the day-time in the thickeſt part of theſe inacceſſible foreſts.

A great number of ſmall rivulets diſcharge themſelves into the harbour. The ground was here ſo full of moiſture, that wherever a hole was dug of a moderate depth, it immediately became filled with water.

We generally took copious draughts of fiſhes with our nets; eſpecially when the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt winds drove them into the bay.

Van Diemen's land was diſcovered by Taſman in the month of November, 1642. When Captain Cook anchored here four years after Furneaux, in the year 1777, he thought himſelf the third European navigator who had been upon this coaſt. Cook did not know at that time that Captain Marion, after having remained here for ſome time, ſailed from thence on the 10th of March, 1772. The natives conducted themſelves in a very different manner to theſe two navigators. Poſſibly the gentleneſs with which they behaved to Captain Cook, might be an effect of their terror for European fire-arms, of which they had received an idea from Marion's having been under the neceſſity of uſing them againſt them.

The place of our obſervatory, ſituated near the entrance of the harbour to the right of the veſſels, was 43° 32′ 24″ S. lat. 144° 46′ E. long.

The variation of the magnetic needle was 7° 39′ 32″ E.

The inclination of a flat needle was 70° 30′.

The tides flowed only once a day. The time of high water in the harbour at full and change days, was between nine and twelve o'clock, the water riſing about ſix feet perpendicular height. The tides were very much influenced by the winds, which often advanced or retarded them by ſeveral hours.

The ſheltered ſituation of this harbour renders it the moſt commodious in the world for veſſels to put into in order to be repaired. The vaſt foreſts, with which it is ſurrounded, furniſh a timber which our carpenters conſidered as very proper for ſhip building, and which they employed with great advantage.

During our ſtay of nearly a month at this place, the weather was very unfavourable for making aſtronomical obſervations. The ſeaſon of the year was likewiſe not an eligible one for inveſtigating theſe coaſts, which was rendered ſtill more difficult by the violence of the winds.

Whilſt we remained at the Cape of Van Diemen, the north-weſt and ſouth-weſt winds were very violent: the former were generally attended with ſtorms and heavy rains.

As

As ſoon as it was day the veſſels were towed to the mouth of the harbour, from whence we ſailed with a north breeze towards the new ſtrait, which we intended to enter.

After ranging along the windings of the reef, which we had left on our larboard ſide when we entered Tempeſt-bay, we were at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the diſtance of about 7,600 toiſes from the entrance of the ſtrait, which bore N. N. W. when we trimmed our ſails as ſharp as poſſible.

The ſummits of the higheſt mountains were already whitened with the ſnow. Theſe mountains form part of a chain which extends from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt, and terminates near the fartheſt extremity of the harbour.

We were much gratified in viewing, from the ſhip, the places which we had lately viſited in our excurſions.

At one time we obſerved a thick ſmoke aſcending from the diſtant country to the northward of the great lake, and ſoon deſcried five of the natives walking away from a fire which they had juſt been kindling on the ſhore: one of them carried a fire-brand in his hand with which he lighted the flames in different places, where the fire preſently caught and was almoſt as ſoon extinguiſhed.

We plied to windward, keeping in with the coaſt; as we had no danger to apprend from approaching it.

A ſlight breeze from the north, as well as the tide, being againſt us, we could not enter the ſtrait before night. We therefore caſt anchor at the mouth of it, in a bottom of grey ſand, at the depth of 30 fathoms. The place where we had pitched our tents of obſervation was then at the diſtance of about 10,000 toiſes to the weſtward.

The mercury in the barometer having been gradually falling for the ſpace of four and twenty hours, remained ſtationary at 27½ inches, though the ſky appeared ſtill very clear. We were not without ſome uneaſineſs, as ſo great a variation in the barometer had never failed during our ſtay in the harbour to be followed by violent winds. Probably ſuch blew at a diſtance, but we experienced none of their effects. During the night we ſaw a fire to the weſt, kindled by the natives.

17th. The current having become favourable about nine in the morning, we weighed anchor with a northerly breeze, and plied to the windward.

We were near enough to the coaſt to be able to perceive at the entrance of the ſtrait a ſort of free-ſtone, ſimilar to that found in port Dentrecaſteaux.

The ſnows had increaſed prodigiouſly upon the ſummits of the high mountains, during the preceding night.

The mercury in the barometer had ſunk to 27 inches 4 4-10th lines, though the breeze from the north ſtill continued ſlight.

It was night when we entered the ſtrait to which we gave the name of our Commander, Dentrecaſteaux. About ſeven o'clock in the evening we caſt anchor in a bottom of blackiſh mud mixed with ſhells, at the depth of 22½ fathoms.

We were in lat. 43° 20′ S.; long. 145° 10′ E.

The Eſperance was appriſed of our having caſt anchor by a ſignal from the main-maſt, and did the ſame at the diſtance of about 1,000 toiſes from us.

The ſlighteſt agitation produced a great degree of phoſphoreſcence in the ſea, during the whole night.

Very violent ſqualls, accompanied with rain, obliged us to pay out our cable, and unbend our top-gallant gear.

18th. The darkneſs of the ſky kept us impatiently awaiting the moment when we could enjoy the beautiful proſpect of the immenſe bay which forms the entrance of Strait Dentrecaſteaux. At length the horizon cleared up. Wherever the eye could reach the coaſt was indented with ſpacious bights in the land, where navigators, driven by ſtreſs of weather, might fly for ſhelter with ſecurity. We ſurveyed with aſtoniſhment the immenſe extent of theſe harbours, which might eaſily contain the combined fleet of all the maritime powers of Europe. The right foreland of the ſtrait bore S. 43° W.

As the wind abated about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, we availed ourſelves of this opportunity to fit out the pinnace. The engineer was diſpatched in order to examine whether an opening ſeen N. 30° E. afforded a paſſage for our veſſels.

The ebb-tide drifted us from eight in the evening till two in the morning at the rate of half a knot every hour to N. W. N.

The ſtiffneſs of the breeze preventing us from ſending any of our boats to the ſhore, we were obliged to remain on board.

19th. On the following day we were landed at the diſtance of 2,500 toiſes S. W. on an iſland which bounds this channel throughout its whole length. A boat belonging to the Eſperance had paſſed the night at the ſame place, and taken a great quantity of fiſh.

It was a great gratification to me to traverſe this country, where I found a large number of new plants, the moſt numerous of which belonged to the genus of *melaleuca*, *aſter*, *epacris*, &c.

The ſhore of the channel afforded us a very eaſy path through the buſhes which are here but thinly ſcattered. We afterwards climbed up ſome ſteep aſcents which riſe to about 25 toiſes perpendicular height above the level of the ſea. We here obſerved a quantity of ſea-ſalt depoſited by the waves in the cavities of the hard freeſtone which forms the baſis of theſe hills.

We had ſcarcely proceeded a thouſand toiſes, when the remains of a hut and heaps of ſea-ſhells ſhewed us that this iſland was inhabited.

We ſaw here for the firſt time the partridge of the Cape of Van Diemen. We ſprung a very large covey of them, which lighted at a great diſtance from us.

Late in the evening we met Citizen Riche, who had paſſed the night with the fiſhermen. We gladly accepted his offer to ſhare the fruits of his fiſhery with us, and he ſhewed us a ſmall ſpring, where we had the pleaſure of refreſhing ourſelves with excellent water over a meal of very fine fiſh and muſcles, which we broiled upon the coals after the manner of the New Hollanders. After ſuch a repaſt we had little occaſion for the proviſions we had brought with us from the ſhip.

We were informed that the principal officers of the Recherche had agitated the queſtion among themſelves, whether the gentlemen engaged in reſearches of natural hiſtory had any right to the freſh proviſions diſtributed on board, whilſt they were employed upon ſhore in making the collec-

collections which the object of their appointment required. Care was taken that none of their number ſhould be admitted to theſe diſcuſſions; and as they had no one to ſupport their right, the queſtion was ſoon decided againſt them, contrary to every idea of juſtice. I muſt add, that though the perſons who had the charge of providing for our table were frequently changed, they all adhered with the utmoſt punctuality to the dictates of this inequitable decree.

It was already night when our boat came to fetch us. Riche was obliged to avail himſelf of the opportunity; otherwiſe he would have been under the neceſſity of remaining on ſhore. He was, however, compelled to ſtay for the night on board of the Recherche, although it was of great conſequence to him to return to the Eſperance, as the preparation of the ſpecimens which he had collected, required to be immediately attended to.

20th. A ſmall iſland, ſituated S. 42° W. about 2,500 toiſes from our anchoring ſtation, had been denominated Partridge Iſland by ſome of our crew who diſcovered it. Citizen Riche and myſelf ſpent the following day upon the iſland; but inſtead of partridges we found a great number of quails there. Whether thoſe who had firſt viſited it had taken the one fowl for the other, or whether the partridges had ſince left the iſland, I muſt leave undecided.

This ſmall iſland is upwards of 100 toiſes in length, and ſituated in 43° 23′ 30″ S. lat. The new ſpecies of parſley, which I had denominated *apium proſtratum*, grew in abundance upon the ſhore, almoſt as far as high water mark. We took a great quantity of it on board with us.

Many ſpecies of the *caſuarina* grew here, and ſeemed to thrive very well notwithſtanding the humidity of the ſoil. Amongſt the plants which I ſaw for the firſt time was a remarkable ſpecies of the *limodorum*, of which I had a drawing taken; I alſo collected various kinds of ferns, and a beautiful ſpecies of the *glycine*, remarkable for its ſcarlet flower.

No freſh water is found upon this iſland; though ſeveral forſaken huts ſhewed that it had been frequented by the ſavages.

Two of the officers of our veſſel, Cretin and Dauribeau, went about ſix o'clock in the morning to ſurvey the coaſt to the eaſtward of our ſtation, where

where they found ſeveral bays extending from N. W. to S. E. They obſerved ſeveral creeks, which formed as many harbours; but a ſtrong contrary wind prevented them from examining them farther into the land. Seeing ſeveral fires at a ſmall diſtance from the ſhore, they determined to land; when as ſoon as they had entered the woods, they found four ſavages employed in laying fuel upon three ſmall fires, about which they were ſitting. The ſavages immediately fled, notwithſtanding all the ſigns of amity which they made them, leaving their crabs and ſhell-fiſh broiling upon coals. Near this place they ſaw other fires and huts.

It appears that this ſpot is much frequented, as fourteen fire-places were diſcovered.

One of theſe ſavages, who was very tall and muſcular, having left behind him a ſmall baſket filled with pieces of flint, was bold enough to come quite near to Cretin in order to fetch it, with a look of aſſurance with which his bodily ſtrength ſeemed to inſpire him. Some of the ſavages were ſtark naked; the reſt had the ſkin of a kangourou wrapped about their ſhoulders. They were of a blackiſh colour, with long beards and curled hair.

The utenſils which they left behind them conſiſted of about thirty baſkets made of ruſhes, ſome of which were filled with ſhell-fiſh and lobſters, others with pieces of flint and fragments of the bark of a tree as ſoft as the beſt tinder. Theſe ſavages, undoubtedly, procure themſelves fire by ſtriking two pieces of flint together, in which they differ from the other inhabitants of the South Sea iſlands, and even from thoſe of the more eaſterly part of New Holland; whence there is ground to believe that they are deſcended from a different origin.

They likewiſe left behind them ſeveral kangourou ſkins and drinking veſſels.

The officers forbade the ſailors to take away any of the utenſils of the ſavages: they, however, ſelected two baſkets, a kangourou ſkin, and a drinking veſſel of fucus, to carry to the Commander. The ſavages had no reaſon to regret the loſs of theſe utenſils, as they left, in place of them, ſeveral knives and handkerchiefs, with ſome biſcuit, cheeſe, and an earthen pot,

perhaps

perhaps too brittle, but certainly a very good ſubſtitute for that which had coſt them ſo little labour to manufacture.

The ſavages, though they took very few of their utenſils with them, dropped ſome of them from time to time on their flight. Whether they might do this in order to be able to run the faſter, or whether it was with a deſign to amuſe the Europeans who followed them, I cannot tell.

A boat belonging to the Eſperance had been to examine a creek ſituated to the eaſtward, at the diſtance of about 5,000 toiſes. They had met with one of the natives, who, notwithſtanding all the ſigns of amity they made him, would not let them come within two hundred paces diſtance of him. A fine rivulet diſcharges itſelf into the ſea near the fartheſt extremity of the creek. The ſituation of this creek, oppoſite to an iſland which ſhelters it from the ſurges, renders it an excellent place of ſhelter for veſſels that ſtand in need of any repairs.

The other creeks which they examined afforded in general very good anchorage.

They diſcovered a bay that extended ſo far to the north-eaſt, that they could not get within view of its extremity. Poſſibly ſome of theſe bights in the land may be parts of channels which communicate with the ſea on the oppoſite ſide.

The preparation of the ſpecimens which I had collected on the preceding days, employed my whole leiſure on the 21ſt.

The gardener went with ſix other perſons in the long boat, with the view of landing at the iſland which I had examined on the preceding day. After having in vain contended with violent and contrary winds, they left the boat adrift, thinking it would run into a creek under ſhelter of a ſmall iſland, ſituated at the entrance of the channel which they had before endeavoured to reach. But this ſtep was very near proving their ruin: their ſail fell into the ſea, and the boat, being ſuddenly ſtopped in its courſe, ſoon began to be filled with water by the violence of the ſurge. At length they arrived, overcome with fatigue, under the ſhelter of the iſland, where the calm that prevailed afforded them a pleaſing reſpite from their toils

and

and dangers. The Commander, anxious about their fate, ſent a boat in the afternoon in queſt of them, as he knew that whilſt the wind remained ſo unfavourable, the long boat could not return to the ſhip without aſſiſtance. Towards cloſe of evening, we had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing them return on board. They told us that having proceeded along the coaſt in a S. S. E. direction, they found by ſome fires that the ſavages were near; that they had ſoon met with ſeveral of them, who were the ſame that had been ſeen the day before, but that they did not ſuffer them to approach them. They found ſome ſhell-fiſh broiling upon the fires which the ſavages had left with precipitation, and more than thirty kangarou ſkins which they found at a little diſtance, ſhewed them to be very expert in hunting.

It appeared that they had made uſe of the bread and water, which had been left for them on the preceding day; but the ſmell of the cheeſe had probably given them no inclination to taſte it, as it was found in the ſame condition in which it had been depoſited. They found at the ſame place one of the knives and handkerchiefs that had been left among the utenſils of the natives.

Some ſhots that were fired at birds, probably terrified theſe ſavages; for when ſome of our men went to the ſame place two days afterwards, they ſaw none of them.

22d. The boats were ſent to take in water at a creek that had lately been diſcovered to the eaſtward. I availed myſelf of the opportunity to viſit this place, which was ſituated at the diſtance of about 5,000 toiſes from our anchoring ſtation. It forms a harbour, about 150 toiſes in breadth and 500 in length, with ſufficient bottom for large veſſels to ride at anchor in it. A rivulet that diſcharges itſelf into it near its extremity, affords very good water, which, however, was not eaſily taken in by the boats, ſince, in order to have it perfectly pure, it was neceſſary to roll the barrels from the diſtance of more than 150 toiſes over the muddy bottom. Our men might have been ſpared this unhealthy labour, if pipes of leather or of ſail-cloth, ſmeared over with tar, had been employed, by which the water might eaſily have been conveyed into the boats. The advantages of ſuch a

practice will particularly be apparent in cafes where the impracticability of entering a rivulet with the boats obliges mariners to take in brackiſh water; whereas, by means of a pipe carried a few hundred yards higher up the ſtream, they might procure it without any admixture of ſea-water, which renders it very unwholeſome to drink.

The banks of this rivulet produced ſeveral new ſpecies of *caſuarina*, one of which was remarkable for the club-like form of its fruit. I alſo obſerved a pretty tall ſhrub, which eſtabliſhes a new genus of the cruciferous tribe.

The tracks of the kangarous were very numerous, terminating at the rivulet, where theſe animals frequently come to drink.

As the wind had been againſt us when we ſailed for this watering place, we had a right to expect that it would be favourable to our return; but a calm ſupervened, and it laſted ſeveral hours before we reached the ſhips.

The pinnace returned after a voyage of four days, in which the whole extent of the ſtrait had been ſurveyed. It is about 20,000 toiſes in length from S. W. to N. E. They had every where found a depth of at leaſt ſix fathoms and an half, over a bottom of mud, and ſometimes of fine ſand. It is ſeparated from Adventure-bay by a narrow ſlip of land, not more than 200 toiſes at its greateſt breadth.

We now waited only for a favourable wind to follow the ſtrait, in order to take an exact ſurvey of it. The N. and N. W. breezes were contrary, and, beſides, ſo ſlight, that we were obliged to remain the whole day at anchor.

During the night we ſaw ſeveral fires of the natives to S. E.

24th. On the following morning we weighed anchor, and plied to windward at the diſtance of about 500 toiſes from the land. We found every where a depth of water of at leaſt 6½ fathoms, over a very good bottom.

Though the thermometer had never indicated more than 7° above the point of congelation, even in the coldeſt mornings, the ſnows had greatly increaſed upon the high mountains ſeen W. N. W.

Whilſt the currents continued favourable we gained ground at every tack;

tack; but about ſix o'clock in the evening they became contrary; and we caſt anchor in a bottom of grey ſand at the depth of eight fathoms, very near to the coaſt, and to the northward of the ſtation from whence we had ſailed in the morning.

The natives kindled more than twenty fires upon the coaſt towards the ſouth. Many families of them had probably come down to the coaſt upon hearing the news of our being in the bay.

25th. About ſeven in the morning the current was favourable, and we made ſeveral tacks in order to enter a narrower part of the channel, where we ranged very near to the weſt coaſt, ſteering N. E. N.

Having proceeded about 2,500 toiſes along this channel, we entered a ſecond bay upwards of 5,000 toiſes in length, and bounded to the weſt by pretty high grounds; the eaſtern coaſt, which ſeparates this ſtrait from Adventure-bay, was leſs elevated.

About half an hour after one in the afternoon, we caſt anchor at the diſtance of 500 toiſes from the ſhore; Cape Canelé bearing S. 33° E.

I went on ſhore to north-weſt, where I found the woods very full of thickets, and extremely damp, though no rain had fallen for ſeveral days. A new ſpecies of *ptelea* grew in great abundance amongſt the ſhrubs with which this country was covered.

26th. We weighed anchor about ſeven in the morning, and found ourſelves, at noon, in a third bay, where the great number of openings in the land left us for ſome time doubtful what courſe we ſhould ſteer, in order to get out of it, which we a length accompliſhed, to north-weſt, by the moſt diſtant of the openings. The depth of water in this bay was not leſs than eleven fathoms about the middle, and at leaſt ſix and a half at the diſtance of a hundred toiſes from the ſhore.

Having proceeded almoſt 10,000 toiſes to N. N. W. we anchored about half an hour after three in the afternoon, in a depth of fourteen fathoms and a half, with a muddy bottom. As it was probable that, in caſe the wind ſhould become favourable, we might proceed on our courſe before night; none of us went on ſhore.

On the 27th, about eight o'clock in the morning, we weighed anchor.

The current ſoon ſet againſt us, and obliged us to caſt anchor at the depth of twelve fathoms and a half, in a bottom of ſand mixed with mud. We were then in 43° 4′ S. lat. 145° 17′ E. long.

At the diſtance of two thouſand five hundred toiſes to north-eaſt, the fartheſt end of the ſtrait through which we were to paſs, was viſible.

A fire at a ſmall diſtance from the ſhore appriſed us of the natives being near. We ſoon after obſerved one of them walking along the ſhore.

Two boats were ſent out to tranſport ſome of our men to both ſhores of the ſtraits. They diſcovered a number of the ſavages landing from a raft on the eaſt ſhore. As timid as thoſe we had ſeen before, they had haſtened with all poſſible ſpeed to the land, where they made their eſcape into the woods, leaving behind them ſeveral darts of a very clumſy conſtruction.

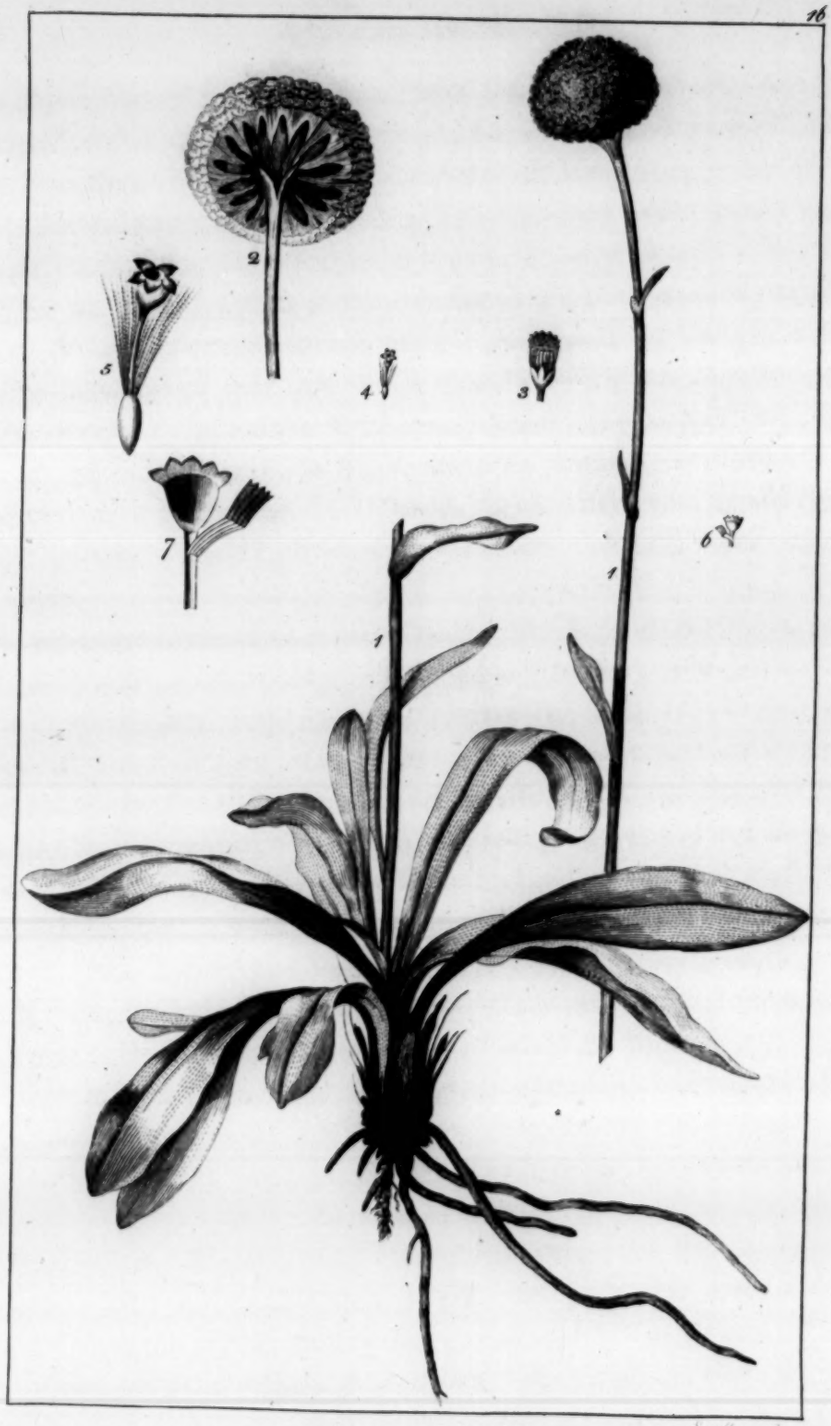
I went on ſhore at the place where the ſavages had diſappeared, and found ſeveral pieces of very beautiful hard granite, rounded by the water.

We found four rafts, made of the bark of trees, on the beach. Theſe rafts are only fit for croſſing the water when the ſea is very tranquil; otherwiſe they would ſoon be broken aſunder by the force of the waves. As the ſavages poſſeſs the art of hollowing the trunks of trees by means of fire, they might employ the ſame method to make themſelves canoes; but the art of navigation has made as little progreſs amongſt them as the reſt.

Having arrived at the extremity of the ſtrait, I found ſome fine cryſtals of feld-ſpath in ſeveral rocks of very hard ſand ſtone.

On the tops of the hills I met with the plant deſcribed by Phillips, in his account of his voyage to Botany-bay, under the name of the yellow gum-tree. As it was already in ſeed, I had no opportunity of examining the characters requiſite for determining its genus. To me it appears to belong to that of *dracæna*. The grains were contained in long ears, filled with a vaſt number of larvæ, which are afterwards metamorphoſed into ſmall phalenæ of the moth kind.

The gum-reſin which flows from this plant is very aſtringent, and might, no doubt, be uſed with advantage in medicine. The gummy principle



Richea Glauca.

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15th April, 1800.

principle with which it abounds, renders it more apt to mix with the fluids of the human body, and ought to give it a preference before many other aſtringents that are employed.

Amongſt a variety of other beautiful plants, I found a very remarkable one of the compoſite tribe, which had never before been diſcovered. It conſtitutes a new genus, which I named *richea*, after Citizen Riche, one of the naturaliſts to our expedition. This philoſopher fell a victim to his love for ſcience, having made, when already in a very advanced ſtage of conſumption, a long and fatiguing journey, in which he had more conſulted his ſcientific zeal than the ſtate of his health.

This new genus naturally ranks in the third ſection of the cynarocephales. (Juſs. gen. plant.)

The common calix is compoſed of ſeveral obtuſe foliolæ, ſcarious at their extremities, of equal length, and diſpoſed in a ſingle row; it incloſes ſeveral diſtinct calices, each of which is ſupported by a very ſhort peduncle. Each of the ſmall calices is compoſed of five or ſix foliolæ, and contains five or ſix floriolæ, all hermaphrodite, and provided with ſheaths of nearly the ſame length with themſelves.

The floriolæ are inflated at their ſuperior extremity, and divided into five equal diviſions.

Five diſtinct filaments, attached to the inſide of the corolla, ſupport the ſame number of antheræ, united in the form of a cylinder.

The ſtyle is filiform, and of an equal height with the ſtamina. The ſtigma is bipartite.

The ſeed is oval, covered with a light down, and has at the top twelve or fourteen hairy tufts.

On account of the colour of the leaves of this plant I have called it *richea glauca*. The flower is of a brimſtone-yellow colour.

Explanation of the Figures in Plate XVI.

Fig. 1. The plant.

Fig. 2. The flower ſeen from behind, ſo as to diſtinguiſh the common calix.

Fig.

Fig. 3. One of the ſmall calices, with its floriola.
Fig. 4. One of the floriola with its ſeed.
Fig. 5. The ſame ſeen through a magnifying glaſs.
Fig. 6. Floriola, divided longitudinally, to ſhew the ſtamina.
Fig. 7. The ſame ſeen through a magnifying glaſs.

One of the officers of the Recherche following a beaten path made by the ſavages through the woods, met ſix of them walking ſlowly towards the ſouth, who were all ſtark-naked, and armed with javelins ſixteen or eighteen feet in length. Their ſurpriſe at ſo unexpected a rencounter was viſible in their countenances; but their number inſpiring them with courage, they approached at the invitations of the European, and bound round their heads a handkerchief and neck-cloth which he offered them. They, however, appeared terrified at the ſight of his hanger, which he ſhewed them how to uſe; nor were their fears quieted till he made them a preſent of it. He endeavoured in vain to perſuade them to come to the place where our ſhips lay at anchor: the ſavages walked away, following the ſame path in a direction oppoſite to that which led to the ſhore.

Some of our men having landed on the other ſide of the ſtrait, came to a large fire, round which eight ſavages, each of whom had a kangarou wrapped round his ſhoulders, ſat warming themſelves under the ſhelter of four fences againſt the wind. They immediately ran away as ſoon as they ſaw our people.

An old woman who had the care of their proviſions, which ſhe did not chooſe to leave behind her, was ſoon overtaken by ſome of the ſailors. She accepted with an air of ſatisfaction, an handkerchief that was given her, but was ſo terrified at the ſight of a hanger, which they preſented to her, that ſhe leapt down a precipice more than forty feet in height, and ran away amongſt the rocks, where they ſoon loſt ſight of her.

I do not know whether thoſe who related this adventure in a different manner, wiſhed to make themſelves merry at the expence of the reſt, when they aſſerted that the age of this woman was no ſecurity for her againſt the attempts of ſome of the ſailors: however, ſhe was ſtill young enough

enough to make her eſcape, leaving behind her two baſkets, in which were found a lobſter, ſome muſcles, and a few roots of a fern, which I recogniſed to belong to a new ſpecies of *pteris*, of which I had before collected a conſiderable quantity. Probably the ſavages chew theſe roots, in order to expreſs the nutritious juice, which always abounds more or leſs in plants of this ſpecies.

This woman, like the other ſavages, had the ſkin of a kangarou wrapped about her ſhoulders: ſhe had likewiſe another of theſe ſkins bound round her waiſt in the form of an apron. I ſuppoſe that ſhe had provided herſelf with this piece of clothing, more on account of the inclemency of the ſeaſon, than from a principle of modeſty; for thoſe of the ſavage women who were ſeen at Adventure-bay by Captain Cook, at a diſtance of not many hundred toiſes from this place, were ſtark naked: and it is not probable that there ſhould be much difference of manners between the natives of two countries ſo near to each other.

28th. A wind from the north blew in ſuch violent ſqualls during the night, that the Eſperance was ſet adrift, though ſhe held by a very large anchor.

We had ſpent more time in ſurveying the ſtrait of Dentrecaſteaux than we had intended. Before we could reach the main ſea we had ſtill a paſſage of 2,500 toiſes to make through the channel. The wind was contrary, but the tide favourable; ſo that we got under way about half an hour after nine in the morning. We often came within 150 toiſes of the coaſt, where the ſoundings gave us our depth at 12 or 15 fathoms, in places where the coaſt was high, and 6 or 6½ fathoms near the low grounds.

At length we reached the extremity of the ſtrait. The two forelands are at the diſtance of 2,500 toiſes from one another from S. E. to N. W. We ranged very near to that on our ſtarboard ſide, where we found the depth to be no more than 3½ or 4 fathoms. Such a great diminution of water at the termination of the ſtrait, led us to conjecture that the bottom conſiſted of a hard rock that reſiſted the daily action of the tides, and the ſoundings verified our ſuppoſition. This was the only bad bottom which

we

we found throughout the whole extent of the ſtrait. We left it about noon; when we diſcovered an opening E. S. E. about 15,000 toiſes in breadth, which affords a paſſage into the main ſea.

To the northward we obſerved a vaſt bay, or rather a gulph, intercepted with iſlands, and connected with the main land, which we ſaw at a diſtance. Several bights in the land that incloſes the gulph, ſeemed likely to afford good anchorage.

CHAP. VI.

Importance of the Strait of Dentrecaſteaux—Run from Cape Diemen to New Caledonia—Coaſting the South Weſt of New Caledonia—Dangerous Situation of the Recherche near the Reefs on that Coaſt—Little Cluſter of Iſlands at the Northern Extremity of New Caledonia—View of the Natives—Prodigious Extent of the Reefs—View of the Land of the Arſacides, and of the Treaſury Iſlands—Coaſting the Weſtern Part of the Iſlands of Bougainville, and Bouka—Dangerous Situation of the Recherche, on the Shoals off the Iſland of Bougainville—Interview with the Savages of Bouka Iſland—Their Taſte for Muſic—Their Treachery—Their Canoes—Determination of ſeveral Points of Bougainville and Bouka Iſlands—Anchor in Carteret Harbour—Several Excurſions on the neighbouring Land—Inceſſant Rain during our Stay at Carteret Harbour—Different Obſervations.

WE had now compleated a geographical diſcovery of great importance to navigation. It was a point of the greateſt utility to know exactly the harbours in which ſhips might find ſhelter from the heavy gales and impetuous ſtorms, which prevail at this extremity of New Holland. A road, which is not leſs than 22,000 toiſes in extent, in that par-

ticular

ticular ſituation, might preſent great advantages to a commercial nation. Throughout the whole road, a ſhip may caſt anchor with the certainty of finding a good bottom, the depth being from 6 to 25 fathoms, and no danger to be dreaded. At an equal diſtance between its two extremities, the bottom is of coarſe ſand, and not ſo good. There is alſo leſs water, as the depth there does not exceed 6 fathoms. It ſhould ſeem that the tide entering at once by both extremities had accumulated the ſand, at the place where the oppoſite currents meet. A ſhip may, without danger, come within 100 toiſes of the land. The ſinuoſities of the land preſent a varied proſpect, and ſituations truly pictureſque.

The ſeaſon was advanced and the thermometer had not yet been lower than 7° above 0, although we were near the 44th degree of S. lat. Impetuous winds reigned in the open ſea, while in the ſtrait, we enjoyed the greateſt tranquillity. We did not expect to experience ſo much ſecurity near the Bay of Tempeſts.

Fiſhes which prefer tranquil waters, abound in this channel, and we were generally very fortunate in catching them.

Scarcely had we paſſed the ſtrait, to the diſtance of 1,500 toiſes when we could no longer diſtinguiſh the opening. The depth increaſed, as we advanced into the open ſea.

At noon, our latitude was 43° 1′ S. and our longitude 145° 19′ E.

We were not long in doubling Cape Pillar, and we immediately ſteered a north-eaſt courſe, in order that we might explore the ſouth-weſt coaſt of New Caledonia.

The mercury in the barometer ſunk into 27 inches 8 lines, and we had a violent gale from the N. W. The motion of the ſhip was to me as ſickening as at our departure from Breſt. During our ſtay at Cape Diemen, I had completely forgotten my ſailing habits.

On the 30th of May we had made great progreſs; for at noon, our latitude was 40° 55′ S. and our longitude 150° 4′ E.

The Mercury in the barometer had fallen to 27 inches 4 lines, and had not deceived us in announcing impetuous winds. We could only ſcud under our fore-ſail, which at laſt we were obliged to ſtrike, but fortunately we had the wind a-ſtern.

Although the thermometer was not lower than 9° 2-10ths above 0, the cold was nevertheleſs great. The violent agitation of the air appeared to me the principal cauſe of the ſenſation which we experienced.

On the firſt of June, having arrived in latitude 37° 17′ S. and longitude 154° 5′ E., we ſaw a great number of ſpeckled petrels *(procellaria capenſis)* and many albatroſſes remarkable for the red extremities of their wings.

2d. The next day many flying fiſhes, of the ſame ſpecies with thoſe which we had ſo often met with elſewhere, falling on board of us, announced our arrival in parts of the ſea frequented by bonitoes.

The motion of the ſhip, ſince our departure, had made me ſo faint, that I found myſelf abſolutely incapable of taking the meaſures neceſſary for the preſervation of the objects which I had collected in my laſt excurſions.

3d. But this day the ſea became more calm, and allowed me to enter upon that buſineſs. My ſpecimens had ſuffered no damage; only I found them ſlightly covered with moiſture.

5th. Since our departure from New Holland, we had been reduced to ſhort allowance of water; and the heat, which now began to be very ſenſibly felt, rendered that privation the more painful. We were allowed but a bottle in the day; although our want of it increaſed as we approached the torrid zone. For this beverage we could not ſubſtitute wine, which became daily worſe, and brandy, which many preferred to wine, rendered a greater quantity of water neceſſary. Salted proviſions increaſed a thirſt, which we had not the means of quenching, and the great quantity of ſea-ſalt introduced into our fluids, had communicated to them a great degree of acrimony. Thus the privation of freſh water is one of the principal cauſes of the diſeaſes of ſeamen.

Spotted petrels and many other birds which we ſaw on the 6th of June, in latitude 34° 47′ S., and longitude 159° 21′ E., made us ſuppoſe that we were approaching ſome iſland, ſtill too diſtant to be ſeen.

11th. About the middle of this day, we thought we ſaw land at eaſt. After ſteering in that direction for an hour, the phantom diſappeared, and we reſumed our courſe.

15th.

15th. We ſhot a man-of-war bird, which was hovering over the ſhip. This bird had in its bill one of the ſpecies of cuttle fiſh called *ſepia loligo*. It had probably caught this molluſca, the inſtant before it received the fatal ſtroke. In the Mediterranean, I have ſeen this ſpecies of cuttle fiſh raiſe itſelf many feet above the ſurface of the water, by means of membranous expanſions, ſituated laterally near its lower extremity: ſome of them even dropped on board of us.

16th. About half an hour paſt five in the morning, we entered the Torrid Zone, in 65° of E. longitude.

About eight we ſaw the Iſle of Pines, which is at a little diſtance from the ſouthern point of New Caledonia. It had the appearance of a peak of moderate elevation; and we ſoon had a view of the low lands, with which it is every where ſurrounded. We diſtinguiſhed large trees, towards the ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland. Its poſition, which we determined, is in S. lat. 22° 42′, and E. long. 165° 14′, which is but 4′ leſs in lat. and 4′ more in long. than its poſition, as aſſigned by Captain Cook.

About five in the evening, we had ſight of New Caledonia in the N. W., diſtant above twenty thouſand toiſes, and we ſteered towards it; but about ſun-ſet, we were obliged to lay to for the Eſperance, which always ſailed much worſe than our ſhip. We then had a view of the coaſt, from 32° to the northward of weſt, to 32° to the weſtward of north; but we were ſtill too far diſtant to ſee the reefs, between that iſland and the Iſle of Pines. The Eſperance joined us about eight at night. It was proper for us to make many tacks during the night, but it was ſo calm that the ſhip did not obey her helm.

A ſouth-weſt wind brought us near New Caledonia; although we expected to meet with the winds, which generally prevailed ſeveral days before we made the land.

The ſmall change of variation which the compaſs had undergone, during the tranſit which we had made, is very well worthy of remark. We may look upon it as nothing, from ſouth latitude 36° 30′, and eaſt longitude 154°, where the variation was 11° 30′ eaſt, to ſouth latitude 23°, and eaſt longitude 164° 30′, where the variation was 11° 4′; for in this run

of 13° 30′ of latitude, and 10° 30′ of longitude, the compaſs did not vary a degree; and it is well known that, at ſea, the variation cannot be obſerved nearer than within a degree of the truth.

17th. A fire kindled by the ſavages, on the Iſle of Pines, was ſeen during the night.

At break of day, we obſerved immenſe reefs on the coaſt of New Caledonia, ſtretching firſt towards the ſouth, and then towards the weſt. The calm confined us, the whole morning, between thoſe dangerous rocks and the Iſle of Pines; but in the afternoon, a ſlight breeze from the ſouth-weſt, enabled us to keep clear of the breakers.

At noon, our latitude was 22° 49′ S., and our longitude 164° 40′ E.; the ſouthern point of New Caledonia then bearing N. N. E., diſtant about 20,000 toiſes. This extremity of that iſland is in 22° 30′ S. lat. and 164° 30′ E. longitude.

18th. We had loſt ſight of the chain of reefs; but about eleven o'clock we perceived their ſouthern extremity, at the diſtance of about 10,000 toiſes N. W. ¼ W. Their ſmall diſtance from our ſhip at noon, when we obſerved our latitude, convinced us that they extended ſome minutes farther to the ſouthward than Captain Cook believed; for we ſaw that they reached 23° of S. lat., and 164° 31′ of E. longitude.

Thoſe reefs, to which we approached nearer than the diſtance of 1000 toiſes, are nearly 20,000 toiſes from the coaſt, and in that ſpace keep the ſea very tranquil: we were obliged to make ſeveral tacks in order to get out of it.

19th. We made little way in the morning of this day; for at noon, in 23° 3′ 48″ of S. lat., and 164° 8′ 20″ of E. long. we were ſtill in ſight of the weſtern extremity of the reefs, which bore N. W. ¼ N. at the diſtance of about 10,000 toiſes. We brought the Cape to bear N. W. ¼ W. in order to double it, and to approach near the coaſt.

We kept tacking, chiefly under our top-ſails, during the whole night, endeavouring to keep company with our conſort. It was neceſſary that we ſhould be able, mutually, to communicate the dangers to which we might be expoſed, on a coaſt bordered with ſhelves and rocks, hitherto unexplored by navigators.

20th. During the night, the currents brought us back to the reefs which we believed we had doubled. We ſtood towards the land, when day-light fortunately ſhowed us all the danger of our ſituation. We were ſurrounded with reefs, and had but little room to beat about. The wind at ſouth-ſouth-eaſt, freſhened and increaſed the waves, which were carrying us towards the breakers; and we were in the midſt of the danger, when the Eſperance pointed it out to us by a ſignal. Roſſel then commanded on the quarter-deck. Immediately we trimmed up the ſails on the ſtarboard tack, in order to extricate her from this dangerous poſition. The Eſperance had ſucceeded in this manœuvre, and we had the pleaſure to ſee her clear of the danger, and ſtanding towards the weſt.

Our bell was now rung to ſummon all hands on deck, in order to be more ſure of ſucceſs. Four times did Roſſel fail in his manœuvre, and every attempt did but bring us nearer to the danger. We were driving towards the reefs, where the waves, ready to ingulph us, roſe to a prodigious height. We could not caſt anchor; for no bottom was to be found with fifty fathoms of line, although we were cloſe to the rocks. Each of us was looking eagerly for the means of eſcaping death, which ſeemed almoſt inevitable. A laſt the ſhip touched, when, by unexpected good fortune, the fifth attempt ſucceeded, and we had the unſpeakable ſatisfaction of ſeeing the ſhip remove from the danger.

Between the reefs and the land were ſome little iſlands, diſtant above 5000 toiſes from the coaſt.

The land of New Caledonia, which was low towards its ſouthern extremity, now began to riſe into mountains of moderate elevation, in a ſouth-eaſt and north-weſt direction, inclining a little farther towards the north.

When, at the approach of night, we were going about, the top-men had forgotten to change the booms of the main-yard, and the mizen top-ſail yard; and they were both broken, the moment we went upon the other tack. The firſt fell over-board; but the other, in its fall, wounded three people, among whom was the Commander of the expedition.

21ſt.

21ſt. We ſtood out to ſea, and there remained during the night, and in the morning we ſteered for the land. A wind at ſouth-eaſt carried us to the north-weſt, at the diſtance of a ſeven hundred toiſes, from the reefs, which deny all acceſs to the ſhore, whence they are diſtant by about 2,500 toiſes. We expected to find ſome opening which would allow us to anchor under the ſhelter of this barrier, againſt which the waves daſhed in a dreadful manner.

A conſiderable body of ſmoke which roſe at the foot of the hill, at a little diſtance from the ſhore, indicated the preſence of the natives.

From noon, when we found the latitude 22° 6′ 58″ ſouth, and the longitude 163° 34′ 36″ eaſt, we had proceeded nearly 10,000 toiſes to the north-weſt, when we obſerved, between two reefs a large opening, which ſeemed likely to afford us an entrance to an anchoring place near the ſhore. But unfortunately the day was too far gone, and the ſea too much agitated, to allow us to ſend a boat to ſound this entrance. We regretted much that we were precluded from enjoying the calm which prevailed behind this rampart, againſt which the waves made unavailing efforts.

Hills, almoſt wholly denuded of vegetation, roſe like an amphitheatre towards the principal chain of mountains, which appeared to be, at leaſt, nine hundred toiſes in perpendicular height, and their direction ſtill towards the north-weſt. We there found three ranges of mountains of different degrees of elevation, and we obſerved hollows, apparently formed by the fall of the rains, and which were continued to the ſummits of the moſt arid mountains.

Behind thoſe high mountains, we ſaw perhaps 20,000 toiſes within the land, which towered above all the reſt, and appeared to be, at leaſt, 1,200 toiſes in perpendicular elevation.

From the middle of one of thoſe ravines, or hollows, iſſued a torrent which we diſtinguiſhed perfectly by the whiteneſs of its foaming waters; although we were very diſtant from it.

The cold on thoſe heights, undoubtedly render it neceſſary for the natives to warm themſelves. We ſaw many large fires, which they had kindled, while we beat about the offing in the night.

22d.

22d. On account of the faintneſs of the breeze, we could not make the reefs till noon, when we found ourſelves in 21° 51′ ſouth lat. and 163° 8′ eaſt long. We ſteered along the reefs till night, without finding the leaſt opening.

New Caledonia preſents a more charming appearance than the old country of that name: for we ſaw ſome trees growing in the bottoms of the ravines with which thoſe hills are furrowed.

A fire kindled on ſhore, indicated that thoſe arid tracts of land are not wholly deſtitute of inhabitants. It was not long before we ſaw ſome of them.

The wind having varied from the north-eaſt to the north and north-weſt, we brought to, about ten at night. This was not, perhaps, the moſt prudent manœuvre in our ſituation; for when danger is near, we ſhould always be prepared to avoid it. It would certainly have been preferable to have kept tacking, in order that we might be able to manœuvre conveniently, in caſe any troubleſome incidents had occurred.

23d. We were baffled by the winds all night, and at noon, were only in lat. 21° 37′ S., and long. 162° 47′ E.

We ſaw ſome mountains which were covered with trees to the ſummits.

The fires which we obſerved near the ſhore, indicated a great concourſe of ſavages. They were probably brought together by the appearance of our ſhip, which was detained by contrary winds, almoſt in the ſame place.

About three o'clock, being about the diſtance of 35,000 toiſes from the land, we obſerved, near the beach, a group of twelve Caledonians, whoſe looks were directed towards us, and who ſeemed to be aſtoniſhed at ſeeing our ſhip, at ſo ſmall a diſtance from their iſland.

Three natives who formed another group, ſtood very near two fires, which they had kindled.

By the help of a good ſpy-glaſs, we ſaw that they were entirely naked. They did not ſeem inclined to come off to us in their canoes. Beſides, the reefs rendered it impoſſible for them to reach our ſhip.

24th.

24th. A ſtrong breeze at ſouth-weſt obliged us to tack; and we found ourſelves almoſt at the ſame place as on the preceding day. The land was covered with a fog, which had always accompanied ſouth-weſt winds.

We found the ſhip to be in 21° 46′ of ſouth latitude, and 162° 46′ of eaſt longitude, when we thought we ſaw between the reefs an opening which might afford us a paſſage; but how could we aſcertain that fact, when the wind was blowing ſo ſtrong a gale?

25th. As ſoon as the wind ſhifted to the ſouth, the fog was entirely diſſipated. The winds which brought the cold into thoſe latitudes, forced the air, when the ſun was withdrawn, to part with the redundant water, which it had held in ſolution during the day. Hence ſome large drops of very cold water then fell, at a great diſtance from each other.

For the two laſt days, we had made no conſiderable advances, in exploring the coaſt, where we had ſeen many fires, kindled perhaps by the ſame natives as on the preceding days.

26th, 27th, 28th. We had alſo to ſtruggle with contrary winds, during the two ſucceeding days; but, on the 28th, a freſh breeze at ſouth-eaſt, favoured our views in ſtretching along the coaſt. The high mountains, which we had hitherto ſeen, were exchanged for ſome of a much lower elevation, and at laſt we thought we had reached the end of the chain; but farther on, they reſumed nearly the ſame height, and we ſaw the northern extremity of the iſland, formed of lofty mountains, which, at that diſtance, did not appear to differ from thoſe which we had obſerved on the preceding days.

At noon, our latitude was 20° 28′ ſouth, and our longitude 161° 29′ eaſt, and we were not backward in obſerving, that near the extremity of the iſland, the chain of reefs was interrupted, and preſented a large opening, which ſeemed likely to afford us an anchoring place; but the wind blew too ſtrong to allow us to put out a boat, in order to take the ſoundings in this opening. We lay to all night, in hopes that the weather would be more favourable the next day.

In the direction of the land of New Caledonia, we obſerved ſeveral iſlands ſurrounded with reefs, and connected together by ſand banks and other ſhoals.

29th. During the night, the wind had made us fall off ſo much, that we loſt ſight of the northern extremity of New Caledonia, which we found to be in 19° 58′ ſouth latitude, and 161° 10′ eaſt longitude. That iſland preſents a chain of mountains, extending about eighty nautical leagues, from the ſouth-eaſt to the north-weſt. Its mean breadth is not more than ſeven or eight leagues. Captain Cook, who diſcovered it in 1772, only ſaw the north-eaſt part of it. The examination of the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland was an important object in navigation. The reefs by which it is bordered, are generally from 25 to 30,000 toiſes diſtant from the land, and towards their extremities this diſtance is greater, but they are not ſo broad. That coaſt, extremely dangerous at all times, is rendered ſtill more ſo by the ſouth-weſt winds, which were remarkably adverſe to us, in exploring it.

The ſmall number of fires which we obſerved, and the apparent ſterility of the land, gave me good reaſon to believe that the iſland was but thinly inhabited.

We did not ſee a ſingle canoe, although they might have been managed with facility, under the ſhelter of the reefs, where the ſea is extremely tranquil.

About ſeven o'clock in the morning, we came in ſight of many mountainous iſlands and detached rocks, ſtretching from N. N. E. to E. N. E. and which render this extremity of New Caledonia ſtill more dangerous than the ſouthern part. Some of thoſe iſlands are ſeveral hundred toiſes in extent. The points of a great number of black rocks were elevated above the water. Thoſe rocks, ſurrounded by water ſlightly agitated, ſeemed themſelves to be in motion, and, at firſt ſight, we took them for canoes, floating on the ſurface. We ſoon diſcovered that thoſe little iſlands were numerous; for they extended as far as we could ſee from the maſt head. They are encircled with reefs, amidſt which the ſea aſſumes the colour of the reddiſh ſand which compoſes its bottom. We had a near view of them; for, about eleven o'clock, we were but about 1,500 toiſes to the ſouthward of one of thoſe little iſlands, when we obſerved reefs extending from its weſtern point, in the direction of W. N. W. as far as the eye could reach.

At the place, where we found our latitude at noon to be 20° 6′ 4″ ſouth, our longitude being 161° 10′ 36″ eaſt, we had on the eaſt 22° north, a little iſland, diſtant 1,000 toiſes.

Another iſland bore from us north 80 degrees weſt, at the diſtance of about 8,000 toiſes. Thoſe two iſlands were connected together by reefs.

We ſaw other lands, bearing north 28° eaſt.

A fire, on the little iſland neareſt us, not far from a rivulet deſcending from a mountain, indicated that thoſe little ſpots of land were frequented by the natives.

The ſtrong guſts of wind which blew in the night, would have greatly embarraſſed us in any other ſituation; but, under ſhelter of the iſlands and reefs, it was eaſy for us to beat about during the night.

June 30. Some little iſlands towards the eaſt, ſeemed to terminate this little archipelago. Their elevation gradually diminiſhed, in proportion to their diſtance from New Caledonia. They ſeemed indeed to be only a continuation of the mountains of that large iſland; their baſes being covered by the ſea, and their ſummits riſing above it, and forming ſo many little iſlands. The gradual diminution of the height of thoſe mountains, makes it reaſonable to ſuppoſe that in thoſe ſeas, ſhoals extending to a great diſtance, contribute to augment the dangers of navigation. In the ſequel, we ſhall ſee that this ſuppoſition is by no means deſtitute of foundation.

We directed our courſe to the north-weſt, very near the reefs, which precluded our acceſs to the little iſlands.

The Commander informed the captain of the Eſperance, that in caſe of ſeparation, the two ſhips ſhould rendezvous at port Pralin or Carteret harbour.

Our latitude at noon was 19° 28′ 10″ ſouth, and our longitude 160° 36′ 12″ eaſt; the moſt northerly of the little iſlands bearing eaſt, at the diſtance of 8,000 toiſes.

We came in ſight of a chain of reefs, which extended as far as the eye could reach, towards N. W. ¼ N. in ſome places forming bights, by taking a weſterly direction. With the wind at E. S. E. it was eaſy for

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us to follow all the windings of thoſe reefs. In the afternoon, we ſteered parallel to them for nearly 20,000 toiſes and then thought that we ſaw their extremity. We were already felicitating ourſelves with having terminated this dangerous and troubleſome navigation, and entering into an open ſea, when the watch announced ſhoals and a ſucceſſion of reefs, in the direction of N. N. W. It was now too late in the day to intangle ourſelves among them, and we worked to windward during the night.

A booby, of the ſpecies *pelecanus varius*, allowed itſelf to be caught about ſun-ſet. It differed from the ordinary ſpecies, by having a lighter colour. This bird came, without diſtruſt, and ſat down on the round top, beſide one of the ſailors. The ſpecies is remarkable for being but little afraid of man: they will even frequently light on one's arm, when preſented to them. Their ſenſe of ſmelling muſt not be very ſubtile; for their noſtrils conſiſt of but two ſlight chinks in the upper mandible, which is moveable like that of the parrot.

JULY 1ſt. We now believed that we had compleated the ſurvey of this frightful chain of reefs, which obſtructs the ſea for near 100 marine leagues from the S. E. to the N. W.; and we were 10,000 toiſes to the northward of them, about noon, when we found ourſelves in 18° 50′ of ſouth latitude, and 160° 32′ of eaſt longitude.

We next ſteered towards the N. N. E. in order to aſcertain whether or not thoſe reefs extended to the north-eaſt.

One of the crew, called Moulin, about two o'clock in the afternoon, diſcovered to the northward, at the diſtance of 10,000 toiſes, a little low iſland covered with very tufted trees, and bordered towards its weſtern ſide, with reefs, extending towards W. N. W. This iſland, which is not above 2,500 toiſes in circumference, is ſituated in 18° 31′ 10″ of ſouth latitude, and in 160° 32′ 14″ of eaſt longitude.

Agreeable to the promiſe of the General, this iſland was called Moulin's Iſland, after the man who firſt obſerved it.

About four o'clock two other little iſlands were deſcried towards N. W. ¼ N. diſtant about 8,000 toiſes. As it was impoſſible for us to

paſs thoſe iſlands before night, at five o'clock we directed our courſe to the S. S. E. and we kept the ſhip's head that way till the morning.

We were ſurrounded during the night with flocks of birds, which inhabited thoſe low iſlands. Notwithſtanding the darkneſs, the man-of-war birds came and hovered over our ſhip, and ſeveral boobies alighted upon our yards.

2d. The Commander had intended to anchor under the ſhelter of Moulin's Iſland; but we found ourſelves carried above 5,000 toiſes to leeward, and it would have been extremely difficult to work up to windward againſt both wind and current. We therefore ſteered N. N. E. and it was not long till we obſerved, towards the north, breakers not far from the two little iſlands, which we had obſerved the preceding day. We ſteered parallel to them, at the diſtance of about 1,000 toiſes and in their direction, which was towards the north-weſt.

From the point where we obſerved our latitude at noon, which was 18° 7′ 46″ ſouth, our longitude being 166° 32′ eaſt, we ſaw the neareſt reefs, at the diſtance of near 10,000 toiſes to the eaſtward. We continued to ſteer along them, in the direction of N. W. ¼ N.

About a quarter paſt one o'clock, we diſcovered, at the diſtance of nearly 8,000 toiſes towards the eaſt, a low and very woody iſland, which appeared to us to be at the leaſt 8,000 toiſes in circumference; and it was ſurrounded with rocks almoſt level with the water. Having the wind againſt us, we ſteered very near it: the breakers extended towards the north-eaſt to the eſtimated diſtance of about 8,000 toiſes, and in the midſt of thoſe reefs, we ſaw black pointed rocks, ſimilar to thoſe which we had obſerved before.

This new iſland is in latitude 18° 3′ ſouth, and in longitude 166° 31′ eaſt.

We ſteered towards the north, and about four in the afternoon, we had the laſt of thoſe rocks to the eaſtward of us, at the eſtimated diſtance of 8,000 toiſes. There thoſe reefs ſeemed to terminate; appearing to extend towards the eaſt, and then towards the ſouth. Their northern extremity is in 17° 54′ of ſouth latitude, and 166° 30′ of eaſt longitude, and about ten leagues to the north of Moulin's Iſland.

It was eaſy for us to perceive, by the force of the waves, that we were diſengaged from the reefs.

A great number of tropical birds, boobies and man-of-war birds, quitting their retreats in the different little iſlands, came and played in airy circles about the ſhip, almoſt the whole day. We ſaw the trunks of ſeveral cocoa-nut trees floating, which had been torn by the waves from the place of their growth.

About ſix in the evening, the lead indicated fifty-eight fathoms depth of water, with a bottom of fine ſand, our latitude having then been 17° 51′ ſouth, and our longitude, 160° 18′ eaſt. We remained an hour upon that bank, where we hove the lead ſeveral times, and had from fifty to ſixty-ſix fathoms in depth.

Thus we completed the diſcovery of a dreadful chain of reefs, ſo much the more dangerous towards the north, as they are wholly out of ſight of land. Although they appeared to us interrupted, to the northward of New Caledonia, it is probable, notwithſtanding what we obſerved, that they are re-united farther to the eaſtward.

Thoſe reefs, are well known to be the work of *polypi*; and the danger attending them is the more to be dreaded, as they form ſteep rocks covered by the water, and which can only be perceived at a ſmall diſtance. If a calm take place, and a ſhip be carried towards them by the currents, her loſs is almoſt inevitable. Vain would be the attempt to ſave her by the anchor, for it would not reach the bottom, even cloſe to thoſe walls of coral, which riſe perpendicularly from the depths of the ſea. Theſe works of the polypus, which, by continually increaſing, obſtruct more and more the bed of the ocean, may well be ſuppoſed dreadful to navigators; and many ſhoals which now allow a veſſel to paſs over them, will, at no very diſtant period, be converted into reefs extremely dangerous to ſhips.

The compaſs experienced but little variation, while we were cruizing along this immenſe chain of rocks; for at their ſouthern extremity, it was obſerved, to be 11° eaſterly, and it was diminiſhed only two degrees, when we had reached their northern extremity.

3d. The next day we ſteered N. N. W.; but we ſaw no more breakers.

7th

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About a quarter paſt one o'clock, we diſcovered, at the diſtance of nearly 8,000 toiſes towards the eaſt, a low and very woody iſland, which appeared to us to be at the leaſt 8,000 toiſes in circumference; and it was ſurrounded with rocks almoſt level with the water. Having the wind againſt us, we ſteered very near it: the breakers extended towards the north-eaſt to the eſtimated diſtance of about 8,000 toiſes, and in the midſt of thoſe reefs, we ſaw black pointed rocks, ſimilar to thoſe which we had obſerved before.

This new iſland is in latitude 18° 3′ ſouth, and in longitude 160° 31′ eaſt.

We ſteered towards the north, and about four in the afternoon, we had the laſt of thoſe rocks to the eaſtward of us, at the eſtimated diſtance of 8,000 toiſes. There thoſe reefs ſeemed to terminate; appearing to extend towards the eaſt, and then towards the ſouth. Their northern extremity is in 17° 54′ of ſouth latitude, and 160° 30′ of eaſt longitude, and about ten leagues to the north of Moulin's Iſland.

It was eaſy for us to perceive, by the force of the waves, that we were diſengaged from the reefs.

A great number of tropical birds, boobies and man-of-war birds, quitting their retreats in the different little iſlands, came and played in airy circles about the ſhip, almoſt the whole day. We ſaw the trunks of ſeveral cocoa-nut trees floating, which had been torn by the waves from the place of their growth.

About ſix in the evening, the lead indicated fifty-eight fathoms depth of water, with a bottom of fine ſand, our latitude having then been 17° 51′ ſouth, and our longitude, 160° 18′ eaſt. We remained an hour upon that bank, where we hove the lead ſeveral times, and had from fifty to ſixty-ſix fathoms in depth.

Thus we completed the diſcovery of a dreadful chain of reefs, ſo much the more dangerous towards the north, as they are wholly out of ſight of land. Although they appeared to us interrupted, to the northward of New Caledonia, it is probable, notwithſtanding what we obſerved, that they are re-united farther to the eaſtward.

Thoſe reefs, are well known to be the work of *polypi*; and the danger attending them is the more to be dreaded, as they form ſteep rocks covered by the water, and which can only be perceived at a ſmall diſtance. If a calm take place, and a ſhip be carried towards them by the currents, her loſs is almoſt inevitable. Vain would be the attempt to ſave her by the anchor, for it would not reach the bottom, even cloſe to thoſe walls of coral, which riſe perpendicularly from the depths of the ſea. Theſe works of the polypus, which, by continually increaſing, obſtruct more and more the bed of the ocean, may well be ſuppoſed dreadful to navigators; and many ſhoals which now allow a veſſel to paſs over them, will, at no very diſtant period, be converted into reefs extremely dangerous to ſhips.

The compaſs experienced but little variation, while we were cruizing along this immenſe chain of rocks; for at their ſouthern extremity, it was obſerved, to be 11° eaſterly, and it was diminiſhed only two degrees, when we had reached their northern extremity.

3d. The next day we ſteered N. N. W.; but we ſaw no more breakers.

7th

7th. At half paſt nine P. M. the moon being elevated about 15° above the caſtern part of the horizon, we obſerved, in the weſt, a lunar rain-bow. It differed in nothing from the ſolar rain-bow, except that its colours were not ſo vivid. This phœnomenon is much leſs frequent than might naturally be expected.

The allowance of water was very ſmall, which was a prodigious hardſhip in latitudes ſo near the Line; and we had not the means of procuring more; although we were provided with Doctor Poiſſonnier's apparatus for diſtilling ſea-water. This contrivance was of no uſe to us, as it required much more fuel than we could ſpare; for when water is ſcarce on board ſhip, wood is never abundant.

Mala & the Solomons.

About ten o'clock A. M. we deſcried the Arſacides, which we made near Cape Nepean. Thoſe lands, diſcovered in 1767, by Captain Surville, in the ſervice of the former French Eaſt India Company, were ſince ſeen by Shortland, who, thinking he had made a new diſcovery, gave them the name of New Georgia.

Our latitude at noon was 8° 52′ ſouth, and our longitude 154° 38′ eaſt. The neareſt land then bore E. ¼ N. E. diſtant 15,000 toiſes.

9th. At half paſt four o'clock, we deſcried the rock called Eddy-ſtone, bearing north-weſt, diſtant about 8,000 toiſes. At a diſtance, we took it, as Shortland did, for a veſſel under ſail. The deception was the greater, as the colour of it is nearly that of the ſails of ſhips; but ſome ſhrubs adorned its upper part.

The lands of the Arſacides oppoſite to this rock, are ſteep and covered with large trees to their ſummits.

Several fires kindled on the mountains, indicated the preſence of the ſavages.

Our obſervations aſcertained the ſituation of Cape Nepean, to be 8° S. lat. and 154° 56′ 24″ E. long.

The Eddy-ſtone rock is in 8° S. lat. and 154° 5′ E. long. and conſequently more to the eaſtward of Cape Nepean than Shortland alledges.

We lay to from two o'clock in the morning till day-light.

10th. Early in the morning, we ſaw the Treaſury Iſlands, bearing N. W.

N. W. ¼ N. diſtant 20,000 toiſes. They are ſituated 20 leagues to the north-weſt of the Eddy-ſtone.

About noon, we were diſtant about 2,500 toiſes from the weſtern point of the largeſt, and moſt weſterly iſland of that little groupe. It is in 7° 25′ 36″ S. lat. and 152° 56′ 34″ E. longitude.

Thoſe iſlands are five or ſix in number, and ſo near together, that at a diſtance, they appear to form but one iſland, as was believed by General Bougainville, who ſaw them to the weſtward, when paſſing through the channel to which he gave his name. The Eſperance only diſtinguiſhed three iſlands: we ſaw five diſtinctly, and, had we been nearer, we ſhould probably have ſeen more. The mountains which form thoſe iſlands, are of a moderate elevation, and almoſt every where covered with large trees. The little groupe occupies a ſpace about ten leagues in circuit; the eaſt and weſt points being extended into ſhoals.

After having ſailed round them, we ſteered N. N. E. in order to view the eaſtern part of the iſland of Bougainville. About five o'clock P. M. we were near its ſouthern extremity, where we eſpied a groupe of ten little iſlands, the largeſt of which extends from eaſt to weſt. Being covered with large ſpreading trees, interſperſed with palms, thoſe iſlands preſented an enchanting proſpect. Very near their ſouthern ſide, we obſerved among them ſome breakers, which rendered it dangerons to approach them.

Two canoes, in which we diſtinguiſhed a number of natives, were under ſail, and ſeemed to ſteer towards us; but they paſſed behind the little iſland neareſt us, and their rapid motion ſoon carried them out of our ſight. On the beach of the ſame little iſland, we ſaw a company of ten natives, near a canoe, which lay upon the ſand, and which they did not attempt to launch, in order to viſit us. As night approached, it was neceſſary for us to go about, in order to get into the offing.

11th. A violent rain drenched us during the night, and was ſucceeded by a thick fog, which enveloped the land, and did not permit us to approach it, till ſome hours after ſun-riſe.

Some

Some reefs, level with the water, and extending for ſome hundred toiſes, appeared about eleven o'clock, at the diſtance of 15,000 toiſes from the ſhore, which they warned us not to approach.

We ſaw the ſummits of the high mountains of Bougainville iſland piercing the clouds.

The land was again inveſted with a fog, and we were obliged to wait till the 13th before we could purſue our examination of the coaſt.

13th. We enjoyed the beautiful proſpect of the high mountains gently falling into extenſive plains, where however we obſerved no trace of cultivation. The whole ſcene was covered with trees, even to the higheſt elevations, which appeared to be at leaſt twelve hundred toiſes in perpendicular height, and to be above diſtant twenty thouſand toiſes from the ſhore.

Fires upon the hills announced the preſence of the natives.

About half-paſt eleven o'clock, we thought ourſelves in the greateſt ſecurity, when we found the ſhip in ſhoal water, which the watch had not perceived. It was ſo ſhallow, that we could eaſily diſtinguiſh the fiſhes upon the rocks, ſome points of which, higher than others, put us in dread of ſhipwreck every inſtant.

We were then in 4½ fathoms of water, and the boat, which immediately began to ſound different parts of the ſhoal, found only 3 fathoms at one of its extremities. The whole bottom was coral.

Thus we were involved in the moſt imminent dangers, being ſurrounded on all ſides with ſhoals, which threatened us with the immediate deſtruction of the ſhip.

Boats were diſpatched, to ſound the water over the rocks, on each ſide of us. The leaſt depth they diſcovered was 3 fathoms; ſo that, a ſlight agitation of the ſea in that place, might have made us touch the bottom, and loſe the ſhip.

Thoſe rocks, like the reefs of New Caledonia, are the work of polypi; like thoſe reefs they are built perpendicularly, and quite cloſe to them, no bottom can be found with one hundred fathoms of line. They riſe, like

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ſo many columns, from the bottom of the ſea, and their progreſſive augmentation daily increaſes the danger of navigating thoſe parts of the ocean.

At noon our lat. was 6° 13′ 11″ S. and our long. 152° 7′ 51″ E. We brought to, and remained there till two o'clock.

Several trunks of trees floated alongſide. On one of thoſe which the boats brought, we obſerved a very old notch, which ſhewed that the inhabitants of the neighbouring iſland are in poſſeſſion of inſtruments which cut very clean. Perhaps they ſtill retain ſome of the axes, which General Bougainville gave them.

We drove inſenſibly towards a ſhoal; but we ſaw it in good time and avoided it.

Though the watches were ordered to redouble their attention, we found ourſelves about half paſt three upon another ſhoal, which it was neceſſary for us to clear like the firſt, at the riſk of ſeeing the veſſel drive againſt the rocks. There was the ſame depth of water as before. The ſurge was rendered very ſtrong by this bank of coral.

Our poſition was the more dangerous, as night approached, and thoſe ſhoals being at ſome diſtance from the coaſt, gave us reaſon to apprehend that we ſhould meet with others ſtill farther off. How were we to avoid them, during the darkneſs of the night? We muſt truſt to chance the ſecurity of our ſhip. We brought to, till day light, the ſhip's head to the ſouth-weſt, and we frequently ſounded without finding any bottom.

14th. The Eſperance, about three o'clock in the morning, made ſignals, which produced a lively ſenſation on board of our ſhip. We believed that they indicated ſome danger; but they were merely intended to give us notice that ſhe had ſoundings, in forty-two fathoms. We ſtood off a little from the land, and at day-light ſteered cloſe along ſhore. The chain of mountains then began to ſubſide.

Some little iſlands, detached from Bougainville Iſland, were connected together by reefs, on which we ſaw the waves beating. But theſe were not the only dangers on that coaſt: ſunken rocks formed ſhoals, which followed the ſame direction. Thoſe coral banks were doubtleſs covered

with fiſh; for we ſaw many ſea-birds hovering over them in queſt of their prey.

A canoe, manned by ſix natives, was behind the little iſlands the neareſt to our ſhip; but, as we were making great way, we very ſoon paſſed them.

That part of Bougainville Iſland which was now in ſight, ſeemed to be much more populous than what we had hitherto ſeen. The fine plantations of cocoa-nut trees which bordered the coaſt, left us no room to doubt that the population was very conſiderable.

At noon, in latitude 5° 43′ 12″ ſouth, and longitude 152° 3′ 26″ eaſt, we ſaw Bougainville Iſland, forming, with the little adjoining iſlands, a bay not leſs than 15,000 toiſes in extent. The General intended to anchor there; but ſhoals obſerved in different points of its entrance, and a ſand-bank near its farther extremity, made him change his reſolution.

Bougainville Iſland terminates in very low lands, and we ſoon had ſight of the narrow channel which ſeparates it from Bouka Iſland.

After ſtanding off, we lay to all night.

The heat of the day had accumulated the materials of thunder above the high mountains. Frequent flaſhes of lightning diſcovered to us their ſummits, and the thunder rattled with a tremendous noiſe.

During the night the current had carried us more than twenty minutes towards the north. At ſix in the morning we were 5,000 toiſes to the northward of Bouka Iſland. The vaſt plantations of cocoa-nut trees which adorned its ſhores, indicated a numerous population.

A canoe, with nine natives on board, put off, and ſteered towards us. We immediately hove to in order to receive them; but they ſtopped within three hundred toiſes of the ſhip, and ſhowing us their iſland, made ſigns to invite us on ſhore. There were but ſeven paddlers in the canoe; two other natives ſeemed wholly occupied in baling out the water, which beat over the ſides of the canoe, and in obſerving our movements.

A native put off alone from the beach, on a *catimarran*, and paddling with the greateſt celerity, came and joined the canoe, which kept always

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to the windward of us. Though a very old man, he appeared to be ſtill very robuſt. After having viewed us for ſome minutes, he plied towards the iſland, as rapidly as he had come off. He appeared to be a meſſenger diſpatched by the inhabitants, to make his obſervations, and to report to them what he had ſeen.

The canoe left us, and proceeded towards the Eſperance, another very large one having been already alongſide of her.

We ſaw at ſome diſtance a ſmall canoe, manned by five natives, who came a-ſtern of our ſhip, and kept at the diſtance of about 500 toiſes, notwithſtanding all our invitations to them to come on board.

In hopes of alluring thoſe ſavages, we let down into the water a plank, with ſome knives and nails upon it, and a bit of ſcarlet ſtuff by way of a flag, tied to a ſtick placed upright in its centre. They did not, however, ſeize upon thoſe objects, till we cut the ſtring which kept it nearer to the ſhip than they choſe to venture. The ſight of the bit of ſtuff diffuſed among them the moſt lively joy: they ſhowed us that they had accepted of our preſent, and earneſtly deſired more of the ſame ſort.

At laſt, by throwing them handkerchiefs, bits of red ſtuff, and empty bottles, we ſucceeded in bringing them alongſide. One of the bottles having taken in ſome ſea-water, the ſavage who took it up, thinking perhaps that we had ſent him ſomething good to drink, was diſagreeably miſtaken on taſting the contrary, and we regretted that we had not given him timely notice of the circumſtance.

Thoſe natives were acquainted with the method of barter, and took much pains to ſhew us the price of their goods.

We received a very fine bow and ſome arrows, in exchange for a few handkerchiefs, which we let down to them by a rope. As they did not obſerve that we poſſeſſed this kind of weapon, they endeavoured to make us ſenſible of its value, by ſhowing us its uſe.

One of the gunners went for his fiddle, and played them ſome tunes; and we had the pleaſure to ſee that they were not inſenſible to muſic. They offered us a number of things in exchange for the inſtrument, making ſigns for it, by imitating the motions of the fiddler upon a paddle.

But they ſoon found that their ſolicitations were fruitleſs. It was the only fiddle by which the ſhip's company danced; and we had too long a voyage before us, to think of parting with the inſtrument, which procured us an exerciſe ſo ſalutary to ſeamen.

We had ſo loaded them with preſents, that they ſoon began to make difficulties in giving their commodities in exchange for ours, to procure which they had recourſe to unfair arts. The Commander had agreed to give them ſome handkerchiefs ſtriped with red, their favourite colour, for a bow, and truſting too much to their good faith, had delivered them the handkerchiefs: but inſtead of the bow, they would only give ſome arrows, which were refuſed.

Thoſe natives ſeemed to have a great propenſity to gaiety. They ſeemed to take pleaſure in repeating the words which they heard us pronounce; and the ſweetneſs of their language enabled them eaſily to ſucceed in the imitation.

They were paſſionately fond of muſic, and particularly of the moſt briſk and noiſy tunes. One of the officers, who was a good performer, played a very lively tune. They liſtened with very great attention; aſtoniſhment was viſible in their features; they could not conceal the pleaſure they felt; but, by different motions of their arms, which kept exact time with the meaſure, and a great agitation of the whole body, they gave unequivocal proofs of their ſenſibility.

They did not loſe ſight of the deſire which the Commander had expreſſed for a bow. One of them promiſed him a bow in exchange for a hat; but when he got poſſeſſion of the hat, he refuſed to ſurrender the bow.

Moſt of the things which we gave them were tied to the end of a line, which they were not at the pains to looſe; for they carried in their girdles, ſhells which were ſufficiently ſharp to cut it at once.

As we had good reaſon to diſtruſt their promiſes, a man went down by a rope ladder aſtern, with a view to exchange a bit of red ſtuff for a bow, when we perceived that the current had carried us to the north-weſt, and that we were already too near the ſhore. As a calm prevented

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us from ſteering the ſhip, we were obliged to put out a boat in order to tow her off. The ſavages thinking, no doubt, that we intended to purſue them, in order to puniſh them for their diſhoneſty, retreated precipitately towards the iſland. Out of gratitude, perhaps, for the patience with which we allowed them to cheat us, they committed no ſuch act of treachery as General Bougainville, in his voyage round the world, had experienced at their hands.

Four canoes were, all this while, dealing with the Eſperance. One of them was manned by natives, of whom ſixteen were paddlers, and the reſt warriors.

We learned from the people on board the Eſperance, that this war-canoe had long kept at a diſtance; but ventured to come alongſide, on ſeeing the different articles which their countrymen in the little canoes had procured.

The order with which the ſavages were ſtationed in the great canoe, indicated a kind of naval tactics. A warrior, armed with a bow and arrows, ſtood between every two paddlers on each ſide, and intermediate parties of two or three warriors ſtood with their faces towards the ſtern of the canoe, in order to obſerve the movements in that direction, and to fight while retreating. Thoſe warriors ſhowed no hoſtile diſpoſition; they ſeemed very fond of the wine and brandy which was given to them, but did not eat baçon, without a degree of repugnance.

Thoſe ſavages had excellent teeth, and found no difficulty in maſticating the hardeſt biſcuits which were offered to them.

Could thoſe natives have had any communication with the Engliſh and the Spaniards? One of them, on ſhowing us an arrow, which he was going to tie to the end of one of our ſtrings to convey it on board, pronounced, very diſtinctly, the Engliſh word *arrow*. Another, ſhowing us the land, and inviting us to it, made uſe of the Spaniſh word *tierra*.

We learned from the Eſperance, that ſeveral of them pronounced the word *Bouka*, the name which General Bougainville gave to their iſland. This word, which in the Malayan language is the expreſſion of negation, and which, when the firſt ſyllable is pronounced long, ſignifies *to open*, doubtleſs

doubtleſs ſeems to indicate ſome analogy with the Malayan; from which, however, it differs ſo much, that one of the ſhip's company, who ſpoke language fluently, could not underſtand thoſe natives.

The value which they ſeemed to affix to nails, and the other articles of hardware which we gave them, ſhowed that they were acquainted with the uſe of iron.

The colour of their ſkins is blackiſh. They are of a middling ſtature; and being naked, their diſtinctly marked muſcles indicated great ſtrength. Their figure though not very agreeable, is extremely expreſſive. Their heads are very big; their foreheads broad, like the reſt of their faces, which are very flat, eſpecially under the noſe; their chins large and prominent; their cheeks full, their noſes flat, their mouths very large, and their lips very thin.

The betel, which gives a bloody tint to their large mouths, adds to the uglineſs of their appearance.

Their ears are loaded with large rings made of ſhells, the weight of which contributed to the large ſize of thoſe organs. Some had red and white ſtreaks traced upon their bodies; and we obſerved one whoſe hair and noſe were ſprinkled with a red earth, which appeared to be ochre. Some had bracelets formed of the fibres of the cocoa-nut huſk.

Their hair was curled, thick and bulky, like that of many Papows, whom we afterwards met with.

They are in the practice of plucking the hair from every part of the body. There was but one ſeen, on board the Eſperance, who allowed his beard to grow.

All of them had their loins girded with a cord, which went ſeveral times about the body, and ſeemed only deſigned as a point of ſupport, to increaſe the muſcular ſtrength of thoſe parts. One of them, probably with a ſimilar view, had his left arm tied in three different places, over the biceps muſcle; ſome flat bits of wood, on the outſide of the arm, ſupporting the ſtrain of the cord.

Thoſe ſavages appeared to handle the bow with much addreſs. One of them brought on board the Eſperance, a booby, which he had brought down



Canoe of the Island of Bouka.

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15.th April 1800.

down with an arrow; and the fatal wound was ſeen in the belly of the bird.

The induſtry of thoſe iſlanders ſeemed to be particularly directed to the fabrication of their arms, which were formed with great care. We admired the ſkill with which they had coated their bow-ſtrings with a reſinous ſubſtance, which gave them, at firſt ſight, the appearance of cat-gut. The middle of the ſtring was done round with bark, in order to ſave it from wear, by giving the impulſe to the arrow. The inferior part of the arrows was very light, being formed of the ſtalk of the *ſaccharum ſpontaneum*; and the other part conſiſted of very hard wood, well pointed. The joining is ingeniouſly faſtened with about thirty turns of bark, as is alſo the part of the arrow which bears upon the ſtring, to give it the greater ſolidity.

Their canoes, formed of ſeveral planks, ingeniouſly joined together, are of a ſhape at once elegant, and adapted for a quick motion. See Plate XLIII. canoes.

At the approach of night, a current ſetting to the N. N. W. communicated to the tide a rippling motion, ſo like the effect of a ſhoal, that it might have deceived the moſt experienced eye. The boat was ſent to ſound, but no bottom was found with twenty-ſix fathoms of line.

During the night, violent thunder claps diſſipated the thick clouds which enveloped the ſummits of the mountains, while we ſteered S. S. W. in order, if poſſible, to ſtem the current.

We had now explored the weſtern coaſt of thoſe two iſlands, as General Bougainville had their eaſtern parts, when he firſt diſcovered them.

The moſt eaſterly, which is at the ſame time the moſt ſoutherly, point of Bougainville Iſland, is in latitude 7° 4′ 50″ S. and in longitude 153° 18 34″ E.

The northern point, called Point Laverdy, is in 5° 34 S. lat. and in 152 31′ E. long.

The coral banks, which we diſcovered off Bougainville Iſland, are ſituated in 6° 11′ S. lat., and 152° 2′ E. long.

The north point of the iſland of Bouka, is in 5° 5′ 36″ S. lat. and 152° 9′ E. long.

The

The eaſterly variation of the compaſs diminiſhed till it came to 7° 30′.

The currents along the coaſt, carried us conſtantly from 8′ to 10′ to the north-weſt every day.

The thermometer did not riſe above 22°, although we were ſo near the Equator.

16th. At ſun-riſe we had ſight of a flat iſland, to which Carteret has given the name of Sir Charles Hardy, ſtretching from north 15° eaſt, to north 22° 30′ eaſt, diſtant about 15,000 toiſes. It is ſituated 25,000 toiſes N. N. W. of the iſland of Bouka.

About one in the afternoon, we came in ſight of Cape Saint George, on the ſouth-eaſt of New Ireland, bearing W. N. W., diſtant about 20,000 toiſes. It was found to be in 4° 54′ 30″ S. lat. and 150° 39′ E. longitude.

We worked to windward, by tacking, all the night.

17th. At day-break we ſteered for Carteret harbour, where we could not ſtop to anchor. Leaving the iſland of Marteaux about 25,000 toiſes on the ſtarboard, we ſteered ſo as to paſs very near the Booby rocks, leaving Laig Iſland on the larboard, and we arrived between the iſland of Cocos and New Ireland, where we came to an anchor, about half paſt one o'clock P. M. in thirty-two fathoms of water, the bottom being very ſoft black mud, mixed with calcareous ſand. We were about 200 toiſes from the iſland of Cocos.

The north-weſt point of New Ireland bore weſt 12° north, diſtant about 25,000 toiſes, and the ſouth-eaſt point of the ſame iſland bore ſouth 31° eaſt, at the ſame diſtance.

The middle of the paſſage, on the north-weſt of Carteret harbour, bore weſt 10° north.

At the diſtance of about fifty toiſes from the iſland of Cocos, we would have been in a harbour well defended on all ſides. There is anchorage at a very ſmall diſtance from the land; for about ten toiſes from the ſhore there are five fathoms of water, and, as the diſtance increaſes, the depth increaſes very rapidly.

We went on ſhore, on the iſland of Cocos, to paſs the reſt of the day.

That

That little iſland, the higheſt part of which is not above ſeventy-five toiſes above the level of the ſea, is formed of very white calcareous ſtones. Having riſen from under the water, time has not much altered the form of the madrepores, which enter into its compoſition. They may be traced even on the rocks, which are the moſt expoſed to the injuries of the air. The iſland is terminated on the ſouth-eaſt, and on the north-weſt, by the ſame kind of ſtones. About mid-way between it and Laig Iſland, there is ſufficient depth to allow ſhips a paſſage.

A great quantity of rain having fallen in the night, there aroſe ſo much humidity out of the woods, as formed clouds every inſtant, which originating chiefly in the loweſt places, reſembled, at firſt ſight, the ſmoke of fires kindled in the foreſt, and as ſoon as they had acquired ſufficient elevation to be expoſed to the current of air, they preſently diſappeared.

Large trees, which always preſerve their verdure, cover the iſland of Cocos. Though their roots find little vegetable mould among the calcareous ſtones, between which they penetrate, yet, in that moiſt ſituation, they flouriſh very luxuriantly. It was a pleaſant ſpectacle to ſee the fine tree, known by the name of *barringtonia ſpecioſa*, attracted by the humidity, extend its branches horizontally a great way over the ſea. That iſland produces fig-trees of different ſpecies; and we expected to find there abundance of cocoa-nuts. This expectation was indeed one reaſon for our preferring this anchoring place to ſeveral others at no great diſtance. But we found it difficult to procure even a dozen of thoſe nuts.

We ſaw, with concern, that ſome of the party, who had been ſent on ſhore for wood, had allowed themſelves to cut down the cocoa-nut trees for the ſake of the fruit. They carefully ſearched for the young leaves on the tops of the trees, which are very tender, and afforded very agreeable refreſhment to people who had lived long on ſalted proviſions. If we had permitted them, they would not have left a cocoa-nut tree in the iſland; and that anchorage would have been deprived, perhaps for ever, of a reſource extremely agreeable to navigators.

The night overtook us, when in the middle of the wood, and we were entertained with the charming ſpectacle of a prodigious number of glow

worms, which diffuſed ſo much brightneſs as to dazzle, rather than enlighten us.

It was the time at which the ſpecies of crab called *cancer ruricola*, leaves the holes which it digs. On our way to the place where the boat was waiting for us, we trod upon ſeveral of them, and ſome of our party, before they knew what animal it was, were apprehenſive that it was ſome venomous reptile.

18th. The next day I viſited the ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland; but vines of different kinds prevented me from penetrating far into the foreſts.

Different ſpecies of the *epidendrum* adorned the trunks of the largeſt trees, and grew in the midſt of a great number of ferns equally paraſitical.

We obſerved, floating along the ſhore, the fruits of ſeveral ſpecies of the *pandanus*, of the *barringtonia ſpecioſa*, and of the *heritiera*, which ſtretched their branches, and even their trunks, in a very remarkable manner, over the waters of the ſea.

Two of our men who followed me ſaw an alligator cloſe to the ſhore, on the ſouth-eaſt extremity of the iſland of Cocos. But I do not believe that thoſe animals are very common there; for, during the whole time that we lay at anchor, no accident happened, though a great number of our people were in the habit of bathing.

Near the eaſtern extremity of this little iſland, I obſerved ſeveral kinds of *nautili*, diſſeminated amidſt the prodigious quantity of lithophites, which entered into its compoſition.

The abundance and continuance of the rains were aſtoniſhing. It was an inceſſant torrent of tepid water, which, however, did not hinder us from viſiting the environs of the anchoring place.

I landed ſeveral days ſucceſſively, on the iſlands of Cocos and Laig.

The number of inſects of different forms and colours was truly aſtoniſhing; and the rains did not appear to diminiſh their activity. They were chiefly *coleopteras*, which it was difficult to catch. The moſt varied ſpecies belonged to the genus *cicindela fabr.*

We were entertained with the pleaſant view of different ſpecies of fig-trees, from the top branches of which depended a great number of radicles,

dicles, ſoon to be transferred to the ſoil, and to give birth to ſo many different trees.

The palm *cycas circinalis* hath multiplied greatly in the ſhallows, under the ſhade of the great trees. We obſerved near them, an arbour newly conſtructed with branches, where the natives had been repoſing, and had left the fragments of a repaſt they had made on the fruit of the cycas, the kernels of which, if eaten without preparation, are a powerful emetic, as ſeveral of our ſhip's company experienced; but the ſavages had roaſted them, as we obſerved the marks of fire on a great number of the huſks.

The kernel of the fruit of the *cycas circinalis*, is very bitter. The inhabitants of the Moluccas know how to put it to a better uſe, than thoſe of New Ireland, as I had occaſion to obſerve, towards the end of this voyage. Experience had taught them, that maceration freed it from its hurtful qualities; and the ſame proceſs may alſo ſucceed with many other fruits and roots, which, in this manner, may be rendered uſeful, as food for animals and even for man.

There lay on the ground, a great number of the fruits of the cycas, which the ſavages had not touched. Their ſucculent huſk, which diffuſed an odour, like that of the fineſt apple, contains fermentative particles ſufficient to produce a good ſpirituous liquor. Thoſe fruits abound there, and may be uſeful to navigators.

Among the large trees which grow on the iſland of Cocos, I obſerved, with ſurprize, a new ſpecies of arec, the trunk of which was above eighteen toiſes in height, and its thickneſs throughout, not more than three inches. It was difficult for us to conceive how a tree, ſo weak in appearance, could ſupport itſelf to ſo great an elevation; but our aſtoniſhment ceaſed, when we attempted to cut one down. Its wood was ſo very hard, as to reſiſt, for ſome time, the moſt forcible ſtrokes of the axe. A great quantity of interlaced *(amilacée)* ſubſtance, under the form of pith, occupied its centre, a circumſtance common to many other trees of the ſame genus. This pith taken out of the trunk, left a cylinder, the wood

of which did not exceed four-tenths of an inch in thickneſs, and was of a fine black colour. The fruit of this new ſpecies of arec is red, ſcarcely larger than a common olive, and nearly of the ſame ſhape.

The *caryota urens* was one of the large trees of thoſe foreſts. Among the number of ſhrubs, were ſeveral ſpecies of the *dracæna*. Among the large trees, I admired a *ſolanum*, certainly the higheſt ſpecies of that genus; thoſe hitherto known to botaniſts, being only herbs or feeble ſhrubs. The leaves of this are oval, hard and very ſmooth.

That fine tree, the *tectona grandis*, ſo valuable for ſhip-building, grows at Carteret harbour. I alſo ſaw there different ſpecies of the *guettarda*, and a new ſpecies of *hermandia*.

Moſſes and ferns were very numerous, and grew with the greateſt luxuriance, in thoſe humid ſituations.

The weſtern ſhore of the Iſland of Cocos is precipitous, and very much elevated above the level of the ſea. The calcareous ſtones, of which it is compoſed, being much expoſed to the injuries of the weather, are very friable. I found there the nutmeg-tree, which Rumphius has deſcribed, under the denomination of *myriſtica mas (Rumph. Amb.* vol. 2. tab. 5.) The fruit was then but young. It is more elongated than that of the ſpecies which is cultivated.

Some ſavage muſt certainly have periſhed among thoſe rocks, for I found a human ſkeleton almoſt entire.

Near to that was a place where I ſaw the remains of a fire, which had been kindled by the natives who frequent that coaſt.

The continual rains at Carteret harbour, have rendered ſome ſpecies of ſpiders very induſtrious. They conſtruct excellent places of ſhelter, in the middle of their webs, conſiſting of a ſnug fabric, in the ſhape of a cornet of paper, four-fifths of an inch in height, and one-fifth of an inch broad in the baſe, with its top elevated and a little inclined towards the ſouth-eaſt, in order that the prevailing winds may have the leſs force on this little habitation. The rain glides off this kind of cone, without being able to enter it, or to preſs it down, being ſtretched on all ſides by threads faſtened

faſtened to the neighbouring branches. The ſpider, being perfectly ſheltered in this habitation, never leaves it, but to ſeize the inſects which fall into her toils.

Another ſort of ſpider which is a leſs productive ſpinſter than the former, protects herſelf from the rain under a piece of a leaf bent into a form almoſt conical, which ſhe places in the centre of her web. Every precaution is taken to give ſolidity to her habitation, the point of which is oppoſed to the ſouth-eaſt wind, in order that it may be the leſs affected by its impulſe.

Nature hath done every thing for other ſpecies of ſpiders, which are covered with very hard ſkins, and as ſmooth as if they were coated with the fineſt varniſh. Thoſe ſuffer no inconvenience from the great rains to which they are conſtantly expoſed, and they wait patiently in the middle of their net, for the inſects which form their prey.

Among thoſe ſpiders, I found ſome, the bodies of which terminated in points: the *aranea aculeata*, and the *aranea ſpinoſa*.

The iſland of Laig, being much leſs than that of Cocos, preſents fewer productions. The land of it is of the ſame nature, but much leſs elevated.

The precipitous mountains of New Ireland, which border upon Carteret harbour, are at leaſt, three times as high as thoſe of the iſland of Cocos. The marine productions, of which they are partly compoſed, are obſervable, in the ſame manner, even on their ſummits.

On the 23d I landed on New Ireland, N. N. W. of the anchoring place, and near the place whence our ſhip received her water. The ſtream which furniſhed it, was viſible only near the ſea. Farther inland, we ſaw the channel of a torrent, along which, in different places, were cavities filled with water, which filtrating through the ſand, formed the little brook which ſupplied the watering-place. After an hour's walk along its banks, we came to a beautiful caſcade, which it formed, by daſhing from the high calcareous rocks, in which we obſerved vaſt grottoes, which ſerved as retreats for large bats, of the ſpecies denominated *veſpertilio vampyrus*.

Some wild bread-fruit trees grew in thoſe places.

At a time when Carteret harbour was inundated with continual rain, I was aſtoniſhed to ſee only the channel of a torrent without any water; but it appeared to me, that the rain did not extend far enough inland to fill it. Of this it was eaſy to be convinced, by the ſerenity of the ſky towards the ſouth-weſt, while at the anchoring-place, the rain fell without intermiſſion. Carteret harbour forms a ſort of baſin, where the clouds, loaded with water, after paſſing over the high mountains of New Ireland, experience a calm which hinders the air from ſupporting them. Hence reſult thoſe exceſſive rains which render the anchoring-place far from deſirable to navigators.

Among the little plants, which grow in the ſhade of the foreſts, I obſerved ſeveral ſpecies of the *procris*.

Beſides the nutmeg-trees of which I have already ſpoken, nature hath furniſhed the inhabitants of New Ireland with the ſpecies of pepper, known to botaniſts, by the name of *piper cubebe*, which I obſerved adorning the baſes of the large trees, through a very extenſive ſpace.

Our boat was ſent a fiſhing on the coaſt of New Ireland, about 5,000 toiſes to the ſouth-eaſt. There were obſerved ſome habitations, which had been newly and very ingeniouſly conſtructed by the natives, who were not contented with the roaſted fruit of the *cycas circinalis*; for the remains of ſhell-fiſh were ſeen near thoſe cottages.

24th. When the Commander anchored in Carteret harbour, he intended to remain there at leaſt fifteen days; but the exceſſive rains made him reſolve to leave it much ſooner.

The greateſt activity had been been exerted in procuring our complement of wood and water; and on the morning of the 24th we had made every preparation for ſetting ſail.

The water which we took in at Carteret harbour was very good, and procured with great facility, by means of wooden ſpouts, which conveyed it into the boat, with no other trouble than lifting it three feet lower than the ſpout.

Our wood was cut in the Iſland of Cocos, and the conveyance of it was the more eaſy, as the boat could come cloſe to the beach. It is proper to remark, that the wood, which we obtained at Carteret har-

bour, introduced into the ſhip a prodigious number of ſcorpions and ſcolopendræ, of the ſpecies called *ſcolopendra morſitans*, inſects which very much incommoded us *.

It was to no purpoſe, that we erected the obſervatory on the iſland of Cocos; for the inceſſant rains did not allow us to make a ſingle obſervation. It is difficult to form a proper idea of theſe exceſſive rains, which poured down in an almoſt uninterrupted torrent.

The thermometer, obſerved at noon, while we lay at anchor, varied from 19° to 21°; and the barometer only from 28 inches 1 7-10th lines, to 28 inches 1 2-10th lines.

Our ſhip lay at anchor in 4° 48′ 10″ S. lat., and 150° 25′ 40″ E. long.

This harbour afforded us no refreſhments; and we were unſucceſsful in fiſhing.

The tides took place but once a day, and roſe only about ſix feet.

CHAP. VII.

Departure from Cartaret Harbour—On that Occaſion the Eſperance loſes an Anchor—Paſſage through St. George's Channel—View of the Portland Iſlands—Different Interviews with the Natives of the Admiralty Iſlands—Their fantaſtical Faſhion—Deſpotiſm of their Chiefs—Canoes—Aſtoniſhing rapidity of their Motion—View of the Hermit Iſlands—Their Inhabitants—View of the Exchequer Iſlands—A New Iſland—A Water Spout—View of New Guinea—Paſſage through Pitt Strait—Singular Effects of the Tides—Ravages of the Scurvy—Anchor at Amboyna.

ON the 24th of July about 11 A. M. we ſet ſail from Carteret harbour, and took advantage of a gentle breeze at ſouth-eaſt, to paſs through the north-weſt opening, between Cocos Iſland and New Ireland.

* The harbouring of ſuch noxious and abominable reptiles, is a ſolid objection againſt the wainſcotting of houſes in tropical climates, which is afterwards tacitly recommended by the author.—*Tranſlator.*

The current ſet to the W. N. W. and at noon we were 5,000 toiſes W. N. W. of our anchoring place.

The Eſperance, not having hove up her anchor in time to profit by this breeze, a calm ſucceeded almoſt as ſoon as ſhe ſet her ſails, and the current drove her towards the breakers, on the ſtarboard of her paſſage out of the harbour. She was therefore obliged to caſt anchor, and wait for a wind, to extricate her from this dangerous ſituation.

We lay to, in hopes that ſhe would ſoon rejoin us; but it was half an hour paſt four before ſhe could overtake us. The captain then told us that he was in danger of being wrecked at the entrance of the harbour which we had quitted. Having been forced by the current to come to an anchor on a coral bottom, the cable had been cut by the rocks, at the moment when a breeze ſprang up at ſouth-eaſt, and carried them from the rocks. They had come too near them to caſt a ſecond anchor with advantage; and the frigate quitted the ſtation with the loſs of an anchor, and three fathoms of cable.

Our poſition now enabled us to obſerve, that the channel of St. George is not more than 30,000 or 35,000 toiſes in breadth, at its ſouthern extremity. The obſcurity of the weather appears to have led Carteret into the error, of ſuppoſing its breadth almoſt double of what we found it.

We tried during the night, and the current carried us into St. George's channel, at the rate of 2,500 toiſes in the hour.

About one o'clock in the morning the Iſle of Man bore W. S. W., diſtant 5,000 toiſes.

A very thick fog concealed from us, all day, the lofty mountains of New Ireland. But their ſummits appeared from time to time, and we had ſight of mountains towards the centre of that iſland, at leaſt 1,000 toiſes in perpendicular elevation. We obſerved large trees even on the higheſt of their peaks.

At four in the afternoon we lay to, with an intention to explore Sandwich Iſland the next day. But the currents hurried us along with ſuch rapidity during the night, that at day break, when we were ſetting the ſails, we were aſtoniſhed to find ourſelves not more than two hundred toiſes from that iſland.

The watch had probably been aſleep; for we received no intimation that the current was driving us upon the coaſt; which, however, even at that ſmall diſtance, happily preſented no danger.

The iſland of Sandwich has no conſiderable elevation. Like New Ireland, it was covered with trees; and ſome old trunks, after loſing part of their branches, were ſcattered here and there upon the little hills. Being covered with paraſite plants, they looked like columns adorned with garlands, and added greatly to the pictureſque appearance of that charming iſland.

The part of New Ireland too, which lies oppoſite to Sandwich Iſland, preſents a tract but little elevated. There aroſe, however, in the middle of a vaſt plain, ſome little hills which might be 200 or 250 toiſes in perpendicular height.

The north-weſt part of Sandwich Iſland terminates in ſeveral points or ſlips of land, advanced into the ſea. We diſtinguiſhed five principal ones; and near the baſe of one of them, is a peaked hill, which is the higheſt land in the iſland; although its perpendicular altitude does not exceed 200 or 250 toiſes, and conſequently it is much leſs elevated than Captain Carteret alledges. The clearneſs of the weather, and the near approach we made to this little mountain, enabled us to judge of its elevation.

Some huts in the ſhade of the woods of cocoa-nut trees, made us hope for an interview with the inhabitants of Sandwich Iſland; but it was doubtleſs too early in the morning for them to pay us a viſit, for we did not ſee a ſingle individual.

The moſt weſterly point of that iſland is in 2° 59′ 26″ S. lat. and 148° 29′ 15″ E. longitude. Its greateſt length, from E. S. E. to W. N. W. is 15,000 toiſes.

At its weſtern point we obſerved a little iſland, which Carteret had not perceived.

Ten days had elapſed without our having had an opportunity of obſerving the paſſage of the ſun over the meridian; but on the 26th of July, we found our latitude at noon to be 2° 50′ 29″ S., and our longitude 148° 16′ 50″ E.; and we were enabled to determine the ſituation of the northern,

and moſt weſterly point of New Ireland, which was in 2° 44′ 30″ S. lat., and 140° 11′ 30″ E. longitude. The obſcurity of the weather muſt have occaſioned the error of Carteret, who placed it above 10,000 toiſes farther to the north.

About four o'clock in the evening, we were diſtant about 1,500 toiſes from a great number of little iſlands, ſituated at the entrance of the channel which ſeparates New Ireland from New Hanover; and we obſerved that the paſſage between thoſe iſlands was obſtructed by reefs.

New Ireland is terminated by low lands.

New Hanover, towards the north-weſt, preſents a flat ſurface, while its centre is occupied by a chain of very high mountains, which extend towards the ſouth-eaſt.

27th. In the morning of this day, we had ſight of Portland Iſlands, which we coaſted at a ſmall diſtance. They form a group of ſeven little iſlands, which occupy a ſpace of about 7,500 toiſes in extent, in the direction of eaſt and weſt. They are very flat, covered with large trees, and are connected together by reefs and ſand-banks.

Thoſe little iſlands are in latitude 2° 39′ 44″ S. and in longitude 147° 15′ E.

28th. We continued to direct our courſe towards the Admiralty Iſlands, where Commodore Hunter, according to the account of two French captains, believed that he ſaw the wreck of the unfortunate expedition of La Perouſe; and we ſteered for the moſt ſoutherly of the little group. Like moſt of the iſlands in the South Seas, this is bordered by reefs at a ſmall diſtance from the beach.

A line of fifty toiſes in length did not reach the bottom; although we were but 1,000 toiſes from the land.

We obſerved towards the S. W. ſome canoes proceeding along ſhore, within the reefs; but none of them ſeemed deſirous of getting clear of the reefs, in order to come towards us. We alſo diſtinguiſhed ſome groups of natives, upon the moſt advanced points of land, in order that they might have the better view of our ſhips.

A large



View of the Admiralty Islands.

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15th April 1800.

A large tree ſtanding above the breakers, was taken by ſome for the wreck of a ſhip; but the branches and roots which were diſtinctly ſeen, left no doubt that it was a tree, which had been detached from the coaſt.

The Commander ſent an officer on board the Eſperance, to concert with the captain the reſearches which it would be proper to make at the Admiralty Iſlands, agreeable to the intelligence which had been ſent us at the Cape of Good Hope.

We paſſed the night in beating about, and making head againſt the currents.

29th. Captain Huon waited on the General, early the next morning. He was of opinion, that we ſhould viſit the iſland E. N. E. of that we had coaſted. In fact, according to one of the depoſitions which had been ſent to the Commander of the expedition, it was on the moſt eaſterly iſland that the ſavages had been ſeen cloathed in the uniform of the French marine. About the middle of the day we were within 2,500 toiſes of that iſland, and ſaw ſome of the natives coming towards the beach. Some huts were ſeen among the cocoa-nut trees. Other iſlanders ſoon appeared on the ſouth-eaſt point; and their number increaſed as we approached them. Some canoes lay upon the ſand, and we hoped to ſee the natives launch them, in order to meet us; but they made no diſpoſitions for that purpoſe. As the General wiſhed to have an interview with them, we went under the lee of the iſland, where we found but little ſhelter, it being of ſmall extent. A crowd of natives now appeared. Some ran along the ſhore; others kept their eyes directed towards our ſhips, inviting us by ſigns to come on ſhore, and expreſſing their joy by ſhouting. Some of them launched a canoe, but heſitated for ſome time to come near our ſhip, and paddled towards the Eſperance which was more to windward. This little canoe was furniſhed with an out-rigger, and had on board ſeven natives, who almoſt immediately returned on ſhore.

At half paſt one o'clock we brought to, and diſpatched from each ſhip a boat, with different articles, to be diſtributed among the inhabitants of that little iſland. While the boats were approaching the land as near as

they could, the frigates were in readineſs to protect them, in caſe of an attack from the ſavages; for the perfidy, which the inhabitants of the moſt ſoutherly of the Admiralty Iſlands had practiſed on Carteret, gave us ſome apprehenſions with regard to the intentions of thoſe. That voyager tells us, that in September 1767, when he diſcovered the ſouthern part of that archipelago, the ſavages attacked him with two volleys of arrows, notwithſtanding the marks of friendſhip which he had laviſhed upon them.

This iſland was cultivated to its very ſummit. Several pieces of land were fenced in, which made us believe that the inhabitants were acquainted with the right of property. The whole iſland preſented the appearance of a little round mountain, the baſe of which was adorned with beautiful plantations of cocoa-nut trees, while its more elevated parts appeared to be allotted to the cultivation of different roots, which alſo furniſh food to the inhabitants.

When the boats came within about fifty toiſes of the ſhore, they found no bottom with thirty-three fathoms of line; and the reefs, with which the iſland is bordered, prevented them from approaching nearer.

A great number of natives advanced to the beach. We counted more than an hundred and fifty, who practiſed every mean in their power, to induce us to land on their iſland; but the reefs were an obſtacle which we could not ſurmount. They threw our people ſome cocoa-nuts, and were pleaſed and aſtoniſhed to ſee with what facility they were opened with an axe.

One of the natives, diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by a double row of little ſhells, which adorned his forehead, appeared to poſſeſs great authority. He ordered one of the natives to ſwim towards us with ſome cocoa-nuts. The fear of approaching perſons of whoſe intention he was ignorant, made the iſlander, ſwimming and defenceleſs, heſitate a moment. But the chief who, doubtleſs, was little accuſtomed to have his will diſobeyed, did not allow him to reflect. Blows from a cudgel, which he held in his hand, immediately ſucceeded his orders, and enforced inſtant obedience. We did not expect to ſee a man treated in this manner, in the midſt

midſt of a crowd of people, who appeared to be ſo little removed from a ſtate of nature. By way of comforting the poor fellow, our people gave him ſome bits of red ſtuff, a few nails, and a knife, with which he was greatly pleaſed. No ſooner had he returned to the iſland, than curioſity collected all the reſt around him, every one wiſhing to ſee our preſents. Canoes were immediately launched, many natives took to the water and ſwam, and in a ſhort time there was a great concourſe around our boats. We were ſurprized to ſee that neither the force of the ſurf, nor of the breakers, diſcouraged them from this attempt.

There was another chief diſtinguiſhed by the ſame ornaments as he who has been already mentioned; and alſo by the blows, which he inflicted with his cudgel, on thoſe to whom he gave his orders.

Thoſe iſlanders, who ſignified the greateſt ſatisfaction at the ſight of our nails, and ſtill more of our hatchets, had ſome difficulty in perceiving the value of our knives. At firſt they required them to be ſhut, before they would receive them; but their fears were very quickly baniſhed, and they received them open as well as ſhut. Thoſe people gave us ſome ſpears, armed with bits of vitreous, volcanic lava, terminating in a point, and very ſharp in the edges. They alſo preſented us with combs, having only three teeth, very diſtant from each other, very heavy bracelets, formed of large ſhells, and others conſiſting of ſmall *buccinæ*, ſtrung on a fibrous ſubſtance, as ſtrong as the beſt hemp. combs.

When aſking for our articles in exchange for theirs, thoſe ſavages often repeated the word *capelle*. It appeared to us that this was their name for iron, which they preferred to every thing we could offer them.

Like the natives of Bouka, they repeated with much juſtneſs, the French words which they heard us pronounce.

One of their canoes was driven by the ſwell againſt one of our boats, and received ſome damage. One of our rowers taking hold of it to prevent a ſecond ſhock, a chief, miſapprehending our intention, made the ſignal to the canoe-men, the greater part of whom precipitately jumped into the ſea, with a deſign to ſwim on ſhore; but they returned as ſoon as they perceived their error, and confidence was re-eſtabliſhed.

The

The women kept at ſome diſtance, under the cocoa-nut trees. Their whole cloathing conſiſted of a piece of mat, round their middle.

The men were very buſy about our boats. Some ſwam towards them, ſhowing their cocoa-nuts; and others ſeemed to be attracted by curioſity; but it was ſoon diſcovered that this was not their only paſſion; for they exerted all their addreſs to get poſſeſſion of our goods. Impunity increaſed their boldneſs; and, when they miſſed their aim, they were not diſcouraged; but preſently endeavoured to ſeize ſomething elſe.

One of thoſe thieves ſeized upon a knife; but being caught in the fact, he was obliged to give it up. This did not make him abandon his enterprize, and he loſt nothing by his failure. A flag, in which red predominated, attracted his regards: he found means to get poſſeſſion of it, and the theft was not perceived till he had got a great way from the boat, and had almoſt reached the iſland.

A looking-glaſs having been given to one of thoſe ſavages, he contemplated his image with ſurprize; but immediately broke the glaſs, hoping, no doubt, to find in it the objects which it reflected.

The complexion of thoſe iſlanders is black, but not very deep. Their phyſiognomy is agreeable, and not very different from that of the Europeans. Born in a fine climate, and a fertile iſland, they ſeem to be happy, if one may judge from the air of ſatisfaction, which is expreſſed in all their features. The hair of their heads is criſped, and they are in the practice of removing it from every other part of the body. It appeared that the volcanic glaſs, with which they pointed their ſpears, ſupplied them alſo with razors; for they made ſigns to one of our gunners, who wore whiſkers, to ſhave them with this ſort of glaſs.

The boats had orders to return about four o'clock. Their departure ſeemed ſenſibly to affect the natives, who redoubled their importunity in ſoliciting us to land in their iſland. All the women came to the beach, and joined their invitations to thoſe of the men. They were, no doubt, much ſurpriſed that they had not more ſucceſs; but the order had been given, and our boats could not delay their departure.

It was with regret that we left thoſe people, at the moment when they had

had launched ſeveral canoes, loaded with cocoa-nuts, and were bringing them to us. The delicious water of thoſe fruits, would have been of the greateſt utility in ſtopping the progreſs of the ſcurvy, which had already begun its ravages in both the ſhips. If our boats could have ſtopped ſome minutes, they would have procured a great number of them.

The ſatisfaction with which thoſe iſlanders received nails, and other articles of iron, and the anxiety they ſhowed to obtain them, were proofs that they were acquainted with that metal.

Thoſe people, at firſt, manifeſted every appearance of good faith; but they diſcovered their inclination to theft, as ſoon as they thought themſelves certain of impunity. We had occaſion to obſerve, that thoſe who were the moſt advanced in years were the boldeſt thieves.

That little iſland, which is nearly circular, is about 25,000 toiſes in diameter, and is ſituated in 2° 18′ S. lat., and 145° 46′ E. long. It is extremely populous; for we ſaw about three hundred of its inhabitants.

The white appearance of ſeveral places of the iſland, where fractures diſcovered the ſtrata, gave me reaſon to believe, that its baſe is of a calcareous nature, like the greater part of the South Sea iſlands.

As ſoon as the boats were hoiſted on board, we directed our courſe towards the E. ¼ N. E.

30th. The next day we got to the northward of the Admiralty Iſlands. There we perceived, that an extenſive mountainous iſland occupies the centre of the group, the circumference of which conſiſts of a great number of little flat iſlands, which ſeem to have emerged from the boſom of the ocean, at no very diſtant period. Almoſt all of them are connected together by reefs and ſand banks.

About ſun-ſet we were 8,000 toiſes to the north-eaſt of the little iſlands which were neareſt to the principal one.

31ſt. As ſoon as day-light appeared, we ſteered W. S. W. ſtanding in for the land. Some canoes, which a very high ſail made to loom large, appeared at a diſtance.

We were to leeward of thoſe iſlands, in a large bay, formed by their curvatures, and a ſhort diſtance from the land. We ſounded ſeveral times, with ſixty-eight fathoms of line, but found no bottom.

There were many cocoa-nut trees on moſt of the little iſlands. A great concourſe of natives came upon the beach, and ſome of them advanced as far as the adjoining reefs. The little iſlands where there were no cocoa-nut trees, did not ſeem to be inhabited; for we ſaw not a ſingle ſavage upon them.

Several canoes were launched, many ſtill lay on the ſand, and ſix, which had ſet ſail, were making towards our ſhip. We immediately lay to, in order to receive them. Some of them were manned with ſeven natives, and others with nine. Having come within 300 toiſes of our ſhip, they furled their ſail, and uſed the paddle to make a nearer approach. Each canoe had a commander, who ſtood on a platform, and gave his orders. When the canoes had paddled about 150 toiſes, they ſtopped, and from that diſtance one of the chiefs addreſſed us in a ſpeech. His eloquence was wholly loſt on us; but the ſigns with which it was accompanied, did not allow us to doubt that he wiſhed to induce us to land. Probably the paddlers were not permitted to ſpeak; but they joined their ſigns of invitation to thoſe of the chief.

We endeavoured, on our part, to prevail on them to come nearer our ſhip. They could not reſiſt the ſight of our large pieces of red ſtuff; and, after appearing to deliberate upon the caſe, they advanced a little.

Some of our officers imagining that the ſound of the bells would be agreeable them, they were immediately rung; but, as ſeveral perſons had foreſeen, the noiſe, inſtead of attracting the ſavages, made them take to flight. They were induced, however, to return, by the ſight of ſeveral flags which we waved, and by ſome tunes played by our fiddler.

Preſents might procure us their confidence. We therefore threw them an empty bottle, which we ſuppoſed they would immediately ſeize upon. But they appeared to look upon it as a fatal gift; for they paid no other attention to it, than to keep at a diſtance from it.

Nails and knives which were floated to them upon a board, occaſioned loud expreſſions of joy, when the ſavage who took them up ſhowed them to his companions. It appeared then, that thoſe natives were acquainted with the uſe of iron.

None of them had hitherto ventured to touch the bottle; but the preſents

ſents having won their confidence, one of them took poſſeſſion of it, and cut the ſtring by which it was held, with a piece of volcanic glaſs.

The natives now made no difficulty of coming alongſide of the ſhip, but would not conſent to come on board. The number of canoes by degrees increaſed, and our barter was carried on with the greateſt fairneſs imaginable. We even ſaw ſome of thoſe people, who were puſhed at a diſtance from the ſhip, by the concourſe of canoes, before they could give us the article which they had agreed to exchange for that which they had received, making their utmoſt efforts for that purpoſe. They carefully ſought for the perſons to whom they were indebted; and ſome of them, after an interval of half an hour, came and delivered us the articles which they owed.

[In this place the Author has minutely deſcribed a ſingular cuſtom which prevails among the natives, who, according to him, cover certain parts of their bodies with a white ſhell, denominated *bulla ovum*, (See Plate III.) which, however, they appeared willing to diſpoſe of. Delicacy forbids the Tranſlator from entering either into a deſcription of the ſhell, or of its uſes.]

The great number of canoes with which we were ſurrounded, prevented many of them from approaching the ſhip; but ſome of the canoemen ſwam towards us with the objects of their barter. Thoſe iſlanders preferred, to every thing that we offered them, bits of iron in whatever form they happened to be. They ſo well diſtinguiſhed that metal from all other ſubſtances, that they recognized it, even when coated with ruſt.

I thought that habit muſt have rendered thoſe people excellent ſwimmers. But their movements were too precipitate; though they differed in no other reſpect from our good European ſwimmers. They needed not, however, to have made great efforts to ſupport themſelves in the water; for, by keeping their mouths ſhut, they immerſed a part of the head. Several ſupported themſelves in the water, by the motion of their feet only, till they tied to our ropes, the articles which they wiſhed to barter.

If we may judge of the character of thoſe natives, by their conduct to-

wards us, their diſpoſitions were excellent: an air of goodneſs was expreſſed in their features. Very different from the ſavages of the little iſland, which we had viſited two days before, they gave us proofs of great probity. It was ſurpriſing to meet with ſo great a difference in the manners of ſavages, ſo little removed from each other, and who practiſed the ſame arts. The diſparity of their conduct towards us might have proceeded from this; that the ſavages of the little iſland had dealt only with boats, whereas the others did buſineſs with large ſhips, which inſpired reſpect.

The commanders of the canoes commonly made the paddlers ſurrender the articles which we had given them. We ſaw with pain, that they ſometimes employed violence for this purpoſe. One of thoſe poor people had received from us a bit of red ſerge, which he was not willing to deliver to one of the chiefs; but the latter forced it from him, by repeated blows with his cudgel.

At the ſame time, one of the iſlanders, in another canoe, was treated with ſimilar harſhneſs, by one of the chiefs, becauſe the poor wretch had allowed his attention to be occupied in contemplating our ſhips, and had forgotten to bale the water out of the canoe.

The natives who ſwam towards us, in order to exchange their commodities, were conſidered as competitors, and ſoon excited the jealouſy of thoſe in the canoes which ſurrounded the ſhip. Theſe laſt took great care to preſerve their ſituation: they endeavoured to keep off the ſwimmers, and would not allow them to reſt, by taking hold of their canoes. The ſwimmers, being thus obliged to move about continually, in carrying on their barter gave a great deal of activity to this ſingular ſcene of commerce.

Theſe natives, like thoſe whom we had ſeen two days before, preferred nails to knives.

Several had in their hands calabaſhes of different ſhapes, filled with lime very finely pulverized. Others had their lime in pieces of bamboo. One of theſe laſt, who had a ſpoon in the ſhape of a ſpatula, filled it with lime, which he ſhowed to us, no doubt by way of recommending its qualities. By making many motions with his mouth, and greatly inflating his cheeks, he

he ſeemed deſirous to perſuade us, that his lime produced very agreeable ſenſations.

Another chief had a little parcel of the leaves of the pepper tree, *piper ſiriboa*, Linn.

They probably chew them without the addition of arec nuts; for we ſaw in their mouths none of the marks which are produced by the maſtication of betel. We obſerved thoſe articles of luxury only in the poſſeſſion of the chiefs, for whom they are probably reſerved.

Some of thoſe ſavages wore bracelets formed of large ſhells, among which we obſerved ſea ears, ground in the middle and the edges.

Moſt of them had different kinds of ſhells appended to the inferior lobes of their ears, which, when pierced, they are in the habit of extending ſo prodigiouſly, that they deſcend lower than their ſhoulders, as appears in Plate III. It ſeemed that they produced this great diſtenſion, by introducing elaſtic hoops into the holes. The only child we ſaw was furniſhed with two ſuch hoops.

Their hair is criſped and black; but they frequently render it red with a mixture of ochre and oil, and ſometimes they tie it up with a fillet of bark. Their ſkin is a light black, which they ſometimes adorn with red figures in different parts of the body.

They carried neither bows nor clubs but only ſpears, from about five feet to ſix feet and a half in length. (See Plate XXVIII. Fig. 25.) The vitreous volcanic lava, of which their heads were formed, was ground to a ſharp edge on each ſide, about three inches in length, and faſtened with a ſtring, coated with a kind of maſtic.

This weapon muſt be dangerous among a people who wear no cloaths. Their ſkin, conſtantly expoſed, muſt be ill able to reſiſt ſo ſharp a piece of glaſs, eſpecially in places where it has a little tenſion.

This volcanic glaſs is perhaps not very common in the Admiralty Iſlands; for ſome of thoſe ſavages had ſpears armed with ſharp pieces of wood inſtead of glaſs.

Many had the *ſeptum* of the noſe pierced with a hole, which contained a ſtring, to the extremities of which were ſuſpended dogs' teeth twice as

long as human ones. One of them, wiſhing to part with this ornament, a chief, in cutting the ſtring aukwardly, which was too ſhort, with a piece of volcanic glaſs, wounded the native.

An order iſſued by the General very much interrupted this bartering trade; although the natives ſtill had a great many things which they wiſhed to diſpoſe of. One of the chiefs very much amuſed us with his calabaſh of lime, the properties of which he diſplayed with many oſtentatious airs, thinking, no doubt, thereby to enhance its price. His geſtures might have been conſidered, as a happy imitation of thoſe of our moſt dextrous mountebank doctors.

We did not obſerve among thoſe iſlanders any articles of European origin. As by this time, we bought ſcarcely any thing, they quitted our ſhip, and carried the reſt of their manufactures alongſide of the Eſperance.

Their canoes are formed of the excavated trunk of a tree, with boards fitted to its ſides. Their length is thirty-two feet, and their extreme breadth not more than twenty-ſix inches. Their ſides are ſupported internally by croſs boards, which form ſo many diviſions, in the bottoms of which are the paddlers, towards the two extremities of the canoe.

Thoſe canoes are furniſhed with an outrigger, about thirteen feet in length, which projects laterally and nearly at the ſame diſtance. On the oppoſite ſide is a counter-outrigger, which does not take the water, and which is eight feet in length. It ſerves as a place upon which to lay the ſail; the commander ſometimes ſits upon it; but his ſtation is commonly on an elevated platform or trellis, of the ſame extent as the outrigger.

The ſail is a mat, in the form of a regular ſquare, 13 feet in the ſide. Two oppoſite ſides of it are faſtened to poles of the ſame length, which ſerve for yards. When the ſail is ſet, one of its diagonals is always vertical, and its upper angle is elevated three feet above the top of the maſt, which is about twenty feet in height. The wind acts ſtrongly upon ſo lofty a ſail, and gives to thoſe canoes an impulſe, which makes them plough the water with aſtoniſhing rapidity.

When

When this ſwift motion is not required, they only hoiſt about five feet of one ſide of their ſail in a horizontal poſition, while the reſt of it lies on the canoe. But in this way they can only ſail right before the wind.

Their paddles are very broad, and are furniſhed with a handle ſix feet and a half in length. They uſe them as our ſailors do their oars; for they act like levers, whoſe point of ſupport is on one ſide of the canoe. The ſteerſman is ſtationed in the ſtern, and directs the canoe with his paddle.

paddles.

After lying to till half paſt ten in the morning, we continued to follow the coaſt in a weſterly direction. It is every where bordered with iſlands connected together by reefs. We obſerved, beyond thoſe reefs, ſeveral fiſhing places, conſtructed with ſtakes fixed in the bottom, at a certain diſtance from the beach, and which reſembled thoſe which we afterwards ſaw in the Moluccas.

As ſoon as we ſet ſail, the canoes followed our example, in order to accompany us. We admired the celerity with which that flotilla clave the waters. Although we had a very freſh breeze, and a great deal of ſail ſet, thoſe little veſſels ſailed a great deal faſter than our ſhips.

Cloſe to a fiſhing place, much larger than any that we had ſeen, were ſeventeen canoes which immediately paddled towards us. We hove to, in order to wait for them; but as, notwithſtanding our invitations, they remained at the diſtance of five hundred toiſes from our ſhip, we reſumed our courſe, directing it to the W. ¼ S. W.

At the cloſe of the day, two canoes puſhed off from the ſhore, and advanced towards us. It was night before they came within hearing. One of the commanders immediately addreſſed us in an elevated voice. It is proper to obſerve, that the voices of thoſe natives are very ſhrill. As it was almoſt quite calm, we endeavoured to allure them to the ſhip; but they durſt not venture near enough to receive our preſents.

It was imagined that a ſquib would be a pleaſing ſpectacle to them; but on the contrary it terrified them ſo much, that they retreated with precipitation.

Notwithſtanding the darkneſs of the night, thoſe two canoes, guided by our lights, returned towards us. We ſent them ſome articles of hard-

ware,

ware, upon a board along with a lighted taper. The light, which we ſoon left at a diſtance, engroſſed their whole attention; but they durſt not come nearer to it than about 200 toiſes. It was amuſing enough to hear the two chiefs addreſs long ſpeeches to the taper. They ſpoke with much warmth, ſuppoſing, no doubt, that one of us was coming towards them with this light. Chagrined, perhaps, at its ſilence, which formed ſo direct a contraſt to their babbling noiſe, they returned in about two hours towards their iſland. Fires were all the while kept burning upon the beach, perhaps to ſhow the canoes the place to which they were to return.

We lay to all the night.

AUGUST 1ſt. In the morning we ſaw the weſtern extremity of that little inſular group, which extends about fifteen leagues from eaſt to weſt. The moſt weſtern iſland is in 2° 11′ 36″ ſouth latitude, and in 143° 47′ 38″ eaſt longitude.

Reefs and ſand-banks extended beyond them 8,000 toiſes towards the ſouth-weſt.

We ſoon came in ſight of other reefs, which were 5,000 toiſes in extent from eaſt to weſt. They are ſituated in 2° 13′ ſouth latitude, and 143° 40′ eaſt longitude.

We carried a little ſail towards W. N. W. during the night.

At day-break we had ſight of the Hermit iſlands, diſcovered in 1781, by the Spaniſh frigate the Princeſſa, which ſaw them at the diſtance of about 25,000 toiſes. Their high lands ſeemed, at a diſtance, to leave intervals between them ſufficient to afford us a paſſage; but we ſoon perceived their low-lands advancing into the ſea, and diſtinguiſhed the reefs which connected them together.

That little cluſter is compoſed of thirteen ſmall iſlands, having in the middle, like the Admiralty Iſlands, a principal one, extending from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt by eaſt, about 15,000 toiſes. The iſlets which ſurround it on all ſides, except the ſouth, are very ſmall and very low.

We were 10,000 toiſes to the northward of thoſe iſlands, and to the leeward of the northern point of the great iſland, when we ſaw ſome canoes under ſail. They were behind the reefs, in which we ſaw no open-

ing

ing through which they could paſs, and we believed that they could not ſurmount ſuch obſtacles; but, having come cloſe to the reefs, they took in their ſail, and, going into the water, they carried their veſſels fairly over the rocks into the open ſea.

The canoe which was firſt got over ſteered towards our ſhip, and the reſt, being five in number, preſently followed; but as their motions were ſlow, they were ſoon nearer to the Eſperance, which was in our wake, and they advanced towards her. After manœuvring with much intelligence to bring their ſail into a proper poſition, they ſtill choſe to keep at the diſtance of about 100 toiſes. All the means employed to bring them alongſide were ineffectual; but they went near enough to throw ſome apples of the *ſpondias cytherea*, and ſeveral other fruits of different ſpecies of the *eugenia*, all very proper to be eaten. The bottles and bits of ſtuff given to them were received with marks of the greateſt ſatisfaction; but it was ſurprizing to obſerve that they had little value for iron.

Like all the other natives we had hitherto met with, they appeared extremely deſirous that we ſhould land on their iſland.

One of the canoes advanced towards our ſhip, while the reſt returned to the ſhore. Notwithſtanding our invitations, thoſe natives kept at the diſtance of 150 toiſes from us. They durſt not touch the different articles which we ſent them with a view to gain their confidence. Some, however, appeared deſirous that their canoe ſhould be ſteered towards our preſents in order to get poſſeſſion of them; but the ſentiment of fear prevailed among the majority.

It was noon before we reſumed our courſe. All the canoes followed us for ſome time before they returned to our iſland. That which approached the neareſt to our ſhip accompanied us with the greateſt perſeverance. It was a very large canoe, manned by thirty people, who all appeared more robuſt than the inhabitants of the Admiralty Iſlands, and of the ſame complexion.

Thoſe natives advanced towards us with very pacific views; for they were not furniſhed with arms; and, from on board the Eſperance, to which they approached much nearer than to our ſhip, no weapons were obſerved

ſerved even in the bottoms of the canoes. Perhaps they thought that by this means they might induce us to land.

Canoes.

Thoſe canoes, though ſimilar in appearance to thoſe of the Admiralty Iſlands, were not nearly ſuch good ſailers. That which came neareſt to us had at firſt but one ſail; but they ſet another abaft it, in order to follow us. This after-ſail was much ſmaller than the forward one; and they were both in the form of a rectangle, the length of which was almoſt double its breadth. They were trimmed like the ſquare ſails of our long boats.

Their large ſail was as much raiſed as that of the canoes we ſaw at the Admiralty Iſlands, and deſcended lower, ſo as to offer a greater ſurface to the wind.

The whole of the Hermit Iſlands, including the reefs, occupy a ſpace about twelve leagues in circuit, the centre of which is in 1° 35′ 38″ ſouth latitude, and 142° 41′ eaſt longitude.

In the evening we were very near the moſt eaſtern of that little group, to which General Bougainville gave the name of Exchequer Iſlands.

It is very low, and only nine leagues W. S.W. of the Hermit Iſlands. The reefs on its north-weſt ſide form a baſin, in which there appeared to be water ſufficient for anchoring.

A great number of other iſlands were ſeen from north to weſt.

We made but little ſail during the night, while tacking in order to keep to windward of thoſe iſlands.

3d. At day-break the moſt eaſterly of the Exchequer Iſlands bore ſouth, diſtant 5,000 toiſes. It is in 1° 29′ of ſouth latitude, and 142° 26′ of eaſt longitude.

At eight o'clock A. M. we ſteered towards the weſt; and we already reckoned thirty little iſlands from the N. N. E. to the W. S. W.

We ſteered for that which appeared to be the moſt weſterly, to which we approached within about 2,500 toiſes. It is in 1° 34′ ſouth latitude, and 142° 1′ eaſt longitude.

All thoſe iſlands are connected together by reefs, which ſeem to deny all paſſage. They are very low, and covered with very lofty trees.

More

More islands came into view as we advanced; and at last we had sight of the most south-westerly island of that little cluster, which is not connected to the rest by any reef. It is in lat 1° 39′ S. and in long. 141° 58′ E.

We lay to during the whole night.

4th. This morning, we saw, towards the south, a low and very woody island, about 8,000 toises in extent. This new island was in 1° 31′ S. lat. and 140° 47′ E. longitude.

We soon discovered another island, still less than, and to the S. W. of, the former, from which it is 15,000 toises. It is equally low, and covered with large trees.

On those low islands near the Equator, the trees grow with astonishing rapidity and vigour; * as the atmosphere furnishes them at once with extreme heat and moisture.

Although we had been, for some days, very near the Line, and found the heat suffocating, the thermometer had not yet risen above 24½°.

We saw large trees floating, which had been detached from the low islands by the waves. One of those trees adhering to the prow of our ship, for some time retarded her motion.

8th. At five o'clock P. M. being upon the Equator, in 135° 4′ E. long. we saw a very considerable water-spout, forming in the south-west, at the distance of about 2,000 toises: although the air about us was very tranquil, the waves were foaming with agitation, at the place where the water-spout originated, over which a very small cloud hovered, apparently at the distance of a few feet. This phœnomenon was in the form of two very elongated cones, joined at their summits, the base of one being upon the sea, and that of the other lost in a very thick cloud.

The clouds appeared to me to be agitated by a whirlwind, which having held a great quantity of water suspended, discharged it again in tor-

* This is more particularly true of trees, which are of a spongy texture, as the silk cotton tree, *bombax*, the sand-box tree, *hura*, &c. But many of the hard woods, for example, the *lignum vitæ*, or *gujacum*, grow very slowly, and hence have been almost extirpated, in all the tropical islands, fully inhabited by Europeans.—*Translator.*

rents. Perhaps all water-ſpouts are formed in this manner. If, as ſome natural philoſophers alledge, a water-ſpout carried up the ſea-water, in a great body, it ought to be as ſalt in the moment of its deſcent, as in that of its aſcent, which does not ſeem to accord with obſervation. A perſon, worthy of credit, who ſaw two water-ſpouts fall upon a veſſel, aſſured me that they diſcharged freſh water. On the contrary ſuppoſition, it would not be eaſy to explain this phœnomenon.*

9th. The limpidity of the ſea-water was very much diminiſhed, during this day, by a *fucus*, the filaments of which were very looſe and ſhort. I met with it again on the 6th of September, and ſhall afterwards ſpeak of it more particularly.

We found ſharks very numerous in thoſe parts. We caught ſeveral of the ſpecies *ſqualus carcharias*, which is the moſt extenſively diffuſed through the ocean. One of them, of a moderate ſize, aſtoniſhed us by its voracity. Although lacerated by four hooks, which it had taken within the ſpace of half an hour, it followed us, till it was hooked ſucceſsfully.†

Being near New Guinea, and but eight minutes diſtant from the Line, the thermometer only indicated 25°, although we ſuffered a heat much more oppreſſive than that which is experienced in Europe, when the thermometer is at the ſame elevation.‡ In obſerving that that inſtrument is a very uncertain meaſure of ſenſible heat, I ought to apprize the reader that *I always ſpeak of the mercurial thermometer of Reaumur.*

11th. This day, the Eſperance ran foul of us, being the ſixth accident of this kind, ſince we left Europe. She broke the foot rope of her ſprit-

* It is not very eaſy to give a ſatisfactory explanation of this phœnomenon, upon any principles; though thoſe of electricity ſeem to afford, or rather to promiſe, the moſt probable ſolution of it.—*Tranſlator.*

† I knew a ſimilar inſtance, in one of thoſe monſters, which was eighteen feet in length. It was ſuppoſed to be the ſame which had devoured a man, ſome days before it was taken. Its liver hung up in a net dropped about ten gallons of oil.—*Tranſlator.*

‡ I have very ſenſibly experienced the ſame effect myſelf. Is it owing to the greater quantity of water, which the air, *conſtantly heated*, holds in ſolution in tropical climates? —*Tranſlator.*

ſail

ſail yard, on the fore part of our rigging. Fortunately we kept the frigates aſunder, by placing a boom between them. As it was a dead calm, we put out two boats, to tow the ſhips ſtill farther from each other.* The boats, at the ſame time, obſerved the direction of the current, which carried us to the N. N. E. at the rate of half a knot in the hour.

12th. At day-break, we had ſight of the largeſt of Schouten's Iſlands, bearing S. ¼ S. W.

The ſurface of the water was violently agitated, in a large ſpace, through which the Eſperance had occaſion to paſs, in proſecuting her courſe. Fearing that it was cauſed by breakers, ſhe put about; but the deception ſoon ceaſed. This motion was produced by a large ſhoal of fiſhes, ſwimming near the ſurface, and which was purſued by a great number of birds.

Although it was now the ſeaſon of the eaſtern monſoon, the winds blew, for four days, from the ſouth-weſt to the north-weſt; but on the 14th, they reſumed their ſouth-eaſt direction.

The ſame day, we ſaw a little iſland, very near New Guinea, and which is 10,000 toiſes diſtant from the iſland of Providence. That little iſland is in 2° 18′ 48″ S. lat. and 133° 8′ 47″ E. longitude.

The inceſſant and great heats in thoſe latitudes, accelerated the decompoſition of our water, which was ſo much the worſe, as that to the uſe of which we were by that time reduced, was ſomewhat brackiſh. For the water which we firſt took in at Carteret harbour, was taken up too near the ſea, and had been preſerved, notwithſtanding its bad quality. Beſides, that the ballaſt may not be diminiſhed, it is uſual to fill the empty butts with ſalt-water, which ought to be well rinſed out, before they are again filled with freſh. But the boatſwain's mate, who had the charge of the water, did not take ſo much trouble. It was eaſy to free the water from its inflammable air, by the machine, which I have already deſcribed; but it always retained a brackiſh taſte.

* The difficulty of keeping ſhips aſunder in a calm, is commonly, and very properly, given as an inſtance of the mutual attraction of bodies.—*Tranſlator.*

18th. A ſtorm had howled, for a part of the night, on the coaſt of New Guinea, and had given us a great quantity of rain. The ſky ſeemed to announce a tempeſt; but the ſtorms, near the Equator, are more menacing, than really formidable,* and we ſoon enjoyed a very clear ſky.

We ſaw a fine chain of mountains which ranged towards the eaſt. The higheſt of them appeared to be at leaſt 750 toiſes in perpendicular altitude. The large trees, with which they were covered, added greatly to the pictureſque appearance of the country.

19th. Being in 0° 18′ ſouth latitude, and 430° 52′ eaſt longitude, and 1,000 toiſes diſtant from New Guinea, we ſounded with one hundred fathoms of line, but found no bottom.

The firſt indication we had of the inhabitants of that iſland, was the ſmoke of two fires, which roſe from among the large trees near the coaſt.

We were then near the promontory of New Guinea, which is called the Cape of Good Hope, and which we doubled at the diſtance of 1,000 toiſes. It is 0° 20′ ſouth latitude, and 130° 34′ eaſt longitude. We were ſurprized that Foreſt, in other reſpects an accurate navigator, ſhould have ſo much miſtaken its true latitude; for that which he gave, differed from ours more than 20′ towards the north.

The variation of the compaſs, after a gradual diminution was now but 1° 30′ eaſt.

We were prevented by calms from coaſting along New Guinea, till a ſea-breeze ſprang up, about three o'clock P. M. The ſhore was generally broken and rocky: but we obſerved ſome ſandy ſpots, of a gentle declivity, which preſented convenient landing places.

21ſt. On the morning of this day we were very near the two little iſlands of Miſs Palu. The leaſt of them is in 0° 20′ ſouth latitude, and in 130° 7′ eaſt longitude. The largeſt is in 0° 19′ 57″ ſouth latitude, and 130° 4′ 30″ eaſt longitude.

23d. We ſteered cloſe to the ſhore of New Guinea, with an intention

* Should not the Author have excepted, at leaſt, the hurricanes at Amboyna, mentioned below (Oct. 14.) not to ſpeak of thoſe, which too often rage in the Weſt Indies?—*Tranſ.*

to

to enter among the Moluccas, by Watſon's Strait. It would have been agreeable to us to explore that ſtrait, which is much leſs frequented than thoſe further to the weſtward. Beſides, we would have had the advantage of keeping more to the windward, than by paſſing through Pitt's Straits, which the continuation of the ſouth winds induced us to take.

About eleven o'clock in the morning, being to the north-weſt, and very near it, we found that we were upon a ſhoal, which extends more than 5,000 toiſes from the coaſt of Bantana. We were ſtrongly intangled in it, when the lead indicated eight fathoms water, rocky bottom. It was a bank of coral, which the tranſparency of the water diſplayed in all its whiteneſs. We were obliged to go about, in order to extricate ourſelves from ſo dangerous a ſituation.

We entered the ſtraits about half an hour paſt two P. M. A canoe which we ſaw at the entrance near the coaſt of Bantana, at one time appeared to us to be making for the Eſperance; but it ſoon haſtened towards the land.

Having lain to for ſome time to wait for the Eſperance, we obſerved that the current carried us very rapidly through the ſtrait. The tides very much influence thoſe currents, which, about midnight, and early the next morning, were very conſiderably abated.

Five canoes were ſailing along the eaſtern ſhore, at a good diſtance from one another. We obſerved, that one of them had a flag hoiſted, which we took to be Portugueſe. The wind was carrying us towards the coaſt of Salwaty, and hindered us from ſteering for thoſe canoes. Beſides, none of them ſeemed inclinable to meet us. Theſe people did not know our intentions; and perhaps they were apprehenſive that we were of the number of thoſe Europeans, whoſe avarice induces them to employ every ſtratagem to entrap them, in order to make ſlaves of them.

High lands, every where covered with large trees, border the Straits of Pitt.

We lay to all night. At nine o'clock we heard from the weſtern ſhore the voice of ſome natives, who ſeemed to addreſs us. At the ſame time a fire appeared on the weſtern point of the entrance, about the place from whence a canoe came off, when we entered the ſtrait.

24th. At day break we were very near Paſſage Iſland, and we obſerved on the coaſt of Bantana, a little village, the inhabitants of which ſeemed to view us with much indifference.

The Strait of Pitt extends about 2,5000 toiſes from W. S. W. to E. N. E., and its mean breadth is about 5,000 toiſes. On heaving the lead from on board our ſhip, no bottom was found with ſeventy-five fathoms of line. But the boat, at 100 toiſes from the ſhore, had from fifteen to eighteen fathoms of water, the bottom being calcareous rock.

We went about, in order to avoid ſome ſhoals which we obſerved, on leaving the ſtrait, very near the coaſt of Bantana. But ſeveral perſons were of opinion, that there was water enough to carry over both the ſhips.

The opening of the ſtrait on this end is near 15,000 toiſes in breadth We obſerved in it two little iſlands, very near the Bantana ſhore.

The weſtern point of Salwaty was found in 1° 2′ 10″ S. lat., and 128° 32′ E. longitude.

The conſtancy of the wind from S. S. E. deprived us of all hope of getting round Mixoal iſland to the eaſtward. We were therefore obliged to endeavour to make the north of Ceram, in order to get round, by the weſtern extremity of that iſland, to Amboyna.

About ſix o'clock P. M. we were 15,000 toiſes diſtant from the iſland of Popo, which bore S. 6° W.

The next day we ſteered with that iſland on our ſtarboard, diſtant about 8,000 toiſes. It preſented a flat ſurface, in the midſt of which roſe three hills, near one another. We had a near view of ſome little iſlands to the ſouth-weſt, and which extend nearly from the north-eaſt, to the ſouth-weſt.

The iſland of Popo is in 1° 9′ 14″ S. lat., and 127° 40′ E. longitude.

We ſaw the iſlands of Canary and Mixoal, with part of the little iſlands which ſurround them.

This morning we loſt a young ſailor of the name of Pichot, who died in a ſtate of *maraſmus*, the conſequence of a dyſentery, under which he had laboured for ſix months.

26th.

26th. This day the position of Canary Island was found to be in 1° 51′ 36″ S. lat., and 127° 35′ E. longitude.

27th. Our ship was this day surrounded with a kind of whales, which were from twenty to twenty-five feet in length. They were sufficiently numerous to afford fishers, by their oil, an ample compensation for their labour and expence.

29th. Very early this morning we came in sight of the lofty mountains of Ceram, which extending from the S. E. to the S. S. W., presented us with a very fine landscape.

Such high mountains afford effectual protection to the independence of their inhabitants. Hence it is, that only a small number of the natives settled on low parts of the island, near the sea, endure the tyranny of the Dutch.

SEPTEMBER 1st. The clouds having been entirely dissipated from the land of Ceram, we enjoyed the magnificent prospect of several chains of mountains running parallel to each other, in the direction of east and west. The find valleys which separate them, support a luxuriant vegetation, and have the appearance of the greatest fertility.

We observed many fires on the island of Ceram, some of them upon one of the highest mountains, which proves that their summits are frequented by the natives. That mountain appeared to us to be at least 1,200 toises in perpendicular elevation.

Availing ourselves of the calm, we sent a boat to ascertain the direction of the current, which then set to the N. E. ¼ E. at the rate of three quarters of a knot in the hour. As, among those islands, the currents depend very much upon the tides, it may be supposed that their force and their direction vary extremely.

On the approach of night we were about 1,000 toises from the coast of Ceram, which becoming less elevated, seemed to indicate less depth of water on its coast. The lead, however, did not reach the bottom with thirty-seven fathoms of line.

Soon after this, we saw on the land side, several fires, which appeared to have been kindled by fishermen, in order to decoy the fish.

2d. About noon we deſcried the iſland of Bonoa, extending from W. 20° S. to S. 48° W. at the diſtance of near 20,000 toiſes. That iſland is in 2° 58′ S. lat., and 125° 56′ E. longitude.

We took care frequently to heave the lead, when we were near the land; but we had no ſoundings with ſixty-ſix fathoms of line.

In the evening, a ſtrong land breeze carried us into the channel between the iſlands of Ceram and Bonoa, in which, by moon light, we obſerved three ſmall iſlands. Although it was quite calm, the current carried us almoſt to the other extremity of the channel.

About midnight, while the air ſcarcely moved, the waves which foamed very near our ſhip, made us apprehenſive that we were approaching to breakers. But our alarm was of ſhort continuance, having been only occaſioned by the rapid current of the tide, which followed the direction of the channel, and oppoſed our progreſs.

5th. We were at a ſmall diſtance from Kilang. The General intended to paſs between that iſland and Ceram; but the channel, which at beſt is but ſtrait, appeared to be additionally obſtructed by reefs and a ſand bank. We therefore made good our paſſage, very cloſe to the weſtward of Kilang. The country preſented beautiful plantations of cocoa-nut and banana trees, encircling a charming village.

We then continued our courſe between Kilang and Manipa.

About eleven o'clock A. M. the current of the tide raiſed a rapid ſucceſſion of waves, tumbling over each other, in wild conflict. We were, in fact, ſeveral times witneſſes of that phœnomenon, which Dampier and Bougainville compare to the current of a large and very rapid river.

About four P. M. we had doubled the iſland of Manipa, which is not more than 2,500 toiſes in extent from north to ſouth. Though very mountainous, that iſland appeared to be populous, and many canoes were plying along its ſhore. Its latitude is 3° 21′ S., and its longitude 125° 47′ E.

The iſland of Kilang is in latitude 3° 17′ S. and longitude 125° 31′ E.

4th. A breeze which aroſe in the offing, at ten o'clock A. M. favoured our

our progreſs towards the ſouth; and we ſoon had ſight of a part of the weſt coaſt of Amboyna, bearing S. S. E.

The ſouth wind afterwards oppoſed us, and obliged us to tack.

5th. A very freſh breeze from the ſouth-eaſt put an end to our hopes of gaining our intended anchoring place this day. Our ſcorbutic patients, whoſe number was rapidly increaſing, and whoſe condition became daily more alarming, made us ardently wiſh for a favourable wind. Their diſorder had been greatly influenced by the perpetual rains at Carteret harbour; and moſt of them were afflicted with great pains in the loins.

One of their firſt ſymptoms was the appearance of whitiſh tubercles, frequently as large as a pullet's egg, in different parts of the body, particularly on the arms, and which were commonly ſucceeded by others on the lower extremities.

It was remarkable that the ſkins of thoſe patients were not diſcoloured with what are called ſcurvy ſpots, as that diſeaſe, in hot climates, rapidly ſuffuſes the cellular membrane with a lymphatic humour, which ſcarcely alters the colour of the ſkin.

I muſt farther obſerve, that, although ſalted proviſions be one of the principal cauſes of the ſea-ſcurvy, yet two of our men, who did not ſubſiſt on ſuch proviſions, were violently attacked by that diſorder. But one of them worked in the hold, the humid and ſpoiled air of which is a powerful cauſe of the malady.

By means of tacking, we came near enough the weſtern extremity of Amboyna, to allow us to enter the road in the night. By the direction of Valentin's plan of it, we kept along its eaſtern ſide, at the diſtance of about 510 toiſes.

As ſoon as we had paſſed Portugueſe-bay, we brought to, and waited till day light ſhould diſcover to us a proper place to anchor in.

6th. The Eſperance had not made ſuch progreſs as our ſhip; but was 5,100 toiſes to the ſouth-weſt of us, at ſeven o'clock this morning, when we were within a ſmall diſtance of the principal eſtabliſhment in the iſland.

Here I met with the *fucus*, which I had before obſerved near New

Guinea. It reſembled very fine tow, croſſed by little pieces, ſomewhat more than an inch in length; the filaments are as fine as hairs. They are frequently ſeen united into a ſort of bundles, and are ſo numerous that they fully the water in the road.

General Dentrecaſteaux ſent his ſecond lieutenant to wait upon the Governor of Amboyna, in order to aſk permiſſion to ſtop at his iſland. The Governor immediately ſummoned the Council, and gave us leave to come to an anchor; but, as the act which the ſecond lieutenant preſented to them, in the name of the Commander, had not yet been communicated to them by the government of Batavia, they were inclined to impoſe conditions on us, to which we could not conſent. Yet it was not difficult to make them ſenſible, that we had anticipated, by ſeveral months, the arrival of their diſpatches from Europe, which ſeldom reach Amboyna, till eighteen months after their date. It appeared to us, that their caution originated in the deſire of ſaving themſelves from being blamed by the government of Batavia, to which that of Amboyna is ſubordinate; for as ſoon as they had adopted regulations in that reſpect, they rendered us every ſervice in their power.

We found that little iſland much better provided than we could have expected, with every article neceſſary for the proſecution of our voyage.

A captain in the ſervice of the Dutch Eaſt India Company was ſent by the Governor, to point out to us a proper anchoring place; and having made ſome tacks, we let go our anchor about half an hour paſt one P. M. in twenty-five fathoms water, bottom mud and ſand. The tower of Victory Fort bore from us E. 9° N. the neareſt redoubt W. 35° S. and the weſtern point of the entrance of the road, W. 26° 30′ S. We were about 340 toiſes from the landing place, a wooden wharf, near which there is water for large ſhips. One of the Company's ſhips then lay at it, taking in a cargo of cloves.

At the ſame time there were in the road eighteen veſſels under Dutch colours; but only one ſhip: moſt of the reſt were brigs and ſloops.

The Eſperance came to an anchor half an hour after us, and bore N. E. ¼ N. of our poſition.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Stay at Amboyna—A Cabin-Boy belonging to the Recherche, is accidentally drowned—Viſit to the Governor—Different Excurſions into the Interior of the Iſland—One of the Naturaliſts falls dangerouſly ill—Deſcription of his Diſorder—Agreeable Liquor furniſhed by the Sago Palm—Sugar extracted from it—Uſes of the different Parts of that valuable Tree—Means by which the Flying Dragon ſuſtains itſelf in the Air—Explanation of Maté, *which preſerves the Crops from being plundered—A Dutch Sailor flees into the Woods for fear of being ſent to Batavia—Dextrous Manner of catching the* Cancer Carcinus—*Cabins of the Natives of Amboyna—Their Cloathing, &c.—Their Method of procuring Fire; and of Fiſhing in the Night—Culture of Nutmegs and Cloves—A long Bamboo cut ſo as, with a briſk Gale, to emit a very agreeable Sound—Fiſheries of the Inhabitants—A Sago-Work—Extraction of its fæculæ—Diſeaſes common at Amboyna—Various Reflections on the Iſland and its Inhabitants.*

AT half an hour paſt three o'clock we ſaluted the place with nine guns, and the ſame number was immediately returned.

The Commander had engaged all his officers to accompany him, about five in the evening, on a viſit to the Governor. As I knew nothing of this appointment, I landed, along with ſome perſons belonging to our ſhip, to view the town. It is encircled with gardens, in which trees are chiefly cultivated; becauſe they favour the indolence natural to man in a ſultry climate, and afford him a profuſion of fruits, with little other trouble than that of gathering them.

Beſides the kind of wild bread-fruit tree which we met with there, the inhabitants aſſured us that there was another which bore a fruit, the ſeeds of which all miſgive; but that the fruit was only of a middling ſize, and the tree did not produce a great quantity of it.

Several kinds of banana trees, and many varieties of oranges grow in

thoſe charming gardens; and they produce delicious guavas, papaws, and different ſpecies of pine-apples *(anones)*. We obſerved there ſome ſpecimens of the *lawſonia inermis*, which roſe to the height of ten or twelve feet.

Different odoriferous plants were profuſely ſcattered around. We there found the *chalcas paniculata*, the *michelia champaca* and *tſiampaca*, and ſeveral ſpecies of the *uvaria*. The Arabian jeſſamine, *nyctanthes ſambac*, riſing amidſt thoſe charming trees, mixed its ſweet odour with their delightful perfumes.

On our return into the town, one of the proteſtant miniſters conducted us to his houſe, where he entertained us with ſeveral ſorts of ſpirituous liquors. But limpid water, juſt drawn from the ſpring, was the moſt agreeable draught to perſons, who had long been confined to brackiſh water and ſalted proviſions. This excellent miniſter appeared to be much ſurpriſed at our being regaled at ſo ſmall an expence. He informed us that earthquakes were frequent at Amboyna, and that ſome years ago one, among others, had been very forcibly felt; that it was accompanied with a hurricane which continued nearly three days, during which time the ſea had overflowed, and inundated the ground on which the town is built.

This calamity is the moſt to be dreaded at the change of the monſoons, and particularly at the commencement of the weſtern monſoon, which takes place, in thoſe latitudes, in the month of November.

7th. One of the cabin-boys, of the name of Gabriel Abalen, who ſerved the table of the marine officers, diſappeared on the night of the 7th. He had been obſerved to be on board all day; but after dark was called ſeveral times in vain. He was a good-natured young man, and in general very temperate; but, during that day, had drunk ſo much ſtrong liquor, as to juſtify ſerious apprehenſions concerning him. He probably fell overboard, and it was known that he could not ſwim.

All of us had much need of remaining on ſhore, in order to recover our ſtrength; and the Governor gave us leave to take lodgings in the town.

8th.

8th. It was a matter of importance to the naturaliſts to be acquainted with the Governor of Amboyna, in order that he might facilitate the reſearches which formed the object of their miſſion. It was, no doubt, owing to pure forgetfulneſs, that the Commander of our expedition did not make us acquainted with the hour of his firſt viſit to the Governor. But I requeſted him to favour us with an introduction, and we accordingly ſet out for that purpoſe, about half an hour paſt ſix. M. Bourguelles and M. Van Smiehl preſſed themſelves upon us as our interpreters.

M. Van Smiehl was a German Baron, who had lately arrived in the iſland. He was then but aſpiring, as he expreſſed it, to be a ſervant of the Dutch Eaſt India Company. In the ſequel, we had reaſon to felicitate ourſelves that he had not much influence on the Governor; for he had attempted to perſuade him, that the Regency of Batavia would not approve of our ſhips being allowed to remain at Amboyna. Yet the Baron very well knew that, in the preceding year, two ſmall Engliſh veſſels, fitted out at Bombay for the Pelew Iſlands, had been received without the leaſt difficulty. They had firſt put in at Bourou; but, finding no proviſions there, had been permitted to ſhip ſome at Amboyna; and thoſe veſſels were far from having ſo good a title as we had to ſuch indulgence. But, perhaps, the appearance of foreign veſſels in that road, for two years ſucceſſively, made it neceſſary for the Governor to take every precaution, in order to ſave his reſponſibility. He received us very favourably; but we were unhappy that he appeared in his ceremonial dreſs on our account; for he was oppreſſed with heat, under a very heavy coat of black velvet. Such garments are extremely incommodious near the Line, but the Dutch Governors wear them, as a prerogative annexed to their ſtation.

Some refreſhment was offered to us. I wiſhed for nothing but water, and I poured out that which appeared the moſt limpid; but its ſaltiſh taſte made me think that the domeſtics had, by miſtake, brought me ſome medicinal water. It was in fact Seltzer-water, which the Dutch here uſually drink as an agreeable potation; and it coſts them as much as the beſt rheniſh wine. Surely they were not aware of our repugnance to ſuch a beverage;

a beverage; yet they might have ſuppoſed that, in a torrid climate, and after a long privation of freſh proviſions, we would not be very fond of ſwallowing ſalt water.

The General propoſed to introduce us to the members of the Council alſo, to which we readily aſſented; and they gave us a very kind reception.

10th. As we intended to remain at Amboyna, for a month at the leaſt, I had conveyed to the place where we were to lodge, many things neceſſary for the preparation of the different productions, which I intended to collect in the iſland. The other naturaliſts and I had agreed to live in the ſame houſe. It was already prepared for our reception, and our things had been carried into it, when, to our great aſtoniſhment, we found it occupied by ſome officers from the two ſhips, who, however, knew very well that we had taken the houſe; but the man who had the key thought that they belonged to our party. The gentlemen made themſelves very merry with this pitiful trick, of which we did not think them capable; but it was eaſy for us to find other lodgings.

Our apprehenſions reſpecting the cabin-boy, who had diſappeared three days before, were but too well founded. His body had remained at the bottom of the water all that time; but, about half an hour paſt two in the afternoon, it was ſeen floating near the ſhip. This ſmall diſtance from the place where he had fallen into the ſea ſeemed to prove, contrary to the opinion of moſt of the Europeans ſettled at Amboyna, that the rapidity of the currents in the road is confined to the ſurface merely, and does not reach the bottom, a circumſtance which, for other reaſons, appears to me very probable. In fact the currents are determined by the tides, pouring their waters into and out of the road, only to reſtore their equilibrium, which, in theſe circumſtances, is diſturbed to but a ſmall depth from the ſurface.

This young man was much regretted by all the ſhip's company. Many exclaimed againſt the careleſſneſs of thoſe, who had had the charge of him in his early years, in neglecting to inſtruct him in ſwimming. A few leſſons in that art would have ſaved the lad's life; and it is to be wiſhed

that

that his fate may ſerve as an example to others; for I have obſerved with aſtoniſhment, that many of the ſailors cannot ſwim.

Our obſervatory was this day eſtabliſhed, in the weſtern part of the town. As it could not be ſeen from the ſhip, it was found inconvenient to be obliged to go upon the beach, in order to compare the motion of the watches with that of the clocks.

This weſtern part of the town, in which we alſo reſided, formed the Chineſe quarter, in which there are few natives of the iſland, and only one Dutchman. The reſt of the Dutch inhabit the centre of the town, or its eaſtern part.

Our ſtrength was ſo reduced, that we were obliged to content ourſelves, for ſome days, with ſhort excurſions from the town.

We viewed the garden of the Company, where there is nothing remarkable but a very convenient bath, which the Governor viſited regularly every third or fourth day. It is ſupplied with very pure water from a neighbouring hill. Near it is another bath appropriated to the uſe of the women.

The Dutch at Amboyna are in the habit of bathing every third or fourth day, when they carefully avoid expoſing themſelves to the exceſſive heat, which prevails from eleven in the morning till three in the afternoon. Indeed they are ſeldom ſeen abroad during thoſe hours on other days. For our parts, we had not leiſure to take ſo many precautions; and accordingly two of the naturaliſts were attacked with dangerous diſorders.

We many times endeavoured to penetrate into the large plantations of ſago trees; but the water with which they are floated often forced us to abandon the attempt. That tree, ſo uſeful for the ſupport of man, forms a part of the riches of the iſland.

The flat ſtrand, at low water, is covered in many places with a multitude of crabs, of the ſpecies denominated *cancer volans*, which then emerge from the holes which they dig in the ſoft ground. This ſingular creature, one of whoſe claws is ſometimes larger than its body, often becomes the prey of birds. I believe the facility with which its claws are disjoined from

from its body is the reaſon why one of them is almoſt always much larger than the other.*

A little excurſion to the ſouth of the town, near the quarter inhabited by the Europeans, brought us to the tomb of Rumphius. The ſimplicity of this monument reminded us of the manners of that able obſerver of nature. It was encircled with the beautiful ſhrub, known by the name of *panax fruticoſum*.

We ſaw, in the hands of ſome natives, the pretty *lorry* of the Philippines. Theſe, however, were not procured from ſo great a diſtance, but from ſome iſlands a little to the eaſtward of Amboyna, and chiefly thoſe of Arrou. They had alſo another ſpecies of the lorry, which breeds in the foreſts of Amboyna, and which differs from the former in its colours, which are leſs vivid, and not ſo beautifully blended. Moſt of thoſe parrots pronounced ſome words of the Malayan language.

Towards noon, the heat of the ſun affected us with ſuch a head-ach, as forced us almoſt always to retire to ſome ſhade, in order to defend ourſelves from his direct rays.

Very early on the morning of the 15th we proceeded towards the weſt; but about mid-day the heat was ſo very oppreſſive, that we were obliged to return home.

The naturaliſt who did the duty of chaplain, became ſo dangerouſly ill, that we could not leave him a ſingle moment for four ſucceſſive days. The ſymptoms of the malignant fever, with which he was attacked, were very dreadful. His ſtools were extremely fetid, and accompanied with frequent vomitings, ſtarting of the tendons, a ſmall pulſe and great proſtration of ſtrength. The nervous affection of the patient came to ſuch a height, that every evacuation was attended with a degree of weakneſs which deprived him of recollection. His lower extremities were affected with violent ſpaſms, which occaſioned very great pain.

* The great diſproportion of the claws to the body, and to one another, is more probably a diſtinctive characteriſtic of this curious ſpecies of crab. I have ſeen many thouſands of them; but never an individual in which this diſproportion did not exiſt. Places ſituated to leeward of the muddy ſalt-flats, in which thoſe creatures breed, are juſtly reckoned extremely infalubrious.—*Tranſlator.*

Although

Although the diſeaſe was exceedingly infectious, no danger ought to have prevented us from paying to our diſtreſſed ſhip-mate, all the attention which he had a right to expect from our friendſhip; and accordingly we ſuſpended our reſearches in natural hiſtory, till we ſhould ſee him out of danger.

16th. The next day the ſymptoms became ſtill more alarming. The pulſe more and more depreſſed, with frequent intermiſſions in its motion, the hiccups, ſometimes continued for half a quarter of an hour, a great proſtration of ſtrength and an appearance altogether diſcompoſed, made us entertain ſerious apprehenſions for the life of our patient.

In the night, the ſymptoms were equally alarming.

About break of day, on the 17th, the pulſe ſenſibly increaſed, and a certain flexibility in the ſtroke of the artery, afforded us the happy preſage of an abundant perſpiration, which accordingly ſucceeded in a few hours, and ſnatched our friend from the gates of death.

He was in a ſtate of convaleſcence not more than eight days.

This ſpecies of fever, occaſioned by ſtagnant waters, in a tropical climate, was treated with diluting draughts and antiſpaſmodics. Ether given frequently, and in ſmall doſes, had a tendency to ſupport the ſtrength of the patient, while it moderated the violence of the ſymptoms.

M. Hoffman, ſurgeon of the military hoſpital, viſited our patient ſeveral times a day. Our chief ſurgeon alſo regularly attended him.

M. Bourguellés, the Company's treaſurer, perſuaded the Commander of our expedition, that the united ſkill of all the phyſicians in Europe, was not equal to that of a Malay doctor, in the treatment of ſuch diſeaſes. One of the moſt able of them was therefore called in. He did not propoſe to perform the cure by internal remedies; for he gave the patient nothing to take; but after rubbing ſlightly the ſkin of different parts of the body, and properly adjuſting the lower extremities, he pronounced, with a myſterious air, ſome words, which he ſeemed to addreſs to the Supreme Being. Then he conjured, as we were told, the evil ſpirits, whom thoſe iſlanders look upon as the authors of diſeaſes. M. Bourguellés

was overjoyed to ſee the doctor operate in his beſt manner, in order to obtain the deſired ſucceſs. We allowed him to do every thing, from which no bad conſequences could reſult; but it was our buſineſs to interrupt his operations, when he was proceeding to ſouſe the patient, with a pail of water, newly drawn from the well. It was but a very little time before the critical ſweat, which terminated in his recovery.

The Malay doctor doubtleſs placed all his ſcience in this experiment; but he did not know that it would have ſuppreſſed the critical perſpiration, of which the pulſe had given us the happy preſage.

Our patient was ſufficiently recovered on the 19th, no longer to require ſuch aſſiduous care. We therefore proceeded weſtward into the country. After having long followed the courſe of a little river, which runs into the harbour at a ſhort diſtance from the town, we were returning with a load of fine plants, when, at the approach of night, we met ſome native fiſhermen who had been equally fortunate, in their way, and who were proceeding to broil their fiſh. We had the pleaſure of ſeeing them light up their fire, by means of two pieces of bamboo, rubbed againſt each other, after being cut in a manner which I ſhall preſently explain.

20th. We employed half of the day in an excurſion towards the ſouth; and we made haſte to aſcend a hill, where we found ſome young natives ſetting ſnares to catch birds. They conſiſted of hairs formed into nooſes and tied to a very long rope, which lay on the ground, and was faſtened to a wooden peg driven into the earth.

I ſuppoſed that they made uſe of baits to attract the game; but they told me that they did not, and at the ſame time confeſſed, that they caught but few birds.

At the bottoms of the hills, we obſerved the fine palm which the natives call the ſago-tree, and which Rumphius has deſcribed (vol. i. fig. 13,) under the name of *ſaguerus*. From the pedicles of the boughs *(regimes)* of this tree, when newly cut, a very agreeable liquor oozed, which was received in pieces of bamboo, tied to their extremities. In ſo hot a climate, this liquor very quickly ferments, and would become acid,

acid, if the inhabitants did not add to it ſome of the wood of the *foulamea*, which, by the fermentation, is entirely freed from its bitter taſte, and preſerves the liquor a long time.

One of theſe palms may yield daily, for above two months in the year, from a gallon and a half to two gallons of this liquor. In order to facilitate its efflux, the inciſions of the pedicles are daily renewed.

As the heat of the ſun favours the aſcenſion of the ſap, one would naturally ſuppoſe that the tree would yield a greater quantity of this liquor during the day than during the night. The fact, however, is quite otherwiſe, for the humidity which is abſorbed by the leaves in the night, mixing with the juice, increaſes its apparent quantity; but that which is obtained during the day contains much more of the ſaccharine principle, which is to be extracted.

This extract forms a kind of ſugar, which the Malays call *goula itan* (black ſugar.) It is commonly met with in ſmall loaves, which retain the ſhape of the hemiſpherical veſſels, in which the redundant water is evaporated. Its colour approaches to that of chocolate; but it is deeper. On breaking thoſe little loaves, there appear, eſpecially towards the centre, yellowiſh ſhining grains, a circumſtance which renders it probable, that there would be no great difficulty to bring it to the degree of cryſtallization, neceſſary to convert it into ſugar of a good quality. Such as it is, the natives ſcarcely uſe any other, that which is extracted from the ſugar-cane being ſold for ſeven or eight times the price.

From this almoſt excluſive uſe of the goula itan, one would be apt to conclude, that the ſugar-cane was not produced in the iſland. Almoſt all the inhabitants, however, devote ſmall portions of their gardens to this valuable plant; but they content themſelves with regaling on its juice, which they expreſs by maſtication.

In addition to the agreeable and wholeſome liquor afforded by this fine palm, the leaves (or *limbs*,*) are adorned, towards the baſe, with filaments,

* The French word is *feuilles*. But the Engliſh uſe the word *limb*, for the ſhoots of the cocoa-nut tree, the cabbage tree and other ſpecies of palm; and very properly: they are too large to be called leaves, and, being deciduous, cannot be called branches, in the ordinary ſenſe of that term.—*Tranſlator*.

which the natives convert into good cordage. From the form and black colour of thoſe filaments, one would take them, at the firſt ſight, for horſe-hair, but they are almoſt twice as large. The young fruit, prepared with ſugar, makes an excellent comfit.

Some fractures in the earth near the bottoms of the hills, diſcloſed to our view the hard, clear, grey *ſteatite*, which forms their baſes.

22d. In an excurſion which I made to the ſouth-weſt, I found many rocks of very friable *ſchiſtus*, of a light grey colour, and near a very hard ſpecies of *aſbeſtos*.

One would be apt to imagine, that, in an iſland ſo little removed from the Equator, the preparation of the ſubjects of natural hiſtory would be ſingularly facilitated by a quick deſiccation. The contrary, however, was ſo much the caſe, that I was obliged to make great exertions to ſave the fruits of my botanical harveſt from ruin. In fact, the air, in paſſing over the waters of the ocean, becomes charged with a degree of humidity, which greatly injures ſuch preparations, and the heat of the climate quickly deſtroys thoſe plants which are moſt retentive of their juices.

23d. At four in the morning, we directed our courſe towards the eaſt.

We had ſeveral times to croſs the beautiful rivulet, known by the name of Vai-Tomon, which enters the ſea a little to the eaſtward of the town. Its banks were covered with a great number of plants, among which are ſeveral ſpecies of the *juſſiæa*. I obſerved on the ſurface of the brook, the ſpecies diſtinguiſhed by the name of the *juſſiæa tenella*; and I admired the precaution taken by nature for its preſervation, in diſpoſing along the ſtalk large oval tubercles, filled with air, to make the plant ſwim. Thoſe veſicles are but little different from the air-bladders, with which moſt fiſh are furniſhed; only in this inſtance, each veſicle is compoſed of a great number of ſmaller ones; becauſe otherwiſe they would be in danger of being deſtroyed, by the ſhocks of the different bodies brought down by the ſtream.

Notwithſtanding the ſhade of the ſurrounding trees, the *elæcarpus monogynus* was covered, even to its loweſt branches, with fine flowers, elegantly figured. In thoſe ſolitary foreſts, where the ſun does not eaſily penetrate

penetrate the thick foliage, it is aſtoniſhing to obſerve the vivid colours of ſeveral kinds of paraſite plants, of the genus of *orchydes*, moſtly cleaving to the trunks of the largeſt trees. In the leaſt crowded ſpots, the tree of the *aralia* claſs, deſignated by the name of the *cuſſonia thyrſiflora*, adorned the foreſt with their large palmated leaves.

Among the great number of lizards which were buſily purſuing inſects, I admired the agility of that called the flying dragon (*draco volans*, Linn.). During the greateſt heat of the day, that pretty animal rapidly darted from branch to branch, by extending two membranes in the form of wings, by means of which it ſuſtains itſelf for ſome time in the air. Nature having denied it the muſcles neceſſary for the vibration of this kind of wings, it can only ſpread them out to counteract the rapidity of its deſcent. With its hind feet it gives its body an impulſe, which not interfering with its deſcenſive motion, ſometimes carries it forward a few toiſes, and to a height nearly equal to that of the place whence it darted.

In my return, I wiſhed to take ſome branches from the different vegetables which grew in a garden belonging to a native of the iſland. But the guides who accompanied us, apprized me of the danger to which they believed I would expoſe myſelf. Pointing to a little ſhed, they ſeveral times repeated, with an air of reſpect blended with fear, the word *maté*, before our interpreter could explain to us, that, by this term, which means a dead perſon, they meant to ſignify the ancient poſſeſſor of the garden, who lay buried under the little ſhed, which we ſaw. The natives are perſuaded, that the ſoul of the deceaſed poſſeſſors wander in the neighbourhood of ſuch places, in order to preſerve their products for the preſent proprietors. They believe, that any other perſon who ſhould take any part of ſuch products would die within the year; and ſo generally is this belief diffuſed, that ſeldom does any inhabitant allow himſelf to touch the property of another; ſo that this *maté* is a bugbear, which almoſt always inſures the harveſt to its legitimate poſſeſſor.

The General went on board to review the ſhip's company, and he procured advances for them all.

25th. My collection was already ſo numerous, and called for ſo much care,

care, that I ſpent almoſt the whole of the 24th in preparing them; but the next day Citizen Riche and I aſcended the river called *Baton Ganton*, which empties itſelf into the road on the weſt ſide of the town. It is confined in a very deep channel, excavated by its current between the hills, which in many places are of difficult acceſs. We propoſed to aſcend as far as we could, endeavouring to follow exactly the windings of the banks; but their ſteepneſs obliged us to take to the channel itſelf, where the water was ſeldom leſs than eighteen inches in depth.

We had advanced but a few ſteps, when we met a Dutch ſailor, who had made his eſcape from a large ſhip loaded with cloves, and which was on the point of ſailing for Batavia. The dread of periſhing by the contagious malady ſo fatal to Europeans, who remain there even for a very ſhort time, had made this unhappy man reſolve to conceal himſelf in the woods till the ſhip ſhould have ſailed. We lamented his unfortunate ſituation; but little did we foreſee that the place which he dreaded ſo much, was to terminate our own peregrinations.

On the banks of this river, there grew in abundance, a new ſpecies of *begonia*, remarkable for the ſmallneſs of all its parts.

A beautiful granite, of a fine grain, formed the baſe of thoſe hills. Quartz, generally very white, was there in ſome caſes tinged by the green ſteatite, and in others by iron, which gave it the colour of ruſt. Mica was there diſſeminated in a very uniform manner, and we found ſchorl of a black colour, in minute ſlender fragments.

While we were employed in collecting objects of natural hiſtory, our guides took the opportunity of providing themſelves with a repaſt of a ſpecies of crab, *(cancer carinus)*, with which this little river abounds. Their manner of catching them gave us a good opinion of their ingenuity.

This crab commonly ſeeks its food in the cleareſt water, which it ſlowly traverſes, but the inſtant it is approached, it moves off with extreme rapidity. The iſlanders, however, managed to catch a great number of them by the eyes. Having tied to the end of a wand a horſe hair with a nooſe, they render themſelves maſters of the animal by paſſing this nooſe over the baſis of the ſpherical part of the eye. When they miſs their

their aim, the crab ſeldom fails to return, and in the end is almoſt always taken.

Having early conſumed all our proviſions, we hoped to find ſome natives towards the latter part of the day, who would ſell us ſome. It was about three in the afternoon, when we advanced confidently towards a ſmall houſe, near the bank of the river. But what was our aſtoniſhment, when, to every thing we aſked for, we received no other anſwer than *tarda?* for thus the miſtreſs of this little habitation ſignified, that ſhe could not furniſh us with any of the articles which we deſired. Yet we took great pains to aſſure her, that we would pay her exactly for every thing ſhe gave us. We were the more ſurpriſed at this pretended poverty, as the appearance of the natives announced abundance. In the ſequel I learned, that thoſe peaceable people have not always reaſon to be ſatisfied with the conduct of the Europeans, who govern their iſland. They thought their ſafeſt way was, not to truſt to our promiſes. A few glaſſes of arrack, however, and ſome trifling matters which we diſtributed among them, at laſt gained us their confidence.

They invited us to ſit down under a ſhed formed by an elongation of the roof of the cabin. Crabs caught in the little river were ſet before us in abundance. They roaſted for us potatoes and yams, and regaled us with the wine of the ſago-palm, ſlightly fermented. This liquor, which, when newly drawn from the tree, is called *ſagour mouda*, and *aer ſaguero mouda*, is much more agreeable that the milk of the cocoa-nut. The girl who was preparing our repaſt, to a figure and appearance extremely pleaſing, joined an air of ſincerity which gave charms to the intereſt which ſhe inſpired. Having brought us ſome fruits, ſhe immediately went and ſeated herſelf behind her mother, from whence ſhe occaſionally ſtole a glance at us, to ſatisfy her curioſity.

This frugal repaſt was not without its charms. To our reflections on the life of a man who undertakes long voyages, were added the pleaſing idea which we had formed of the happineſs of thoſe iſlanders, whoſe wants nature has ſupplied with ſo liberal a hand.

The conſtruction of their houſes is adapted to the beauty of the climate;

mate; and the lightneſs of their materials renders it unneceſſary to dig their foundations down to the rock.

As the inhabitants never experience ſevere weather, the walls are conſtructed in ſuch a manner as to allow a free paſſage to the air. They conſiſt of a ſort of paling, frequently formed of twigs of bamboo, placed very near each other.

The cottage of our hoſt, which occupied a ſpace thirteen feet in length, and about ten in breadth, inſtead of bamboos, was wattled with the ſtems of the ſago-tree limbs *(feuilles)*, which, though near together, left ſome intervals, through which the external air had free acceſs into the habitation.

Thoſe ſtems, though very light, have a great deal of ſolidity, being covered with a very hard bark. The heart of them conſiſts of a fungous ſubſtance, which the inhabitants uſe inſtead of corks.

Every part of this habitation was derived from the ſago-tree, even to the roof, the top of which being about ten feet in height, was covered with the leaves *(folioles)* of that valuable tree. They were plaited and fixed to a pole, thus forming rectangles often the whole length of the houſe, and about eight inches in breadth, and as they overlapped each other, they were impenetrable by the hardeſt rain.

The two ſides of the roof were inclined about forty-five degrees, and a part of it formed at the door a little ſhed, where the family enjoyed the freſh air, and where alſo they dreſſed their victuals; for, as the cottage was not furniſhed with a chimney, a fire would have rendered it uninhabitable.

It appeared ſtrange that thoſe people, who loved to be at their eaſe, ſhould ſleep on a ſort of trellis formed of ſticks, two inches aſunder. This was but a hard bed, notwithſtanding the mats with which it was covered; but it afforded them the pleaſure of the freſh air, which circulated freely in the interſtices. It was elevated about eighteen inches above the ground, and below it was depoſited a part of the houſehold utenſils, conſiſting of three earthen pots of their own manufacture, ſome ſquare bottles, which they had bought from the Europeans, and ſpoons which

which they had formed of the large ſhells common at Amboyna. Among thoſe ſhells we recognized different ſpecies of the *nautilus*, many pearl-oyſters, and alſo a kind known by the name of *pinna rudis*.

We obſerved beſides, under the bed, a pick-axe and a large knife, in the form of a butcher's chopping-knife, called *piſſau* in the Malayan language. They had both thoſe inſtruments from the Europeans.

As the temperature of the climate renders cloathing unneceſſary, their wardrobe contains nothing but what is ſtrictly requiſite to conceal the parts which decency forbids them to expoſe to view.

A pair of drawers, which does not reach lower than the middle of the thigh, or a bit of blue ſtuff tied round the loins, is the only cloathing of the men who are employed in agriculture.

The dreſs of the women is naturally more expenſive. They wear a kind of ſhift of the ſame ſtuff which deſcends to the middle of the leg, and is faſtened round the loins with a girdle.

Our preſents had excited their gratitude. The girl, having diſappeared for a few minutes, returned to offer us ſome odoriferous flowers; but as ſhe wanted a ſtring to form them into noſegays, we had an opportunity of obſerving the readineſs, with which thoſe natives obtain a fibrous ſubſtance from the baſtard aloe, called *agave vivipara*. The maſter of the houſe ran out and cut a leaf of that plant, and placing it upon his thigh, in order to ſplit it with his large knife, and to free it from the pith, he ſoon produced a parcel of filaments, as long as the leaf, and as ſtrong as thoſe of our beſt hemp.

In our return, we met a ſlave whoſe decrepitude excited our curioſity. But it was to no purpoſe that we aſked him, how old he was; for he could not ſatisfy us in that particular, as he knew nothing about it. It appeared ſtrange to us, that a man ſhould not have counted the number of years which he had paſſed in ſlavery!!

28th. This day I took an airing in the road, in a canoe with a double outrigger. Some ſportſmen, taking the opportunity of this rapid conveyance to the eaſtward of the town, joined our party. We followed the right bank of the road, at a little diſtance from the ſhore. The water was

ſo limpid as to diſcloſe to our view, at the depth of three and four fathoms, the bottom compoſed of white coral, on which we could perfectly diſtinguiſh the ſpecies of ray, or thornback, remarkable for its large circular ſpots of azure blue, as well as ſeveral other fiſhes exhibiting the moſt brilliant colours. There was a Papow on board, who had the addreſs to catch ſeveral of them. Standing in the fore part of the canoe, he darted his ſpear, conſiſting of a bamboo pointed with iron, at the fiſh which was his object. The ſpear, from its lightneſs, aſcended nearly in the ſame direction; ſo that though it had gone to a great depth, our Papow ſeldom failed to catch it, notwithſtanding the way we were making.

When we were about 1,500 toiſes from the town, we admired the charming ſituation of the Governor's country houſe, at the foot of a chain of mountains, which terminate in a gentle declivity near the road.

A cottage of the natives, half way up this ſlope, encircled with clove and banana trees, added greatly to the beauty of this rural ſcene.

The depth diminiſhed ſo much that, though our canoe ſcarcely drew more than eight inches of water, we were obliged to keep off ſhore, in order to avoid the rocks.

At the diſtance of more than 5,100 toiſes from the town, after paſſing ſome fiſhing boats, we landed on the right bank near a cottage, the owner of which furniſhed us with as many cocoa-nuts as we wiſhed. Some ſailors who were with us, finding their liquor too ſweet, mixed with it as much brandy as ſuited their taſte, and we had the ſatisfaction of obſerving, that this potation was by no means diſagreeable to our hoſt.

After this breakfaſt, each of us entered on the buſineſs which had brought him thither; and we agreed to rendezvous at the place where we landed.

For my own part, I reſolved to make an attempt on the mountains to the eaſtward.

I followed a path very much frequented by the natives, leaving it, however, and penetrating into the foreſt at every clear interval, which facilitated my entrance.

In ſeveral places the earth had ruſhed down, and expoſed to view the hard

hard grey ſtone, which formed the baſes of thoſe mountains. I had alſo obſerved the ſame kind of ſtone on the ſhore of the road-ſtead, along which we had juſt been walking.

Among the different ſhrubs which grew on the low lands, I obtained a very fine mixed ſpecies of the genus *conyſa*, remarkable for having three principal nerves on each leaf, as in ſeveral ſpecies of the *melaſtoma*. It had alſo the general appearance of the plants of that genus, to which I ſhould have been inclined to refer it, if I had not ſeen the flower.

The phalanger of Buffon (*didelphis orientalis*, Linn.) inhabited the foot of thoſe mountains. I had a near view of ſeveral of them as they rapidly flew paſt me.

When I had gained about 150 toiſes of perpendicular elevation, I remarked a total change in the nature of the ſoil. Beds of calcareous ſtones, perfectly pure and white, crowned thoſe high grounds, which now preſented a great extent of very level ſurface.

There I ſaw a garden ſurrounded with a paling of bamboo, and very well cultivated, although at a great diſtance from any habitation. There appeared to be no poſſible means of watering it; yet the vegetation was very vigorous, owing to the humidity of the atmoſphere in this elevated ſituation. Large fields were allotted to the culture of the ſpecies of pimento, called *capſicum groſſum*, of which the inhabitants of the iſland conſume a great quantity.

A little ſhed on the weſt ſide of the garden afforded us its ſhelter, and in it my thirſty guides found a ſupply of good water in long bamboos, which appeared to be deſigned for ſome other purpoſe. This water had been brought from the foot of the mountain, and we made as free with it as if it had been our own.

Although it was very hot, they thought proper to kindle a fire. I was far from foreſeeing the intention of thoſe people, who, like the greateſt ſavages, took pleaſure in ſeeing the flames devour the dry plants in the clear ſpots. Preſently one of my guides had the imprudence to ſet fire to a large buſh. The air was then very calm; but a light breeze ſoon after ſpringing up, drove the flames towards the garden, and I had the mortifi-

cation to ſee a part of its paling conſumed, without being able to ſtop the progreſs of the conflagration.

The manner in which thoſe natives produce fire, well deſerves to be deſcribed. Their method is not ſo expeditious as a good flint and ſteel; but they have the advantage of finding their material almoſt every where, a piece of bamboo being ſufficient.

The following is the way in which they perform it. They ſplit into two equal parts, a bit of bamboo eighteen inches in length. In one of the parts they form a longitudinal ſlit, and cut the other tapering to about an inch and a half in breadth. They put ſcrapings of the ſame wood under the ſlit, and in the concavity of the largeſt piece, which they place horizontally, with the convex ſide uppermoſt; then introducing the other piece into the middle of the ſlit, where there is a notch to receive it, and ſupporting it ſtrongly, they give it the motion of a ſaw, and in leſs than a minute the ſcrapings catch fire.

The *canarium commune* overtopped all the trees in thoſe elevated foreſts. I was ſurprized to ſee the calcareous rock naked in the midſt of thoſe extenſive woods, the rotten remains of the trees not having yet covered them with a ſtratum of vegetative mould; and the rents contained nothing but ſtones, which time had broken aſunder. Thoſe ſtones reſembled vaſt plates, of the ſame nature with thoſe which I had many times obſerved in our Alps. Their numerous cavities ſeemed to indicate, that the moſt ſoluble parts of them had been waſhed away by the rain.

Having been driven from this ſpot by the ſmoke of the ſpreading conflagration, I proceeded towards the ſouth-weſt, where I found, in the midſt of the woods, many individuals of the *nam nam* of the Malays (*cynometra cauliflora*, Linn.), which they raiſe in their gardens, on account of its fruit, the taſte of which approaches to that of a good apple, ſlightly acid.

Having followed the banks of a rivulet, which diſcharged its waters near the place where we landed, curioſity induced me to viſit a cottage ſituated near the ſea. There I found an old man, who, contrary to the cuſtom of thoſe iſlanders, wore a long beard. He was boiling, in a large earthen veſſel,

veſſel, ſome ſhell fiſh, which he had collected at low water, among the mangrove trees near his habitation. The reſpectable old man, without being ſurprized at my viſit, immediately invited me to partake of his repaſt. A long ſplinter of a ſago-tree limb was put into my hand, and I imitated my hoſt in uſing it to dig out of the ſhell the fiſh, which were ſet before me on a banana-leaf.

The old man's wife ſoon after joined us, and I ſhould have been extremely ſurprized at the prodigious inequality of their ages, if I had not learned that thoſe iſlanders place their happineſs in marrying very young girls. Their phyſiognomy becomes ſingularly animated whenever they ſpeak of a young woman (in Malay, *paranpouang mouda*), and, on the other hand, it is truly diverting to obſerve the frightful grimace which diſcompoſes their whole countenance, when they ſpeak of an old woman, (*paranpouang toua*).

I endeavoured to make the old man ſenſible of the extreme inſalubrity of his ſituation ſo near to mangrove-trees; where the ſtagnant waters might affect him with violent diſorders. But I could not prevail on him to conſent to remove his cottage to a more elevated ſpot. All the anſwer which he made was, That the ſea afforded him his livelihood.

The palm-tree, named *nipa*, grew in thoſe ſalt marſhes. Its leaves are of great uſe in covering the cottages.

The hunters had already arrived at the place of rendezvous. We were all extremely thirſty; and we expected to procure cocoa-nuts, with as much facility as when we came to the ſame place in the morning. But the owner of the garden was abſent, and there was no one in the cottage but his wife. It was in vain that we endeavoured to prevail upon her to ſell us ſome cocoa-nuts, for which we would have made one of our guides climb the trees. She gave us to underſtand that ſhe had not liberty to ſell them to us. Beſides, not one of our guides would have dared to climb the trees in the abſence of the owner, and, if he had not come home, we ſhould have had no cocoa-nuts; for he had placed among the trees a *maté*, for which our guides ſhowed as much reſpect as for the one I have already mentioned. This one was alſo in the form of a little ſhed, the roof of which

which might be about twenty-ſix inches in height, covered with the leaves of the nipa palm, and ſupported by four poſts, about eighteen inches diſtant from each other.

From the middle of the roof was ſuſpended by a rope a piece of bamboo, about eight inches in length, and covered with half a cocoa-nut. In this bamboo were contained, as I was told, ſome things which had been the property of the perſon who was buried under the little ſhed. I complied with their requeſt not to touch them; for I did not wiſh to treat their uſages with diſreſpect.

When it was near ſun-ſet, we went on board, in order to return to the town. Our Papow gave us freſh proofs of his dexterity, by transfixing, while we were making conſiderable way, different kinds of fiſh.

It was dark when we arrived at the town.

I was employed for moſt of the 29th, in preparing and deſcribing the objects which I had collected on the preceding day.

One of the fruits of my excurſion was the beautiful lizard, called *lacerta Amboinenſis*. I obſerved that it changed its colour like the chameleon: it was moſt commonly green, but it frequently aſſumed a deep brown. This animal is eaſily taken; for it allows one to approach it near enough to catch it by the extremity of the tail, which is of an extraordinary length.

In the evening I repaired to the beach, in order to examine the marine productions thrown on ſhore by the waters, and there I remained till night. I ſaw many fiſhermen in their canoes near the beach, and who, taking advantage of the darkneſs, decoyed the fiſh by torches held near the ſurface of the water. Pieces of wood, ſupported by the levers of the double outrigger of the canoe, produced a very clear flame. One of the fiſhermen attended thoſe torches, and carefully diffuſed their light, which it was eaſy for him to do, by only letting bits of the flaming wood fall into the water; while others were employed in encircling with their nets, the fiſhes collected from afar by this brilliant light: we did not heſitate to conclude, from what we obſerved, that thoſe iſlanders were very ſkilful fiſhermen.

Very early in the morning of the 30th, we ſet out to ſurvey the other ſhore

ſhore of the road. It was neceſſary for us to go about 3,000 toiſes by water, and this tranſit was dangerous in a canoe, whoſe outriggers were not ſufficiently ſtrong to preſerve the equilibrium of the veſſel, when loaded with ſo great a weight. We were anxious to viſit thoſe places which we had not yet viewed; and we went on board without knowing all the danger of our enterprize. But preſently we ſaw one of the outriggers dip under the water, when one of us leaned a little, and without the greateſt care we ſhould have been overſet. If this accident had happened, towards the middle of the road, it would have been difficult, on account of the rapidity of the current, even for the moſt expert ſwimmer of our number, to have reached the ſhore. The danger diminiſhed as we approached the place where we wiſhed to land. But we were much aſtoniſhed at the imprudence of one of the people belonging to the Eſperance, who, although he could not ſwim, and was certain of being drowned, if we had been overſet, ſeveral times deranged the equilibrium of our little veſſel. At laſt, however, we got on ſhore.

The coaſt was there covered with the ſhrub called *ſcævola lobelia*. It delights in ſuch a ſituation; and I alſo found it in New Ireland.

At high water, the ſea waſhed the root of the beautiful tree whoſe denomination, *heritiera*, recalled the name of one of our moſt able botaniſts, Citizen l'Heritier.

In proceeding weſtward I found, among the ſhells upon the beach, ſome lavas very porous, but yet too heavy to ſwim in water. As I had not obſerved, in the inland parts of the iſland, any ſtones which had been ſubjected to the action of fire, it ſeems reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that thoſe had been brought into their preſent ſituation, by the waters, agitated by ſome volcanic eruption; for earthquakes are frequent in thoſe parts, and the inhabitants ſtill mention with dread, one, among others, which, twelve years before our arrival in their iſland, had been attended with great devaſtation: the houſes could not be inhabited for ſeveral days, and ſome of them were even overthrown.

In the iſland of Banda, a little to the eaſtward of Amboyna, there is an open volcano.

At

At Karuku a little iſland, alſo to the eaſtward of Amboyna, and at the diſtance of about 5,100 toiſes from it, are hot ſprings which, according to the accounts of ſeveral Europeans, will completely coagulate an egg in five minutes. The hot vapour which iſſues from thoſe waters does not injure the trees which are continually bathed in it; but on the contrary they exhibit proofs of a vigorous vegetation.

This little iſland of Karuku is principally allotted to the culture of the clove-tree.

I found, in the gardens of the natives ſome nutmeg-trees, the largeſt of which did not exceed twenty-two feet in height, the trunk having been about three inches in diameter. They already bore a great quantity of fruit. The nutmeg-tree delights in the ſhade of large trees; and theſe enjoyed the ſhelter of the *canarium commune*. The ſame tree affords them its ſhade, in the iſland of Banda, which is chiefly applied to their culture by the Dutch.

The Council of the Dutch Eaſt India Company, which is eſtabliſhed at Batavia, finding the produce of the nutmeg plantations at Banda ſufficient for exportation, and wiſhing, beſides, to prevent all contraband trade in that precious commodity, ordered, ſome years before we arrived in Amboyna, all the nutmeg-trees in that iſland to be deſtroyed. This order was executed, and very few of the devoted trees eſcaped deſtruction; but a hurricane which happened the ſame year, deranged all their avaricious calculations. It compleated in Banda, the devaſtation which the Council had executed at Amboyna.

The ſame Council afterwards iſſued orders to endeavour to repair the havock which they had committed at Amboyna. They now wiſhed to re-eſtabliſh the culture of the nutmeg there. Hence thoſe which we ſaw near the road, are ſtill very young. Yet we obſerved ſeveral in the gardens of the town, and even oppoſite to the houſe of the Commander of the place, which were much larger, having eſcaped the deſtructive orders iſſued by the government at Batavia.

We found the beautiful laurel, called *laurus culilaban*, which yields, by diſtillation, an aromatic oil very much in requeſt. The natives know how

how to extract this precious oil, and make it an article of commerce.

The largeſt clove trees which we ſaw in this excurſion, were not above twenty-two feet in height; and their trunks not above eight inches in thickneſs. The natives are obliged to deliver their produce to the Dutch Company, for about the hundred and fiftieth part of the price for which it is ſold in Europe. We ſaw great quantities of the cloves which the natives had ſpread on mats, under their ſheds, in order to be properly dried before being delivered to the agents of the Company. Thoſe people took ſpecial care not to expoſe them to the rays of the ſun, which would have diſſipated part of the eſſential oil of that excellent aromatic.

Being upon the beach, I heard the ſound of wind inſtruments, the harmony of which was ſometimes very juſt, and blended with diſſonances by no means diſpleaſing. Thoſe fine and harmonious ſounds ſeemed to come from ſuch a diſtance, as to make me believe, for ſome time, that the natives were entertaining themſelves with their muſic, on the other ſide of the road, and near 5,000 toiſes from the place where I ſtood. My ear was much deceived as to the diſtance; for I was not fifty toiſes from the inſtrument. It was a bamboo, at leaſt ſixty feet in height, fixed in a vertical poſition, cloſe to the ſea. Between every joint was a hole near an inch and 2-10ths long, and ſomewhat above half an inch broad. Theſe holes formed ſo many mouths, which, by the action of the wind emitted agreeable and varied ſounds. As the joints of this long bamboo were very numerous, care had been taken to pierce it in different directions; ſo that from whatever point the wind blew, it always met with ſome holes. The ſound of this inſtrument more nearly reſembles that of the harmonica, than any other to which I can compare it.

The experience which we had had of our canoe, in traverſing the road, had given us the hint to prepare it better for our return. Accordingly the outriggers were ſtrengthened, and we proceeded towards the town, without any apprehenſions of being drowned.

OCTOBER 2d. Some hours of this day were employed in viſiting the Governor's cabinet of natural hiſtory, in which I admired a numerous

collection of fine papilios, in perfect preſervation. I obſerved many duplicates of very rare ones, and a large box entirely filled with the beautiful ſpecies called *papilio agamemnon*. This cabinet alſo contained a great variety of ſhells, among which were above twenty ſcalata *(turbo ſcalaris,* Linn.)

The Secretary of the Council alſo poſſeſſed great collections of this kind. A taſte for procuring objects of natural hiſtory is very much diffuſed among the Dutch, who find it a powerful mean of obtaining them preferment, when they know how to addreſs their acquiſitions, properly, to perſons poſſeſſing influence with the Council at Batavia, or in Europe.

Captain Huon obtained many rare ſhells from the Secretary of the Council, who gave him, among others, one of the moſt precious and ſcarce ſhells, the glazed or glaſſy nautilus, *(la nautile vitrée)* which he has made over by will to the muſeum of natural hiſtory in Paris.

3d. The next day we proceeded towards the entrance of the road, following the ſhore in the canoe which we commonly made uſe of.

At the ſame time, the tide riſing with great force, produced a rapid current, particularly towards the middle of the road. Notwithſtanding the ſkill of our paddlers, we would have gained nothing by ſtruggling againſt ſuch an obſtacle. As its force was much diminiſhed towards the ſhore, we kept as near it as we could, a manœuvre which was much facilitated by the ſhallowneſs of our veſſel.

I was at ſome pains in obſerving the great diminution of the current towards the ſhore; but I did not expect to find it ſo conſiderable. The principal cauſe appeared to me to be the proximity of the land, which detained the water by a kind of adheſion; whereas, at a greater diſtance, the ſea being much deeper, its upper ſtrata, which form the current, glide with facility upon the lower, and thus the friction is extremely diminiſhed.

While there is a very rapid current towards the middle of the road, there is frequently none cloſe to the ſhore; and ſometimes one in a contrary direction, which ought to be aſcribed to the different points of land, protruding into the ſea.

In

In a deep part, bordered by a ſandy bottom, we obſerved ſome fiſhing places, formed by a paling of bamboos ſo cloſe together, that the fiſh could not eſcape through it. The entrance was dry at low water; ſo that the fiſhes which were thus encircled at high water could not get out when the tide had a little ſubſided. Beſides, the fiſhes, which commonly prefer the deepeſt water, advanced towards the farther part of the incloſure, where the depth, even at low water, was ſtill about three feet. This reſervoir impriſoned thoſe fiſhes which were moſt eaſily decoyed, and man was not the only fiſher who frequented it; for we obſerved there ſeveral ſpecies of herons. Our preſence drove ſome of them away, but others ſtill remained, with their long legs deeply immerſed in the water, patiently waiting till the fiſhes came within their reach. The fiſhing martens are alſo frequent attendants at thoſe incloſures; ſome of them were perched upon the bamboos, from whence we ſaw them dart, from time to time, upon the fiſhes, which afforded them an abundant ſupply of food.

We then haſtened to a point of land ſufficiently advanced into the ſea, to induce the Dutch to build a redoubt upon it. But they had abandoned this fortification, as well as another which we obſerved on the oppoſite ſhore nearer to the entrance of the road. We went on board at a ſmall diſtance from the former redoubt, and ſteered for the country-houſe of M. Hoffman, chief ſurgeon of the hoſpital, with whom we had formed an acquaintance.

After making a haſty breakfaſt, at which ſpices were ſerved up with a profuſion, which made us remember we were in the Moluccas, I went to view the vicinity of this habitation, where a marſhy ſituation afforded me, among a great number of other plants, the beautiful ſpecies of acanthus, with leaves like thoſe of holly (*acanthus ilicifolius*, Linn.), and alſo its variety, with whole leaves.

We then returned towards the redoubt, the form of which, on the ſide next the ſea, is ſemi-circular, being not more than eighty-one toiſes in length and fifty-one in breadth. The walls are above ſix feet in height, above three in thickneſs on the land ſide, and ſix towards the road, with embraſures to receive forty pieces of cannon.

While I was on ſhore, Citizen Riche ſet our canoe-men a diving, and they frequently brought him up very valuable marine productions. The road of Amboyna abounds with beautiful ſhells, which are ſeldom met with elſewhere; the moſt delicate being protected, in its numerous deep receſſes, from the motion of the waters, are often found in perfect preſervation.

Our Papow proved to be not only the beſt diver, but the merrieſt of all our guides. His humour, which was truly laughable, very much diverted his comrades. He acted ſeveral ſcenes of comedy, which he told us was a favourite amuſement among his countrymen. One of thoſe which he repeated the oftener, becauſe it produced general applauſe, repreſented a woman ready to lye in. He entertained us, when we were taking ſome refreſhment, with the fineſt part of the piece, and he ſeemed to do great juſtice to the character.

Some of the inhabitants of the South Sea Iſlands act ſimilar comedies. Captain Cook, in his ſecond voyage, relates, that at the Society Iſlands, he was preſent at ſuch an exhibition.

I took the opportunity, while our Papow was in ſo good a humour, to aſk him, What method the people of his country took to ſeparate the umbilical cord? He told me, that they burnt it, above an inch from the body, a mode of operation which has been practiſed by ſome ſurgeons, and that, for this purpoſe, the Papows employed a well kindled torch.

We re-embarked, in order to proceed farther, always following the ſame bank. Some of the *erythrina corallodendron* made themſelves remarkable by their fine bright red flowers.

On the ſteep ſides of the hard grey rocks, which formed the neighbouring ſhore, grew ſome trees of the vacoua *(pandanus odoratiſſima)*, which overhanging the ſea, gave thoſe places a very pictureſque appearance. The large ſpherical fruit, depending from the extremities of their branches, increaſed their natural inclination towards the water, the ſurface of which was always covered with ripe fruit.

Theſe delightful ſcenes gave us reaſon to be pleaſed with our excurſion. Having paſſed ſome time there, we re-embarked, in order to advance ſtill nearer to the entrance of the road.

A charming

A charming ſituation, in the vicinity of a cottage occupied by a native, induced us to go on ſhore. The maſter of the cottage was abſent; but we found in this peaceful habitation, a young woman, encircled by her children, whom ſhe was amuſing, with a very ſimple ſtringed inſtrument, which ſhe accompanied with her agreeable voice. It was formed of a joint of bamboo, about ſix inches in length, covered at one end with a piece of parchment, like a drum. Three ſtrings of bark, each of them ſtretched by a bridge, were fixed to the two extremities of this cylinder, which was placed upon the knees. The two moſt diſtant chords ſounded an octave, and the intermediate one a fifth with the fartheſt chord. A circle at each extremity, about 4-10ths of an inch in height, ſupported other ſtrings, intended to render the inſtrument more ſonorous. Theſe ſtrings were more or leſs ſtretched, by a ſlider, which connected two and two together, and which could be moved at pleaſure, through almoſt their whole length, as in our drums. A little ſlip of bamboo bark, put the chords ſupported by the bridges into vibration. The accompaniment, although monotonous, ſeemed infinitely pleaſing to our guides, whoſe ears were accuſtomed to this ſpecies of muſic.

This habitation was encircled with nutmeg-trees, not far advanced in growth, but already well proportioned; although at Amboyna, their culture is not generally reliſhed. The vicinity formed a beautiful orchard, in which the brilliant flowers of the *eugenia malaccenſis* attracted our admiration; and there we alſo partook of the agreeably acid fruit of the *averrhoa carambola*.

The ſhore was embelliſhed, almoſt to the edge of the water, by a large plantation of the ſpecies of tree called *aeſchinomene grandiflora*, which bears the largeſt flower of all the leguminous plants, and which is commonly of a beautiful white, but alſo ſometimes red. The natives frequently eat it boiled, and in ſome caſes they uſe it raw, by way of a ſallad.

The bark of this tree yields a bitter extract, which they adminiſter as a tonic in fevers.

The day was drawing to a cloſe, and the current ſet againſt us. We were therefore obliged to keep cloſe in ſhore, and it was night before we got back to the town.

4th. As ſoon as I had diſpoſed, in the moſt convenient manner, the produce of my laſt excurſions, I went towards the ſouth-eaſt, to a little diſtance from the town, and I ſtill found plants to add to my collections. At my return, I ſaw a white negro, of Papow origin. His hair was white, and his ſkin fair, and marked in ſome places with red, like thoſe of the red-haired Europeans; but his ſight was not weak, as it commonly is in other Albinoes.

This young Papow, was a ſlave to a Dutchman, and had been but a ſhort time at Amboyna. When I firſt caſt my eyes on him, he was playing on an inſtrument, which I was ſurprized to ſee among thoſe people: it was a jew's harp, cut out of the hardeſt part of a bamboo, but was not quite ſo large as the iron ones which we uſe. As the tongue of it could not be bent, to make it vibrate with the fingers, a little ſtring tied to one of the extremities of the inſtrument communicated the impulſe neceſſary to agitate the tongue, which then gave the ſame ſound as the iron blades of our jew's harps. I was told that this inſtrument was very agreeable to the Papows.

5th. We had, for ſome days, formed the deſign of viſiting the country houſe belonging to the Commander of the place, ſituated near the fartheſt end of the road; and his ſon favoured us with his company.

We ſet off before day-break; and it was ſcarcely five o'clock, before we were ſeated in our canoes.

We ſoon arrived under a ſhed, ſurrounded with trees, which afforded a ſalutary protection from the ſcorching heat; and they were by no means a vain decoration to this delightful retreat, for moſt of them bore excellent fruit. Among the different anonas which were offered to us, the beſt was of the ſpecies known by the name of *anona muricata*.

In a little time, we re-embarked, and we were near 5,000 toiſes from the town, when we paſſed a point of land, beyond which the road extends itſelf greatly towards the north.

A freſh breeze from the ſouth-eaſt impeded our progreſs, and drove the waves againſt our ſlight veſſel, which proved very inconvenient.

At the ſame time, a large boat, loaded with water for the Eſperance, came out of the creek, into which runs a river which affords that article

to the ſhipping. They bring the water from that great diſtance, becauſe it is much more eaſily obtained there than near the town, where, however, the water is alſo very good.

The current occaſioned by the return of the tide oppoſed our courſe; but our boatmen redoubled their efforts, and we at laſt reached the end of that long branch of the road.

We walked for ſome time under the ſhade of nutmeg trees, which, as well as the young plants, were much more numerous there, than in any other part of the country which we had hitherto viſited.

The Commander's ſon was here in the midſt of his relations. We were near the houſe of one of his couſins, who was a native of the iſland; and there we behoved to dine after their manner. Fiſh, bread, ſago, rice, and ſome fruits, formed our repaſt. As we were not ſerved with ſpoons, we were obliged to imitate our hoſt by taking up the victuals with our fingers; but we did not eat the leſs on that account, nor with a worſe appetite.

All of us reconciled ourſelves very well to bread made of ſago; the fiſh was ſtrongly ſeaſoned with pimento, but ſome glaſſes of the water of the ſago-tree diminiſhed the violence of its effects.

While we ſat at dinner, we were entertained with muſic. A kind of ſpinet was accompanied by a man's voice; a drum ſerved as a baſe, and a tamtam as a counter-baſe.

After dinner our hoſt carried us in his canoe about 500 toiſes towards the eaſt.

There we ſawa man employed in preparing a ſago-tree. This tree, which was about eighteen inches in thickneſs, had been cut down a little time before. It was already opened for a part of its length, the whole of which did not exceed forty feet, and it had afforded a great deal of ſago. This palm, like the other trees of this genus, preſerving nearly the ſame diameter for its whole length, yields nearly as much ſago towards the top of the trunk as towards the root. (Fig. A. Plate xlii, is an exact figure of a young ſago tree.) The external part of its trunk is formed of a very hard ligneous ſhell or cruſt, four lines and a half in thickneſs. The trunk

is

is a large cylinder filled with pith, which is interſperſed, through the whole length of the trunk, with ligneous fibres, about the thirteen-thouſandth part of an inch in thickneſs, and often above two lines diſtant from each other.

They pound the ſago after taking it out of the tree; they then put it into bags made of a ſort of canvas, furniſhed by the baſes of the limbs of the cocoa-nut tree. On thoſe bags they throw, from time to time, pure water, which carries off the *fæculæ* (or ſediment), while this kind of ſearce, or ſtrainer, partly retains the woody fibres.

The water repleniſhed with the fæculæ is received into troughs, about three feet in length, formed of the lower part of the limbs of the ſago tree. On the end of each trough they faſten a ſtrainer, to retain that part of the fæculæ which has ſubſided, and the ligneous fibres which have eſcaped the firſt waſhing, ſwim on the water.

This laſt ſtrainer required no preparation: it was of the ſame nature with the other; both being a fibrous contexture, which differs from our ſtuffs in this, that its component fibres are ſimply applied, and run parallel to each other throughout the whole length; but ſome ſhort lateral fibres, which traverſe the longitudinal ones, bind them together, and form a firm contexture of the whole.*

To clear the fæculæ of the ſago of the ligneous fibres which ſtill remain, after having been waſhed in the ſacks or bags, it is again put into troughs, commonly four in number, and arranged, one higher than the other; ſo that what is not depoſited in the firſt, may be received into the ſecond, and ſo on.

The texture of the ſago tree well deſerves examination, and therefore I diſſected the trunk of one, in which I obſerved the conformation of parts

* The reader will obſerve, that the kind of ſearce here deſcribed, is merely a natural production, which is not over plainly intimated by the Author. They are commonly called by the Engliſh cocoa-nut ſtrainers. They reſemble fragments of very coarſe brown linen, but are not ſo pliable. If I rightly remember, they are from two to three feet in length, and where broadeſt, which is about the middle, from a foot to about fifteen inches in breadth.—*Tranſlator.*

common

common to many other ſpecies of palms, as Citizen Deſfontaines has ſo well deſcribed, in a memoir on plants with ſeminal leaves.

6th. and 7th. I could not go any great diſtance from the town on the two following days, on account of the aſſiduous care neceſſary to preſerve my collections. An intelligent aſſiſtant to each naturaliſt, would have ſaved that precious time, which ſhould have been employed to a much better purpoſe.

8th. But this day, light had ſcarcely appeared, when we were upon the road. In croſſing it we directed our courſe towards its entrance, and very nearly approached a redoubt, about 5,000 toiſes diſtant from the town. In that place, the road was at leaſt 3,500 toiſes in breadth; ſo that an enemy had nothing more to fear from this battery, than from the firſt which I have deſcribed. This is conſtructed exactly in the ſame manner; but it is ſituated nearer to the entrance of the road.

Near this ſpot was a hamlet, compoſed of ſome cottages, the neatneſs of which indicated the eaſy circumſtances of the inhabitants. The ſea ſupplied them copiouſly with food, and moſt of the houſes were encircled with well cultivated gardens.

Some of thoſe iſlanders raiſed fowls, and diſpoſed of them at the market in the town. We accepted the invitation of one of thoſe honeſt people, who inſiſted on treating us with new laid eggs.

Moſt of the gardens were ſurrounded with ſhrubs, among which we diſtinguiſhed the *jatropha curcas*, which being planted cloſe together, formed a good fence. Its ſeeds have a very agreeable taſte, reſembling that of the hazle-nut. The natives apprized us, that, when eaten even in a ſmall quantity, they induced great drowſineſs. They did not know that the narcotic quality reſides in the part, known to the botaniſts by the name of the embryo; and I had the pleaſure of ſhowing them, that, when this part is removed, the kernel may be eaten, without any inconvenience.

Advancing farther into the country, we obſerved ſome individuals of the arnotto, *bixa orellana*, which were cultivated with little care. When we had reached the entrance of the road, we ſaw at a diſtance ſeveral large canoes ſtriving to make it, and ſome others which had nearly gained that object.

Our little canoe had arrived at the place of rendezvous, when the boiſterous tide raiſed waves, which did not a little embarraſs the ſteerſman; the ſea being at the ſame time very much broken. It was, in ſhort, abſolutely neceſſary for us to wait till it was calmed, before we could go on board, in order to proceed to the other ſide of the road, which was the moſt diſtant excurſion we had hitherto made.

For ſome time we kept along the ſhore, in order that we might the more eaſily oppoſe the tide, and compenſate the lee-way, which was occaſioned by the force of the current. Near the extremity of the road, a great number of dolphins *(delphinus delphis)*, darting rapidly through the water, paſſed us at ſo ſmall a diſtance, as to make ſuch of us as could not ſwim, ſeriouſly afraid that we ſhould be overſet.

We immediately landed near a little habitation, ſituated near one of the fineſt parts of the iſland.

The fiſhermen on the other ſide had provided us abundantly with their article, which one of our number had a mind to dreſs, after the faſhion of the inhabitants of the South Sea Iſlands, who uſe the milk of the cocoa-nut as their only ſauce. To this diſh, ſo much praiſed by Captain Cook, he made an addition of pimento. We had the ſatisfaction to obſerve, that this compoſition was extremely agreeable to our hoſts, to whom it was unknown; and they cheerfully furniſhed our guides with every thing neceſſary to ſucceed compleatly in preparing it. He who gave directions for the compoſition of this excellent meſs, acquired among the inhabitants the reputation of being a very good cook; and we were much diverted by their perpetually aſking us, if he was not the chief cook on board of our ſhip.

In the vicinity of this cottage, I admired the beauties of the ſhrub, known by the name of *abroma auguſta*. The *hedyſarum umbellatum* made a diſtinguiſhed figure, amidſt ſeveral new ſpecies of the ſame genus. The nutmeg-trees invited to this ſpot pigeons, of the ſpecies *columba alba*, Linn. The crops of thoſe which we killed were full of nutmegs.

The exceſſive perſpiration, occaſioned by the heat of the climate, often induce cutaneous diſeaſes. The bodies of five of our hoſts were covered with dry tetters, the ſcales of which falling off, were immediately ſucceeded

ceeded by freſh ones, and appeared the more conſpicuous, on account of the colour being a contraſt to the copper tint of their ſkins. This malady frequently invades every part of the body. We alſo ſaw ſome children, who were affected by another cutaneous diſorder, from which they did not appear to ſuffer any pain: almoſt the whole of their bodies were covered with large warts, not much more than an inch diſtant from each other.

I ſeldom viſited a cottage at Amboyna, in which I did not find inſtruments of muſic; and I met with one here, which I never ſaw any where elſe. It was a ſort of hautboy, the lower extremity of which terminated in two diverging branches pierced with holes in the ſame order in each, and thus forming two flutes, both ſounding the ſame notes. The natives love to play in uniſon, and apply one hand to each branch.

I returned to the town, in a dark night, when the water in the road, preſented to my view collections of little bodies, which illuminated large portions of the ſurface. The water which I took up in the moſt luminous parts, left on the filtre, through which they were paſſed, little molecules which differed in no reſpect from thoſe which I had already examined, before our arrival at the Cape of Good Hope, and in other places, at a great diſtance from land. We made the land near the town, at the moment of high water, and were obliged to wade, more than 150 toiſes, through the water, which was ſo ſhallow as not to admit our canoes to come near enough the ſhore to land us. The fiſhermen were kindling their fires to decoy the fiſh, which the tide had brought thither in ſuch numbers, that we ſaw their nets filled with them.

9th and 10th. The two next days were employed in viewing the vicinity of the town. I was ſurprized to find in ſo ſmall an iſland, ſo many different ſpecies of vegetables; but doubtleſs its proximity to Ceram had enriched it with part of the plants of that extenſive iſland.

In the evening, the Governor gave an entertainment, this having been the anniverſary of one of his ſons, who was in Europe finiſhing his education. All the naturaliſts were invited, and we made our appearance at the Government-houſe, an hour after ſun-ſet. As the coolneſs of the atmoſphere was not then inconſiſtent with dancing, the ball had already begun,

and ſeveral country dances were formed in the great ſaloon, in which the Governor received us, on our firſt viſit along with General Dentrecaſteaux.

This ſaloon was a kind of gallery, which was decorated with ſome engravings, and a few very indifferent pictures, placed at a great diſtance from each other. The walls were only plaſtered with ſome coats of lime; although it would not have been difficult to have adorned them with fine wainſcotting at a ſmall expence; as the iſland produces ſeveral kinds of wood proper for inlaid work.*

Almoſt all the daughters of the Company's ſervants were at the ball. The heat of the clime certainly forbade all violent motion; yet we were ſurprized to ſee the young ladies dance in a manner ſo very unfavourable to the diſplay of their graces. They contented themſelves with walking ſlowly, ſcarcely obſerving the figures, and their ſupine air formed a ſtrong contraſt with the extreme quickneſs, which the compoſer had given to the country dances which they performed.

The orcheſtra conſiſted of four negroes, who played on the violin, and another who performed on the baſs.

The ball was ſucceeded by a ſplendid ſupper, which was ſerved up in the ſame apartment.

From the ſmall number preſent at half an hour paſt nine, I ſuppoſed that the party at ſupper would not be numerous; but the greater part of the gueſts, not caring for the dance, did not come till about ten at night.

Gaiety prevailed at this entertainment, which laſted a good part of the night; and the dancing was reſumed, and continued till ſun-riſe.

We were ſurprized that we had not the company of M. Strampfer, one of the miniſters of the Proteſtant perſuaſion, who had received us ſo

* The number of ſcorpions and ſolopendræ (or forty-legs) before obſerved to have been brought on board with the wood taken in at Carteret harbour, might have ſuggeſted to the Author, that wainſcotting only ſerves as an aſylum to thoſe and other vile inſects, which ſwarm in moſt tropical countries. For the ſame reaſon, a great number of prints and pictures are inconvenient, and it is ſcarcely poſſible to preſerve paper from the attacks and the excrements of inſects. Plain painting and white-waſhing are almoſt the only decorations, which the inſides of houſes conveniently admit in thoſe climates; as the Author would have diſcovered, if he had continued to reſide in them.—*Tranſlator.*

kindly;

kindly; but we ſoon learned that he had lately incurred the diſpleaſure of the Governor, becauſe forſooth, after having diligently attended to the education of that gentleman's children, for ſeveral years, the poor man had requeſted payment! It might well be ſuppoſed, that the boaſted honour of having educated the children of the Governor, was a compenſation not quite ſufficient for a man who had a family of his own; but he could obtain nothing more!!

11th. I employed a part of this day, in ſurveying the beauties of ſeveral gardens, and among the plants which adorned them, I obſerved the Chineſe box-tree, *murraya exotica*, which formed very fine avenues, alſo the mixed carmanthine, *juſtitia variegata*, and the variegated turnſole, *croton variegatum*, ſo remarkable for the beauty of their flowers and their foliage.

The *lawſonia inermis*, called by the natives, *boungnia laca*, is employed as on the continent of Aſia, to ſtain certain parts of the body, and particularly the extremities of the fingers. The Chineſe make the moſt uſe of this article.

Soon afterwards I came to a cottage, ſurrounded with a great number of cocoa-nuts, ſuſpended from the eaves of the roof, and from the adjoining trees. The owner of this cabin, pointing to his numerous family, told me that he was preparing to make a large plantation of cocoa-nut trees. Moſt of thoſe nuts had germinated, and he ſaid that the plants muſt be about eighteen inches in height, before they were committed to the earth, aſſuring me that, but for this precaution, many of them would rot, without ſpringing up.

As the moment of our departure from Amboyna approached, I ſent on board the collections, which I had made in that charming iſland, and on the 13th I followed them in perſon.

14th. The expreſs orders, which had been iſſued the evening before, for every one belonging to the expedition to repair on board the frigates, made us ſuppoſe that every thing was ready for our departure, and that nothing but contrary winds could prevent us from ſailing. A part, however, of the water, which had been conſumed while we lay at anchor, ſtill

ſtill remained to be replaced; and, as this buſineſs was not finiſhed till the afternoon, we could not take our departure till the next day.

The people belonging to the ſhips were very well ſatisfied with this relaxation. They had enjoyed as much leiſure as they could deſire, and ſlaves had even been employed to bring on board our complement of wood and water, in the large ſhallops which they call *yacou*.

Our ſhip had been caulked, and having been ſurveyed with ſcrupulous attention, was found to be generally in good condition.

The iſland of Amboyna, called Ambon by the natives, was then the Dutch government in India, which ranked next to the general one of Batavia.

The latitude of the place of the obſervatory, towards the weſtern extremity of the town, was found to be 3° 41′ 40″ S. and its longitude 126° 9′ E.

The variation of the compaſs there, was 1° 13′ 20″ W.

A flat dipping needle gave 3° of inclination.

Although the heat was oppreſſive, the thermometer varied regularly every day, only from 22° to 25°.

The barometer kept conſtantly at 28 inches two lines, its variation not exceeding one line.

At the place where we lay at anchor, the time of high water, at the full and change of the moon, was at half an hour paſt twelve at noon, and the water roſe about eight feet. The tides take place twice a day.

The road of Amboyna forms a channel about 10,200 toiſes in length, and its mean breadth is about 3,400 toiſes. In many places, towards the ſides, there is good anchorage, notwithſtanding that the bottom, in ſome ſituations, is coral. About the middle, the depth is too great for anchoring.

The fort, which is called Victory Fort, is built with bricks, and the Governor and ſome of the members of the council reſide in it. It was then falling into ruin, and from every gun which was fired, it ſuſtained ſome damage.

The

The garriſon was compoſed of about two hundred men; the greater part of them natives of the iſland; the reſt were European ſoldiers in the Company's ſervice, and a weak detachment of the regiment of Wirtemberg.

Moſt of the European ſoldiers were tormented with the deſire of reviſiting their native country; but none of them had yet ſeen the happy moment of return. Some who had been amuſed with this vain hope, for many years, were a ſource of dejection to the reſt.

The ſmall number of ſoldiers who ſurvive any long reſidence in India, renders thoſe who have paſſed ſome years there, ſtill more valuable; and hence the Dutch Eaſt India Company ſeldom fulfil their promiſe to allow the men, whoſe time is expired, to return to Europe. Every method is tried, in order to induce them to make a freſh engagement; and they who carefully avoid every ſtipulation, which can tend to prolong their confinement in the iſland, do not the ſooner obtain their liberty. I have met ſome of thoſe unhappy men who had been detained in the iſland more than twenty years; although, in conformity with the terms of their agreement, they ought to have been then free.

The Iſland of Amboyna is divided into ſeveral diſtricts, which in many places, form ſo many villages, called *nygri*. The command of each *nygri* is conferred on a native, who is decorated with the title of *orancaye*. This man, to whom the police of his little canton is entruſted, is himſelf altogether ſubordinate to the Dutch government, to whom all weighty caſes are referred. The Dutch commonly chuſe for orancayes, natives who profeſs the Proteſtant religion, preferring the ancient chiefs, or their neareſt relations, and above all thoſe who are richeſt.

Each of thoſe orancayes has the government of about one hundred natives. The Dutch Company, when they inveſt them with their authority, preſent them with a ſilver-hilted ſword. Thoſe chiefs are cloathed in the European ſtile, all in black, and they wear three-cocked hats, very much pointed and depreſſed. Of this dreſs of ceremony, ſhoes form a part, which they wear when they are obliged to appear in public, or in the preſence of their Dutch ſuperiors.

The

The title orancaye is compounded of two Malayan words *oran kaya*, the literal tranſlation of which is, a rich man.

The dignity of orancaye, is by no means an empty title: it gives thoſe petty chiefs the means of making their fortune, which they ſeldom fail to do, although very vexatiouſly to thoſe who are ſubjected to them; for when raiſing contributions on the poor Amboynians, on account of the agents of the Company, they take care not to neglect their own intereſts. It nevertheleſs happens ſometimes, that their fortunes decline faſter than they increaſed, when the agents of the Company find the means of turning the avarice of the orancayes to their own advantage.

The inhabitants of Amboyna ſpeak the Malayan language, which is very ſoft. Its analogy with the language ſpoken in the South Sea Iſlands, has induced me to preſent the reader, at the end of this volume, with a very copious vocabulary, which I collected at Amboyna and in the iſland of Java, where I remained a long time, at the cloſe of this expedition.

The uſe of betel has been eſtabliſhed among thoſe people, time immemorial. They take ſome young leaves of the pepper tree called *piper ſtriboa*, in Malay *ſiri*, and having covered them with a little very fine lime, made of burnt ſhells, and newly ſlaked, they chew them with the arec-nut. Some of them always continue this amuſement, except when they are eating or ſleeping. I was much ſurprized that, notwithſtanding their inceſſant uſe of lime, thoſe people had in general very ſound teeth. They become, however, of a blackiſh colour, which penetrates the enamel without diminiſhing its poliſh. They are in the practice of cleaning them frequently with a powder which is not very far fetched; for it conſiſts merely of a calcareous ſtone of moderate hardneſs, which they pound between two pieces of hard grey ſtone. They alſo uſe a ſmall quantity of this laſt ſtone, to rub the external part of their inciſive teeth.

Thoſe people, not content with chewing the betel, import from Malacca an extract of a bitter plant, known by the name of *gamber*, which they uſe for maſtication.

Moun-

Mountains of moderate elevation cover Amboyna, and principally the eaſtern part of that iſland.

The coffee which they gather appeared to us inferior to that of the Iſles of France and of the Re-union. Beſides, the Dutch ſettled in the Moluccas, are very careleſs in its preparation. Their domeſtics are in the practice of ſubjecting it to a degree of torrefaction, which almoſt reduces it to a cinder, in order that they may have the leſs trouble in pounding it, with the wooden peſtles and mortars, which are the only machines they uſe for this purpoſe.

The greater part of the marſhy grounds are allotted to the cultivation of the ſago-tree, which furniſhes the inhabitants with wholeſome food. It forms an article of their ſea-ſtores for long voyages, as does alſo the Canary almond, which they dry for preſervation. That almond has likewiſe a very agreeable taſte when newly gathered.

The rice conſumed at Amboyna is not the produce of that iſland. Yet it would ſucceed well, on moſt of the low lands, where the water which iſſues from the baſes of the mountains, preſents very convenient ſituations for its culture. But the Dutch Eaſt India Company has prohibited the application of the land to this article; becauſe the purchaſe of it drains from the iſland the ſpecie paid by the Company for cloves. Thus thoſe monopoliſts prevent the accumulation of ready money, and procure, at a very moderate rate, the produce of the labour of the inhabitants. Beſides, as rice is much uſed by perſons in tolerable circumſtances, it is found to be a branch of lucrative commerce to the Company's agents, who import it chiefly from the iſland of Java.

By ſuch means that Government, excluſively conſulting its own intereſts, cramps the induſtry of the natives, by obliging them to abandon, ſo to ſpeak, every ſort of cultivation, except thoſe of cloves and nutmegs.

The Dutch alſo take care to limit the cultivation of ſpices, in order that the quantity produced may not much exceed the ordinary demand. Thoſe meaſures, though deſtructive of all activity, are, however, well ſuited to the ſupine diſpoſition of thoſe people.

Many farinaceous roots, and a variety of trees, afford them abundant

ſupplies of food, almoſt without cultivation; as if nature had thus intended to compenſate man, for the inactivity to which ſhe ſeems to have condemned him, in ſo ſultry a climate.

Engrafting would doubtleſs contribute to improve the various fruits produced in this iſland; but no perſon, even among the Europeans, has yet ſucceeded in that experiment; for they have always allowed the joint to dry, before the circulation of the ſap was fairly eſtabliſhed between the ſtock and the ſcion. It would, however, have been eaſy to prevent that accident by keeping the part in a ſuitable ſtate of moiſture, till the junction was fairly formed.

The European kinds of pulſe are but little adapted to the heat of the climate.

A very ſmall banana, called *piſang radja*, is looked upon as the beſt kind. Next to the *litchi* and the mango, it appeared to me the beſt fruit in Amboyna. They have ſeveral ſpecies of the litchi, among which ought to be reckoned the *nephelium lappaceum*, or the *ramb-outan* of the Malays. Thoſe celebrated botaniſts, Linnæus, Juſſieu and Gærtner, were miſtaken in the claſſification of that genus; doubtleſs, becauſe they had not an opportunity of examining its parts of fructification, in a ſtate of perfection.

Linnæus has claſſed it among the euphorbia, Juſſieu among the compoſites, and Gærtner among the amentaceæ; but it evidently belongs to the tribe of ſoap-berry trees. (*Sapindus ſaponaria*, Linn.)

The ſame reſtrictive ſyſtem, which we experienced at the Cape of Good Hope, alſo prevails at Amboyna. In order to prevent any augmentation in the price of commodities, the Company undertook to furniſh us with proviſions; and gave the natives a trifling price, for articles which they ſold to us at a very great advance.

The Dutch have transformed a cuſtom ſtill more pernicious into a law, which authorizes the chiefs employed by the Company to take from the natives, without any payment, the proviſions neceſſary for their daily conſumption. Nothing can be imagined more oppreſſive than this arbitrary contribution. The moſt laborious man, like the moſt lazy, is

almoſt

almoſt ſure of being ſtripped of every thing but a ſcanty ſubſiſtence. Hence moſt of the natives content themſelves with the eaſieſt ſpecies of cultivation, paſſing in idleneſs that time which, under a different government, they might have employed in placing themſelves in eaſy circumſtances.

The fiſcal, who ſuperintends the police, compleats the oppreſſion of the inhabitants. That officer has the power of impoſing, *for his own benefit*, pecuniary fines, which he fixes according to the meaſure of his own rapacity, and the circumſtances of the natives, whom he is often pleaſed to find guilty, when they have not committed the ſlighteſt offence!! A Mr. M'Kay, however, then exerciſed that office in a manner very different from that of moſt of his predeceſſors. The inhabitants very much extolled his humanity, which was the more praiſe-worthy, as he had it in his power to do them every poſſible miſchief with impunity. That brave man told us, that he preferred mediocrity of fortune to riches obtained by ſuch means. Mr. M'Kay, when explaining to us one day the prerogatives of his office, informed us that ſome of our ſailors had cauſed a riot, at an unſeaſonable hour of the night, in the houſe of a very rich Chineſe, who ſold arrack and other ſpirituous liquors; adding, with much frankneſs, that the powers with which he was inveſted intitled him to extort a large ſum from the Chineſe, by way of fine, and to convert it to his own uſe. Others, ſaid he, would not have ſcrupled to have availed themſelves of ſuch an opportunity; but I never had occaſion to repent of my moderation.

The clove is the principal article of produce at Amboyna, and ſeveral little iſlands to the eaſtward of it, where it ſucceeds extremely well. The Dutch have placed reſidents there, to prevent the exportation of that precious commodity.

The nature of the ſoil of Banda appeared to me more favourable to the cultivation of nutmegs than that of Amboyna; for it is generally acknowledged that the nutmegs of the latter iſland are inferior to thoſe of the former.

Nutmeg-trees and clove-trees were formerly diffuſed over the iſlands

of Ternate, Tidor, Makian, &c. in much greater abundance than in Amboyna and Banda; but the Dutch, determined to appropriate to themſelves the excluſive benefit of thoſe precious trees, obliged the chiefs of the firſt-mentioned iſlands to deſtroy the plantations of them. Their agents, who reſide there, make very rigorous viſitations, in order to ſee this order executed; and thoſe articles are only cultivated at Amboyna, and the other iſlands immediately dependent on the Company, where they can exerciſe continual vigilance. This inquiſition, impoſed by Dutch avarice, is very much fruſtrated by the birds, which convey to the neighbouring iſlands the ſeeds of the ſpice-trees from thoſe where they are cultivated. This circumſtance made the Company reſolve to ſettle reſidents in thoſe iſlands, whoſe principal buſineſs it is, continually to ſearch for and deſtroy all the young ſpice-trees they can meet with. But it alſo often happens that the ſeeds are dropped in ſituations ſo precipitous, as to eſcape the moſt active vigilance.

The ſlaves introduced into the Moluccas, are chiefly brought from Macaſſar and Ceram. The women of Macaſſar are generally of a middling ſtature, and have agreeable features. Their hair is not criſped; and their complexion, though ſtill more yellow than that of European women labouring under the chloroſis, yet procures them from the natives of the Moluccas the name of white women, *paranpouang pouti*.

Before the Dutch eſtabliſhed the ſlave-trade, the iſlanders of Ceram were in the barbarous practice of devouring their priſoners of war. It is melancholy to learn that they have abandoned that atrocious cuſtom, only becauſe they turn their captives to better account by ſelling them. If this change of ſyſtem has been attended with an apparent good, it muſt alſo give riſe to more frequent wars. Man muſt indeed have ſunk to extreme degradation, when the introduction of ſlavery becomes inſtrumental to his civilization! This, however, may be ſaid of a people who were formerly cannibals.

The Dutch ſettled in the Moluccas, ſpeak the Malayan language to their ſlaves; taking ſpecial care not to teach them their own mother-tongue,

tongue, leſt the ſlaves ſhould underſtand their converſation among themſelves.

As ſoon as the Dutch had ſecured the excluſive commerce of the Moluccas, they endeavoured to aſcertain the population of thoſe iſlands, and, by exaggeration in that particular, in order to convey a great idea of the ſubjugated country, they ſtated it at 150,000 ſouls, which, according to univerſal opinion, and the moſt recent eſtimates, is double the number of people in the Moluccas.

The quantity of cloves annually produced in that ſettlement is about 2,000 packages, each 534 pounds avoirdupois. The crop of two years forms the cargoes of three ſhips, two of which are ſent in one year, and the third in the year following. The quantity of cloves and nutmegs exported ſometimes exceeds the conſumption; and, in that caſe, it is well known that the Dutch Eaſt India Company burn the overplus, in order to keep thoſe commodities always at the ſame price.

In ſpite of all their anxiety to monopolize the ſpice trade, it is computed that one-fiftieth part of the crop is annually ſmuggled. As the ſmall ſalaries of the Company's agents do not allow them to make their fortunes rapidly, ſeveral of them have recourſe to means of improving their ſituation, which, though certainly dangerous, are eaſily put in practice. And, notwithſtanding all the vigilance of the Company, their ſervants ſucceed in depriving them of a ſmall part of the ſpices.

It is not long ſince the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Banda were depoſed and ſent to Batavia, for having converted to their own uſes part of the produce of that iſland. But thoſe abuſes are come to ſuch a pitch, that this example will only ſerve to make others conduct their operations with more addreſs, in order to prevent a diſcovery.

That contraband trade is more particularly carried on by means of the canoes of Ceram, in the vicinity of which the ſpice iſlands are ſituated; and the ſpices thus procured are bartered, with Engliſh ſhips, for Indian ſilks, opium, fire-arms, gunpowder, lead, hardware and tin, which the inhabitants of Ceram exceedingly value, converting it into bracelets, earrings, &c. Some of thoſe articles are again ſold at Amboyna.

The

The Dutch have two factories at Ceram, one of them at its north-weſt extremity, and the other at Savay. General Bougainville had been miſ-informed when he ſaid, that they had been expelled from this laſt poſt. They have loſt, it is true, very extenſive poſſeſſions in other parts of that large iſland; but they ſtill retain their eſtabliſhment at Savay.

The reſident who entertained General Bougainville, during his ſtay at Bourou, had been dead ſeveral years. At Amboyna, we had the pleaſure of ſeeing his widow, who has preſerved an agreeable remembrance of that French gentleman. Such is her taſte for our language, that ſhe has employed all the means in her power, at that diſtance from Europe, to have her children inſtructed in it.

The Chineſe are almoſt the only ſtrangers who are permitted to reſide at Amboyna; but they are obliged to ſubmit to naturalization, and thus can never return to their own country. They are permitted to trade among the Moluccas; but it is only at Macaſſar and Batavia, where veſſels from China are permitted to enter, that they can procure Chineſe commodities. They are all of a commercial turn; and ſome of them have purchaſed, at a very high price, the excluſive privilege of dealing in certain articles; and hence they ſell them at exorbitant rates. They practiſe all ſorts of expedients to get money, and hence their reputation often ſuffers exceedingly; but, on that head, they ſeem to have loſt all ſenſibility. Some Jews, whom the Company permit to reſide in the iſland, enter into commercial competitions with thoſe Chineſe; but the Iſraelites are no matches for them, the Chineſe having greatly the advantage, in point of numbers and connections.

The collector of the Company's revenue is a Chineſe, who is likewiſe charged with preſerving the police among his countrymen eſtabliſhed in the iſland, and takes cognizance of ſuch caſes as are not ſufficiently important to be reſerved for the deciſion of the government of Amboyna. We one day paid him a viſit, in company with one of the miniſters of the proteſtant perſuaſion, and he entertained us with excellent tea. The table was covered with a great variety of well-preſerved comfits: one of the beſt was the young nut of the fruit of the ſago-palm. That chief, who

is called the Chineſe Captain, ſhowed us, with an air of ſatisfaction, his armorial eſcutcheons, variegated with a great number of colours. Thoſe ornaments were profuſely diſplayed in the apartment where he received us, and his bed was hung round with them.

His houſe, like thoſe of his countrymen, was in no reſpect ſimilar to thoſe of the natives. The Chineſe build much more ſolidly. Their houſes are conſtructed like thoſe of the Europeans, with ſome difference in the diſtribution of the apartments. The body of the building is of wood, and the walls of clay, thickly rough-caſt, and afterwards covered with ſeveral coats of lime.

The frequency of earthquakes and hurricanes makes the inhabitants prefer wooden houſes; and ſcarcely any other than the public buildings are of ſtone. It almoſt always happens, that in thoſe moments of conſternation the inhabitants are obliged to quit their habitations, and to betake themſelves to little cabins very ſlightly conſtructed, where they are much more ſafe than in their houſes, which the tempeſts and the earthquakes ſometimes overturn.

We enjoyed excellent weather at Amboyna; the winds were never violent, and thoſe which we had from the ſouth-eaſt and north-weſt, were very weak.

The market for the different fruits of the country is in the Chineſe quarter. The Malays, like the Arabians, call it by the name of *bazar*. The dealers aſſemble there, chiefly in the evening, and remain till nine at night, each of them being lighted with one or two torches, compoſed of the reſin called *dammer*, furniſhed by a ſpecies of *cycas*, of the ſame name: (*dammara alba, Rumph. Amb.* vol. ii. chap. xii, tab. 57.) They incloſe this reſin in ſago-tree leaves, without any central wick. It burns with very little ſmoke; but care muſt be taken to remove the covering, as it is reduced into a cinder, and to trim it level with the reſin. Thoſe people are lighted at a very ſmall expence; for a dammer torch, eight inches in length, and about an inch and a quarter in thickneſs, coſts them not one-ſixtieth of a penny ſterling, and yields a very clear light for three hours. Their cottages are lighted with the ſame reſin.

Beſides

Beſides the fruit, there are ſome other eatables ſold in that Bazar. In a ſultry climate, and an extremely humid atmoſphere, fiſh would ſoon putrefy, if it was not quickly dried; and hence more dried than freſh fiſh is ſold in that market. When the fiſh is prepared with the ſmoke of a ſmall fire, its taſte is preferred by the inhabitants to that of freſh fiſh.

The Molucca iſlands, after having been long under the dominion of the Arabians, the Moors, and the Malays, came at laſt under that of the Europeans. The Portugueſe, the Spaniards, and the Dutch, contended for that dominion, and eſtabliſhed their factories and their forts in thoſe iſlands. The Dutch finally prevailed, and have for many years enjoyed the monopoly of their ſpices. Thoſe different ſovereigns have produced ſuch a change in the manners of the natives of Amboyna, that it is now difficult to diſcover any traces of their original character. The Portugueſe introduced among thoſe people the catholic religion. The Dutch have uſed their utmoſt efforts to render them proteſtants, thinking that one of the moſt likely means to ſubjugate them. Hence they have a great number of ſchools, where the children of the natives are inſtructed in that religion, and in reading and writing Malayan. Service is performed in that language, in a church appropriated to the uſe of the natives; and in Dutch in another church, attended by the Europeans. There are two miniſters belonging to each.

The Chineſe, as may well be ſuppoſed, have a pagoda in this place.

Some natives, who ſtill adhere to the religion introduced by the Arabs and the Moors, are provided with a moſque. The greateſt number of true believers are ſettled on the other ſide of the road, to the northward of the town. The Dutch have ſucceeded much better in making proſelytes to their religion, in the vicinity of their principal ſettlement. The iron rod, with which they cruſh thoſe miſerable people, has reduced them ſo nearly to the condition of ſlavery, that it will not excite ſurprize, if we obſerve in them ſome of the vices which originate in that ſtate of human degradation.

Although thoſe people be habituated to reſign almoſt every thing they poſſeſs to the Europeans, there is one article which they are not diſpoſed

to

to reſign to them. Jealouſy reigns among them to an extreme, which makes any indiſcreet propoſal to their women very dangerous. In ſuch a caſe no dread of puniſhment would prevent them from executing their vengeance.

The Dutch men preſerve their European clothes as a ſort of ceremonial dreſs; but they have all veſts with ſleeves, in order that they may conveniently throw off their coats, when the maſter of the houſe, to which they happen to be invited, ſets them the example. On ſuch occaſions, thoſe who wear wigs, lay them aſide, and put on large caps of very fine linen. The European women over a petticoat, which falls very low, wear a gown made like a ſhirt, as long as the petticoat, and which being divided in the fore part, is kept cloſe to the body by a girdle. Their hair is formed into a ſpiral behind the head, and faſtened with two large pins, which croſs each other. Such is the ordinary dreſs of the European ladies. The native women, in good circumſtances, who live in the town, wear dreſſes of the ſame form, but commonly black: by the country women, blue is preferred to every other colour.

The female ſlaves wear a ſort of ſhift, by way of a gown; but it is not divided before, like that of the free women.

The free men dreſs their hair with a bent comb. The ſlaves tie it up with a handkerchief.

The Chineſe, it is well known, received ſpices from the Moluccas, many ages before thoſe iſlands were ſeized upon by the Europeans. The Greeks and Romans were alſo acquainted with them; and they were long objects of reſearch with the navigators who firſt penetrated into the oriental ſeas.

Thoſe precious aromatics were then confined to a ſmall number of iſlands; but have been ſince tranſplanted into very diſtant countries, where they ſucceed perfectly well. We have grounds to hope, that our colony of Cayenne, will one day rival the Moluccas, and by producing a much greater quantity of ſpices, will diminiſh their price, and bring them into more general uſe. Thoſe articles are alſo ſucceſsfully cultivated in the iſles of France and Bourbon.

We took on board the Recherche two hinds and a ſtag, with a deſign to enrich New Holland with that beautiful ſpecies of quadrupeds.

We provided a good ſtock of fowls, common ducks, and Senegal ducks, (*oies de Guinée.*)

The *cazoard* was not included among our live ſtock. That bird, though kept in the poultry-yards at Amboyna, is not very eaſily procured, not being a native of that iſland, but imported from the great iſlands to the eaſtward. It does not well agree with long voyages, and beſides its fleſh is black, tough and dry. In proportion to the room, which it would have occupied on board, that bird would have afforded us much leſs food than the poultry which we had already provided; for except its thighs which are muſcular, being intended by nature for running, the reſt of its body is of a very moderate ſize, in proportion to its height.

Our roots were chiefly potatoes and yams.

The beautiful leaves of the banana tree, and different kinds of melons adorned the ſtern of our ſhip.

We bought a good number of hogs and goats.

We took much care of our cow; although her milk was exhauſted; for it would have been impoſſible to have procured another. The ſpecies of buffalo common in India, is indeed a ſort of domeſtic animal at Amboyna; but the female of that quadruped gives little milk, and being almoſt untameable, would have been very troubleſome, not to ſay dangerous, on board.

Our butcher, whoſe buſineſs it was to take care of the quadrupeds, could procure them little food but what was hard and dry, conſiſting, in a great meaſure, of the *anthiſtiria ciliata*; but happily, before we ſailed, he was enabled to provide the large ſtocks of banana trees which, for a long time, afforded thoſe animals ſucculent food. As they were allowed but little water, the abundant juice of thoſe plants were extremely ſerviceable to them.

The flour which we procured at Amboyna, was but of a middling quality, and the quantity with which they could furniſh us, was but about 11,000lbs avoirdupois. This ſcarcity, whether real or pretended, obliged us to purchaſe it at an exorbitant price.

We found at Amboyna but few articles of European proviſion. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, had a conſiderable quantity of Hamburgh beef, which is in great requeſt among navigators. That officer very willingly let our Commander have a part of it; but when we had got out to ſea, we diſcovered that his ſervants had diſhoneſtly withheld the moſt juicy pieces of the beef, and had ſubſtituted the ſame weight of the bony and tendinous parts.

The young ſhoots of the bamboo, cut into ſlices, and preſerved in vinegar, are excellent pickles, in a long voyage, and we provided abundance of them. Thoſe young ſhoots are generally very tender, if care be taken to gather them in proper time. They are ſold in the market as pulſe, for which they are a good ſubſtitute. They are often above three feet in length, and conſiderably more than an inch in thickneſs.

We alſo furniſhed ourſelves with cloves and nutmegs, preſerved in ſugar. The rind of the nutmeg is the only part fit for this purpoſe; and unfortunately the blundering confectioners had choſen ſuch as were too far advanced, as were alſo the cloves, which, having reached the ſize of middling olives, had acquired too much of the aromatic flavour to form an agreeable preſerve. A man muſt have an Indian palate, who wiſhes to enjoy thoſe delicacies. I may ſay the ſame thing of the preſerved ginger, with which we were provided.

Our ſtore of ſago was by far too great; for we uſed only a ſmall part of it. Our people never could reconcile themſelves to that food, wholeſome as it was; and, notwithſtanding all the arguments of our chief ſurgeon, they, in ſome months, conceived ſuch an averſion to it, as to give the preference to ſalted proviſions of the worſt quality.

We had but few hogſheads of wine remaining, which were fit for uſe. The only ſpirituous liquor we could procure was arrack, of which we purchaſed ſeveral hogſheads. Some navigators are too laviſh in their praiſes of that liquor, which is not even ſo good as middling French brandy.

CHAP. IX.

Departure from Amboyna—Singular Effect of the Tides—View of different Iſlands—Ravages on Board, by the Species of Cockroach called Blatta Germanica—*Run along the South-Weſt Coaſt of New Holland—Death of the Blackſmith belonging to the Recherche—A Storm drives us towards the Coaſt—We anchor in Legrand Bay—The Eſperance, while at Anchor, loſes two of her Rudder-irons—Her Mooring-chain gives Way—Different Excurſions on the neighbouring Land—New Species of Swan—Sea-ſalt found at more than one hundred Toiſes in perpendicular Height—That Phœnomenon accounted for—Citizen Riche loſes himſelf on the Continent more than two Days—Departure from Legrand Bay, and Continuation of our Run along the Coaſt—Want of Water obliges us to leave it—Arrival at Cape Diemen—Caſt Anchor in the Bay of Rocks.*

OCTOBER 15th.

WE only waited for a fair wind, to take our departure. At half an hour paſt ſeven A. M. having a ſmall breeze from the ſouth-eaſt, we immediately weighed anchor, and about eleven o'clock, we had reached the entrance of the road, the weſtern point of which bore W. 6° 15′ N. and the eaſtern E. 6° 15′ S. our diſtance from this laſt being about 1,200 toiſes.

Our meridian obſervations gave the latitude of the moſt weſterly part of Amboyna, 3° 46′ 54″ ſouth, and its longitude 125° 53′ 28′ eaſt.

The breeze continuing all the day at ſouth-eaſt, we kept cloſe to the wind, on the larboard-tack.

One of the boys of the large Dutch Eaſt-Indiaman, which had juſt ſailed for Batavia, had hid himſelf on board the Recherche, and made his appearance at the very inſtant when the Captain of the Eſperance, acquainted the General, that he had diſcovered, on board his ſhip, ſix fugitives from Amboyna, namely, three of the Company's ſoldiers, a ſailor and two negro ſlaves. Thoſe unhappy men had made their eſcape from a country, where they groaned under an almoſt equal ſtate of ſervitude!

The

The Commodore had allowed the people to bring pigs and fowls on board, for their private uſe; and all parts of the ſhip were lumbered with them, but eſpecially between decks; and they were the more troubleſome, as the diſagreeable odour which they diffuſed, was conſiderably increaſed by the heat of the climate.

19th. This evening, when we were in latitude 7° 10′ ſouth, and longitude 123° 14′ eaſt, the compaſs had no variation.

21ſt. This morning early, we ſaw a phœnomenon, which we had already obſerved ſeveral times, and which never fails to alarm navigators, who ſometimes, during the night, take it for the effect of breakers. The air being ſcarcely in motion, we obſerved the ſea foaming at ſome diſtance. Waves followed each other in quick ſucceſſion, and we were faſt approaching to the ſpot. A very heavy ſwell, occaſioned by the ſea receiving an impulſe contrary to that communicated to it in the preceding night, ſucceeded the agitation of the water. The cauſe appeared to me to depend on the tide ſtruggling between lands, where the currents acquire a velocity proportioned to the confinement of the channel.

About nine o'clock in the morning, we ſaw Kiſſer iſland, extending from S. to E. ¼ S. E. It is very mountainous, eſpecially on the weſtern ſide. Its greateſt dimenſion is from W. S. W. to E. N. E. It is ſituated in 8° 13′ 2″ ſouth latitude and 123° 32′ 17″ eaſt longitude.

Dark weather prevented us, till about three o'clock P. M. from ſeeing the north ſide of the iſland of Timor, although our diſtance from it was then but about 5,000 toiſes. Its lofty mountains roſe above the clouds, and during the night we had obſerved, fires at different elevations, on their ſides. Doubtleſs the inhabitants, at thoſe altitudes, find it comfortable to correct by fires the cold air of the night, and perhaps alſo they may uſe them to fray away the wild beaſts. Thoſe fires ſerved as ſo many light-houſes to direct our courſe along ſhore, when ſome gentle breezes interrupted the calm which prevailed for a great part of the night.

24th. About ſeven in the morning, we were within 2,500 toiſes of Laphao, a little Portugueſe ſettlement, on the weſt ſide of Timor, in lat. 9° 22′ 45″ S. and long. 122° 23′ 36″ E.

The Portugueſe flag hoiſted there, bore S. 30° E. They ſaluted us with five guns. A canoe with a double outrigger, immediately came off to view our ſhips, to which it very nearly approached; but inſtantly returned towards the ſhore, without hailing us. On coming ſtill nearer the land, we ſaw both natives and canoes, upon the ſandy beach. We ſounded ſeveral times, with thirty fathoms of line; but found no bottom.

About four o'clock P. M. we ſaw the Iſland of Batou, bearing ſouth-eaſt, diſtant about 10,000 toiſes. It is ſeparated from Timor, only by an interval of 2,500 toiſes.

20th. Calms being frequent on the coaſt of Timor, we ſtood off ſhore this afternoon, by help of a breeze from the ſouth, and ſteered towards the weſt; but without finding a ſteadier wind. Thoſe calms appear to be cauſed by the heats, which at that ſeaſon of the year are the more violent, as the ſun darts his rays almoſt perpendicularly.

The continuance of the calms renders the navigation very troubleſome along thoſe coaſts, on which there is always danger of being thrown by the currents. The great irregularity of thoſe currents, renders it very difficult to conſtruct charts of thoſe coaſts; and hence the great diſagreement between thoſe which have been hitherto offered to the public.

A great number of whales of different ſpecies, ſeveral times ſurrounded our ſhip, and leaped out of the water cloſe alongſide. From the little fear with which they approached us, we concluded that they had never been purſued by fiſhers.

We were peſtered with the ſpecies of parrot called lorries, of which our people had bought a great number at Amboyna. Their piercing cries gave us no reſt in the day time. Their new ſituation, on board ſhip, did not agree with them, for they died daily. They were ſeized with convulſions for which we found vitriolic ether a palliative; but it did not preſerve their lives.

The mortality alſo ſpread among our feathered ſtock, the greater part of which were ſeized with violent diſeaſes in the eyes, in conſequence of the

the coldneſs of the nights; and thoſe which were deprived of ſight, ſoon died of hunger. It would, however, have been very eaſy to have prevented that diſagreeable circumſtance, by ſheltering them from the night air, with a ſail properly ſpread over their coops.

The water, which we took in at Amboyna, did not juſtify the great encomiums beſtowed upon it, for keeping well at ſea. It had already become ſo putrid, that it could not be drunk, till the inflammable air, with which fortunately it was but weakly united, had been expelled by ſtrong agitation. This unexpected decompoſition certainly aroſe from the negligence with which the caſks had been cleanſed. There remained enough of the fermentative principle of the old water, quickly to corrupt the new.

It is certainly very diſagreeable to be obliged to drink the corrupted water of ſalt marſhes; but it is encouraging to know that by agitating it ſome minutes, as I have ſhown, it reſumes its original purity.

At half an hour paſt four A. M. we ſaw, by ſtar light, the iſland of Savu, extending from W. 13° S. to S. 27° W. at the diſtance of 1,000 toiſes. We ſteered weſt, in order to paſs to the northward of that little iſland; and about half paſt nine, we were abreaſt of the bay in which Captain Cook anchored, in his ſecond voyage, after having paſſed Endeavour Straits. We diſtinguiſhed five canoes plying very near the ſhore, where they were ſheltered from the waves, which ſpent their force upon a little reef, level with the water.

The iſland of Savu preſents an enchanting proſpect; being interſected, eſpecially towards the ſouth-weſt, by very beautiful hills, whoſe gentle declivity ſeems to offer to the natives a ſoil of eaſy and favourable cultivation.

Groups of cocoa-nut trees ſcattered on the ſhore, afford ſhelter to ſome cottages, which additionally embelliſh thoſe charming plantations. That iſland, on which the Dutch have a ſmall ſettlement, is in 10° 25′ 48″ S. lat. and 119° 45′ 19″ E. longitude.

About noon, a little iſland, within our view, extended from S. 46° 30′ W. to S. 57° 30′ W. at the diſtance of 7,500 toiſes. It appeared to

us

us not to exceed 5,100 toiſes in length. Its latitude is 10° 28′ 50″ S. and its longitude 119° 56′ 17″ E.

29th. At ſix o'clock A. M. New Savu bore E. 31° 30′ S. at the diſtance of about 5,100 toiſes. That little iſland, which is very low, is in 10° 37′ 28″ S. lat. and 119° 2′ 47″ E. longitude.

At ſun-ſet, we ſaw a part of the iſland of San del Boſe, in the N. N. E. diſtant about 20,500 toiſes. It is covered with mountains of a moderate elevation, and is ſituated in 10° 27′ 4″ S. lat. and 118° 6′ 34″ E. longitude.

The poſition of a little iſland, which bore from N. 1° E. to N. 3° 30′ W. at 20,500 toiſes diſtance, was aſcertained to be 10° 27′ S. lat. and 118° 7′ 5″ E. longitude.

30th. This day the current ceaſed to ſet weſtward, and carried us ten minutes northward. The bight in the coaſt of New Holland to the ſouthward of Timor, probably cauſes this different direction of the currents, which conſtantly ſet from eaſt to weſt through Endeavour Strait; for they ſoon reſumed their weſterly direction, and carried us from 20 to 24 minutes daily.

It muſt be obſerved, that Captain Cook, after having paſſed Endeavour Strait, experienced, like us, a change in the currents, for twenty-four hours, but in a ſtill greater degree than we did.

31ſt. After loſing ſight of San del Boſe, we met with no other land till our arrival on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of New Holland. The light winds which we experienced, made us apprehenſive, that we ſhould arrive on that coaſt, too late to finiſh our ſurvey of it.

November 3d. In the afternoon of this day, we were probably at no great diſtance from ſome rocks, for we were ſurrounded with a great number of birds, which never venture far from the land, and we did not loſe ſight of them, till the approach of night.

4th. We continued to ſee many birds this day. Navigators in traverſing thoſe ſeas, ought to redouble their vigilance, in order to avoid the rocks, which thoſe birds frequent.

16th. Our ſtag fell over board during the night, through an opening, left

left at the extremity of the gangway, much larger than neceſſity required. Beſides this loſs, we had to regret that one of our hinds had been delivered over to the butcher's knife, becauſe it was dying with ſickneſs. We acquainted Captain Huon with this accident, begging him to take all poſſible care of his ſtag; but it died before our arrival in New Holland.

We paſſed the Trials at too great a diſtance to have a view of them; but we ſaw a great number of birds, which doubtleſs took ſhelter there during the night.

The ſpecies of cockroach, called *blatta germanica*, had multiplied to ſuch a degree, during the months we had paſſed between the tropics, as to incommode us exceedingly. Thoſe inſects, not contented with our biſcuits, gnawed our linen, paper, &c. Nothing came amiſs to them. Their taſte for vegetable acids was ſurprizing; no ſooner was a citron opened than they attacked it; but it was ſtill more aſtoniſhing to obſerve the rapidity with which they emptied my ink-glaſs, when I happened to leave it open. The cauſticity of the vitriol which they ſwallowed, appeared to have no bad effect on them.

The ſugar extracted from the ſago-tree, which we brought from Amboyna was a bait, which they could not reſiſt. We deſtroyed great numbers of them, by mixing a ſmall quantity of that ſugar with water in a veſſel, into which they tumbled.

Thoſe inſects tormented us ſtill more in the night than in the day. They continually diſturbed our repoſe, by paſſing over any part of our bodies which happened to be uncovered.

The cockroach, called *blatta orientalis*, made its appearance on board ſoon after our departure from Breſt; but it ſoon took leave of us, and its place was ſupplied by the firſt mentioned ſpecies.

17th. This day we were carried 38′ to the north-weſt. The Trials, from which we were not far diſtant, and ſome ſhoals, doubtleſs cauſed very ſtrong currents.

19th. This day we paſſed the tropic of Capricorn. The mercury in the barometer roſe, on the ſame day, to 28 inches 5 lines, which appeared the more ſurprizing, as it varies but little in the tropical regions. It was

beſides the only inſtance, in our whole voyage, in which it roſe ſo high in ſuch a latitude. Although the thermometer was not lower than 18°, we experienced a keen ſenſation of cold.

21ſt. We began to meet with variable winds, being in latitude 26° S. Our goats daily periſhed for want of proper food. We loſt at the rate of two in the day.

28th. About five o'clock P. M. the Eſperance being to windward, had very nearly run foul of us; though the wind was favourable for ſteering. That piece of negligence in the officer of the watch, might greatly have injured the ſhips, and might have obliged us to abandon our deſign of viſiting the ſouth-weſt coaſt of New Holland, which it was our buſineſs to explore, without loſs of time. But fortunately a boom, placed in the critical moment between the ſhips, prevented the accident.

DECEMBER 6th. The appearance of ſeveral ſpecies of ſea-gulls, and other birds, which never ſtray far from the coaſt, indicated our proximity to land. The wind blew too violently from the S. S. W. to permit us immediately to ſtand in for it with ſafety. Beſides, the ſea having been ſtrongly agitated, and the horizon much obſcured with clouds, we reſolved to ſteer S. E. ¼ S. hoping that next day circumſtances would be more favourable.

At noon, we found our latitude to be 34° 12′ ſouth, and our longitude 112° eaſt.

We lay to all night, ſounding many times with 112 fathoms of line, without finding any bottom.

7th. About half paſt two in the morning, we were ſteering E. S. E. and at day-break, the Eſperance made the ſignal for land at N. E. diſtant about 15,400 toiſes. It was the weſtern extremity of the ſouth-weſt coaſt of New Holland, diſcovered by Lewen in 1622; being a low land, extending from N. W. to S. W.*

At ſix o'clock we tried, E. ¼ S. E. and when we came within 5,000 toiſes of the coaſt, we followed its direction towards the S. E. A very ſtrong gale at W. N. W. drove us at the rate of 15,400 toiſes in the hour.

* Should not this laſt bearing be S. E.?—*Tranſlator.*

The

The interior country was interſperſed with ſandy downs, which had the appearance of the greateſt ſterility. Thoſe ſmall hills, ſcattered on a flat country, looked at a diſtance like little iſlands. In the intervals which ſeparated them were ſome ſhrubs, the blackiſh foliage of which, indicated a ſtate of ſuffering.

The peaked rocks, which roſe in the midſt of thoſe ſandy plains, explained the formation of the downs, the baſes of which were doubtleſs compoſed of other rocks of the ſame nature, but of forms more favourable to the accumulation of the ſand by the winds.

Freſh water muſt be ſcarce in ſuch ſandy regions, where that which falls from the clouds doubtleſs penetrates to great depths, without meeting with ſtrata to ſtop their progreſs.

This morning our blackſmith was found dead in his hammock. The preceding evening he had partaken of a feaſt, which the gunners formerly uſed to celebrate with exactneſs. They had long been ſaving a conſiderable part of their proviſions for this entertainment. The unfortunate ſon of Vulcan, extenuated, like the reſt of us, by the abſtinence to which we had been condemned ſince our departure from Amboyna, had too much indulged his appetite, and we were deprived of him by a ſtroke of the apoplexy. This loſs would have been irreparable, if good fortune had not conducted on board of our ſhip, at the Cape of Good Hope, the very intelligent workman who ſucceeded him.

At noon, being in latitude 34° 45′ 36″ ſouth, and longitude 113° 38′ 56″, the neareſt part of the coaſt bore N. E. diſtant 5,100 toiſes; and the land we ſaw, ſet from W. 15° S. to E. 40° 30′ S.

The mountains now began to aſſume the appearance of a regular chain, the higheſt of which did not ſeem to exceed 200 toiſes in perpendicular elevation. We obſerved large tracts of them entirely denuded of vegetation: in other places, feeble ſhrubs were ſparingly ſcattered, with here and there a tree of moderate height.

The mountains ſometimes preſented ſeveral chains, riſing by degrees above each other.

At four o'clock P. M. we ſaw ſome breakers near the coaſt, and a little

to the eaſtward, two rocks 510 toiſes from the beach, and which we paſſed at a very ſmall diſtance. The largeſt was remarkable for a ſeparation in the middle, from which roſe perpendicularly, about twenty-five toiſes above the level of the ſea, an iſolated piece, in the form of a very flat plate. I took it and its baſe, to be compoſed of a ſort of hard grey ſtone. We admired the fine effect of the waves, which riſing to the very ſummit of the rock, aſſumed a colour perfectly white, and deſcending again in foam, diſplayed that ſingular rock, as if it had juſt emerged from the boſom of the deep.

The coaſt then extended very regularly towards E. S. E. its little bights being terminated by points, the moſt prominent of which ſcarcely advanced 1,000 toiſes into the ſea.

Being driven by an impetuous wind, we were not without apprehenſions, on finding ourſelves ſo near a coaſt which offered us not the leaſt ſhelter; but we clawed off during the night, by ſteering S. S. W. A very rough ſea from the W. N. W. made our ſhip labour prodigiouſly. Having been ſo long accuſtomed to navigate ſmooth ſeas, we had loſt the habit of ſupporting ſuch violent agitation: the wind blew in impetuous ſqualls, and allowed us to carry very little ſail.

8th. About half an hour paſt ſix this morning we ſtood to the north-eaſt, towards the land, near to which a ſtrong breeze at weſt ſoon carried us; but we fell to leeward. The coaſt then ſtretched almoſt directly eaſtward; and the interior land preſented the ſame appearance as on the preceding day. We obſerved vaſt yellowiſh tracts, which appeared to conſiſt of hard ſtone, on which we did not diſtinguiſh the ſmalleſt trace of vegetation.

At noon our latitude was 35° 17′ ſouth, and our longitude 115° 12′ eaſt. In a little time the mountains ſubſided, and we came in ſight of a vaſt plain of ſand, in which were interſperſed, at great diſtances, little hills, of which ſome formed capes, advancing a ſmall way into the ſea.

About four o'clock P. M. we paſſed a cluſter of rocks, ſituated near the coaſt, and ſcarcely covered with ſhrubs, the diſmal green of which was a proof of the ſterility of the ſoil. At ſix, we were abreaſt of a bay, of which

which we could not ſee the fartheſt extremity. It would have afforded us perfect ſecurity againſt the impetuous winds which blew, while we were upon that coaſt. A foreland, which advanced from the north-weſt to the ſouth-eaſt, near 5,000 toiſes into the ſea, ſome little iſlands and ſeveral rocks, ſituated at the entrance of that bay, preſented abundant protection from the winds in the offing; but the waves ran ſo high as to prevent us from ſending a boat to ſound it.

We lay to during the whole night.

Being about 2,500 toiſes from the ſhore, we had ſoundings with 42 fathoms of line, the bottom being ſhells and bits of coral mixed with very tranſparent quartzoſe ſand, which ſeemed to me an indication that we ſhould have found a good bottom in the bay which we had paſſed.

9th. During the night, a clear ſky permitted us to ſee the land, from which we ſtood off a little, having ſtill the ſame kind of bottom.

The weſt wind was not very violent, and at half paſt four in the morning, we made ſail, in order to ſtand along the coaſt, which trended towards the north-eaſt, and a little farther on, towards the eaſt and the ſouth-eaſt.

At eight o'clock we paſſed a bay, which appeared to reach 15,400 toiſes into the land, and to have an opening of at leaſt equal extent. It is expoſed to the ſouth-eaſt wind, but ſecure againſt that of the weſt.

Farther on, we ſaw in the offing ſome little rocks, not very diſtant from the ſhore.

At noon, being in latitude 34° 48′ ſouth, and longitude 116° 52′ eaſt, we ſaw, within the land, N. 4° W. a mountain more elevated than any which we had obſerved, on the preceding days. Being iſolated amidſt vaſt plains of ſand, it produced a very pictureſque effect, and appeared to be about 25,500 toiſes diſtant from the coaſt. Its ſhattered ſummit expoſed to view many irregular peaks, moſt of them perpendicular. Such peaks indeed extended over the whole mountain, which ſtretched 7,600 toiſes from eaſt to weſt. This configuration left no room to doubt, that the rocks of which it conſiſted were not extremely hard.

We had not yet ſeen the leaſt indication of inhabitants, ſince we began

gan to coaſt thoſe ſterile ſhores. It was to be ſuppoſed, that ſome ſprings of freſh water would attract them to the baſe of that mountain; and accordingly the ſmoke of two fires, which they had kindled, convinced us of their preſence.

About half paſt four o'clock P. M. after having doubled a cape terminated by ſome rocks near the ſhore, we came abreaſt of a bay as wide as that which we had ſeen in the morning, but not reaching ſo far into the land. The ſurrounding land was generally very low; but we obſerved, towards its eaſtern part, ſome, little hills detached from each other. It offers excellent ſhelter from weſt and ſouth-weſt winds; but it is entirely expoſed to thoſe of the ſouth-eaſt.

Tropical birds with red ſtreaks, and ſome albatroſſes, of a darker colour than thoſe commonly ſeen at the Cape of Good Hope, flew around the ſhip.

We lay to all night, and ſounding every hour, we had conſtantly thirty-three fathoms of water, with a bottom of grey ſand.

10th. At half paſt four in the morning, we ſtood towards N. ¼ N. E. to get in with the coaſt, and we ſoon ſaw it extending from N. 2° E. to W. 25° N. A clear horizon permitted us to ſee other low lands, ſtretching towards the north-eaſt.

We ſoon after paſſed between the main land and the reefs, which were 10,200 toiſes diſtant from it. About eight o'clock, we left others, 12,800 toiſes diſtant; and it was not long till we ſaw, that a little iſland which we perceived towards the eaſt, was connected to the land by a chain of reefs which, advancing into the offing, obliged us to keep on its ſouth ſide till we had doubled it.

Three fires ſucceſſively kindled on the point of land, where the reefs originated, apprized us that the natives were on that ſpot. The produce of the ſea is doubtleſs the principal reſource of thoſe people, who inhabit ſo barren a ſoil.

At noon, we were in 34° 11′ ſouth latitude, and 118° 22′ eaſt longitude, when the little iſland already mentioned bore N. 38° W. at the diſtance of 1,020 toiſes.

Other

Other fires lighted along the coaſt, ſent up large columns of ſmoke, intended no doubt, by the inhabitants, to let us know that they were there.

About half paſt four o'clock, we ſtood away from a little iſland, diſtant 20,500 toiſes from the coaſt. It was joined to a ſeries of reefs, which extended above 510 toiſes towards the eaſt. The lead then indicated ten fathoms water, but ſome time afterwards, twenty-one fathoms of line did not reach the bottom.

We were becalmed, a ſhort ſpace, towards the cloſe of the day; but a ſmall breeze at ſouth-eaſt ſoon ſprung up, and permitted us to ſtretch to the ſouth-weſt, which courſe we held during the whole night.

We hove the lead every hour, and had a bottom of quartzoſe ſand, mixed with broken ſhells and coral, at a depth varying from twenty-five to thirty-three fathoms.

11th. This morning, we ſtood towards the eaſt, with all ſails ſet, having a freſh breeze from the W. N. W.

At ſix o'clock A. M. The mercury in the barometer had fallen more than three lines. Although the weather was fine, this certain indication of a great loſs of equilibrium in the atmoſphere, merited ſerious attention. We nevertheleſs advanced before the wind, towards the centre of a group of little iſlands, about 5,100 toiſes from the coaſt, although we were uncertain of finding a paſſage between them, when we ſaw them at a diſtance. About ten o'clock, when we were intangled among them, we diſcovered that they were joined together by reefs. The ſky aſſumed a menacing aſpect, the horizon lowered in the W. S. W. and preſently the wind blew from that point, with the greateſt impetuoſity. It was to no purpoſe, that we ſpent a long time in ſeeking among thoſe reefs an opening, which might allow us a paſſage into the open ſea; and as we had no other than that by which we had entered, we put about, in order to gain it. The impetuoſity of the tempeſt having forced us to furl moſt of our ſails, the ſhip fell off ſo much, that we went to leeward of our intended exit. Our running rigging giving way on all ſides, our manœuvres were much retarded. Our repeated attempts to extricate ourſelves, were unſucceſsful:

ceſsful: we always fell back into our dangerous ſituation, there to beat about, in a ſpace abounding with ſunken rocks, at different depths, on which the ſhip was in danger every inſtant of being daſhed to pieces; and it required an experienced eye to diſtinguiſh thoſe rocks, in a ſea ſo ſtrongly agitated. Citizen Raoul, a very ſkilful young mariner, in whom our Commander had great confidence, was at the maſt head, directing the movements of the ſhip. Many times we were carried cloſe to rocks concealed by the waves; but he conducted us ſafely paſt them all, though it was very difficult to diſtinguiſh them, even at a ſmall diſtance.

The Eſperance, which did not keep to windward ſo well as our ſhip, was cloſe in with the ſhore, having no other alternative than to caſt anchor or be ſtranded. About one P. M. we ſaw her at a conſiderable diſtance, in a place where we did not think ſhe could come to an anchor. She had clued up all her ſails; and we were very uneaſy about her, being apprehenſive that ſhe had ſtruck. But the ſteadineſs of her maſts ſoon removed our fears, by ſhewing us that ſhe was riding at anchor. Her diſtance, however, and the force of the wind, hindered us from diſtinguiſhing her ſignals.

We did not heſitate to have recourſe to the ſame ſhelter. The Commodore immediately gave orders to bear down under the fore-ſail; and we were ſoon alongſide of the Eſperance, which was feebly defended from the waves by a little iſland. We were adviſed by thoſe on board that frigate, to ſteer cloſe to the land, in order to obtain a better ſtation than they. In approaching near to the little iſland, we had the frightful ſpectacle of an impetuous ſea which, when it had cleared the ſouth point, opened, by its precipitate fury, a gulph which expoſed to view part of the baſe of the rock. The dread of coming too near the land induced us to let go our anchor to windward of the Eſperance, but not ſufficiently within the anchoring place, to avoid falling foul of her, if our ſhip ſhould drag her anchors. The danger was ſo much the greater, as our ſheet-anchor could not hold faſt the ſhip. The axes were in readineſs to cut the maſts, in order to give leſs hold to the wind, when our beſt bower ſecured us in our poſition.

We

We now rode at anchor in nineteen fathoms of water, with a bottom of quartzoſe ſand, mixed with broken ſhells.

We were violently agitated by the waves, and expoſed to almoſt the whole force of the wind; and we were apprehenſive that our cables would give way, in which caſe we muſt have been daſhed upon the rocks, where the waves broke in a tremendous manner.

In the evening, we let go a third anchor, to give us more ſecurity againſt ſuch violent agitation.

12th. The mercury in the barometer, which had ſunk to 27 inches 8 ½ lines, ſenſibly roſe, as ſoon as day light appeared, and announced to us the termination of the tempeſt.

The ſurge having conſiderably abated, Captain Huon ſent his boat to tell us, that on the preceding day, the Eſperance was driving towards the land ſo rapidly, that ſhe was on the point of being ſtranded, when Citizen Legrand, an officer of diſtinguiſhed merit, went to the maſt-head, in the very midſt of the tempeſt, and almoſt immediately came down, exclaiming with enthuſiaſm, that the ſhip was out of danger! He then pointed out the anchoring-place, which he had viewed, and in which he was certain that ſhe would ride in ſafety. This diſcovery ſaved both the ſhips; for the Recherche, obliged to beat about in the night among dangerous rocks, after ſtruggling as long as ſhe could, againſt the tempeſt, in hopes that a change of the wind would enable her to get into the open ſea, would at laſt have been infallibly wrecked.

We gave to that bay the name of Citizen Legrand, which will recal the ſignal ſervice which that able mariner rendered to our expedition. His advice was to come to nearer the land, and it was to be regretted that it was not followed, for the larboard chain by which the Eſperance rode gave way in the night by the force of the waves, and that frigate ſwinging by one anchor, would ſoon have been driven aſhore, if another anchor had not fortunately taken hold. That ſhip had alſo loſt two of her rudder-irons, and had no ſpare ones to replace them. They were broken by the violent ſhocks of the waves againſt the rudder, in the combined motion of pitching and rolling. The motion of pitching, all things elſe alike, is much quicker at anchor than at ſea.

From the place where we lay at anchor, we reckoned twelve little iſlands, beſides the rocks and breakers, which afforded us ſhelter. The ſea, in that vaſt baſin, ſent in very heavy waves; but fortunately we were anchored in good holding ground.

The little iſland, to leeward of which we lay at anchor, bore from S. 25° W. to W. 3° N.

In the morning, a boat was ſent thither from each ſhip, to take the ſoundings; for we intended to come nearer to it. They found every where an excellent bottom, and eight fathoms of water, at a ſmall diſtance from the land.

Some perſons, in order to get on ſhore, were obliged to plunge into the water, for the boat would have been ſtove, if it had gone near enough to ſet them on ſhore dry.

Many ſeals, of the ſpecies which Buffon denominates *petit phoque*, and Linnæus *phoca puſilla*, baſked quietly in the ſun, upon the rocks and the ſandy beach; and ſome of them allowed themſelves to be knocked on the head. It is proper to obſerve, that the figure which Buffon gives this amphibious animal, has undoubtedly been taken from a ſkin badly ſtuffed; for it repreſents the neck much ſmaller than the head, as is the caſe in moſt quadrupeds; but the ſeal being formed for ſwimming, has nearly the ſhape of a fiſh, the head being leſs than the neck.

In the ſame figure, the ears are repreſented as very open, whereas they are nearly of a conical ſhape, without any other aperture than a longitudinal ſlit. It would ſeem that nature intended to hinder the water from entering the ears of that animal; for he has the power of ſhutting them cloſely when under the water, and of opening them, though ſlightly, when he emerges.

On the ſame iſland, there was a numerous flock of ſwans, ſeveral of which allowed themſelves to be taken by the hand; but the reſt, apprized of the danger, immediately flew away. This new ſpecies, is ſomewhat ſmaller than our wild ſwan, and of an aſh-coloured grey, a little lighter on the belly. The bill is blackiſh, with a tumour of a ſulphur-yellow at its baſe. The legs are ſlightly tinged with red.

Our main-ſail had ſuffered a ſmall rent when we were ſtruggling againſt

againſt the tempeſt the preceding day. This morning we availed ourſelves of the fine weather, and ſhifted it.

13th. A ſmall breeze at ſouth-eaſt, ſucceeded the tempeſt. As the moment was favourable, we warped, early in the morning, nearer to the ſhore, from whence we were then diſtant but about 150 toiſes.

I landed on the little iſland on the ſouth-weſt of us. It is mountainous, and not more than 2,050 toiſes in length, and 1,025 in breadth.

The ſwell was not yet ſufficiently abated to allow us to land with facility. It was neceſſary for us to ſeize the moment of the higheſt ſurge for allowing our wherry, kept faſt by a ſmall painter, to come cloſe to the beach, and each time one of us leapt on ſhore. As the edge of the wherry, on which it was neceſſary to place the foot, in order to jump out, preſented an inclined plane, and the beach was ſteep, we ran the riſk of tumbling into the water, and being carried off by the ſurges, which followed each other very quickly, and from which even a good ſwimmer would have found it difficult to eſcape. That was not the only danger we had to apprehend; for we might have fallen a prey to a large ſhark, which kept at a ſmall diſtance a-ſtern. We had obſerved him hovering about the ſhip ever ſince day-break, and he followed our boat as if he longed for one of us. The chaplain of the Recherche fell into the water, and would have been devoured by that animal, if the cockſwain of the boat had not reſcued him from the danger.

Some ſailors belonging to the Eſperance, when ſtrolling upon the rocks, killed a number of ſeals of different colours; white, grey more or leſs deep, and brown, bordering upon black. They were, however, all of the ſame ſpecies, which has been denominated by Buffon *petit phoque*. Their fleſh was found very good eating.

The little iſland on which we were, was compoſed of fine granite or quartz. There were alſo quantities of feldt-ſpar and mica; this laſt in blackiſh plates. We alſo obſerved ſome few *ſpiculæ* of black ſchorl. The granite lay bare in many places. The vegetable mould, collected in the leaſt precipitous ſituations, was covered with ſhrubs, ſometimes ſo cloſe together, as not to be eaſily penetrated. I plucked a magnificent ſpecies of *leptoſpermum*, remarkable for its ſilvery leaves, and bright red flowers.

I found there ſeveral new ſpecies, belonging to the tribe of *thymeleæ* (mezereons), which have but two *ſtamina*, and of which Forſter has compoſed a new genus, under the denomination of *bankſia*. I alſo obſerved new ſpecies of the *rumex*, the *lobelia* and the *buplevrum*.

The weſtern part of that little iſland preſents, in one of its higheſt parts, a plain ſurface of calcareous ſtone, the *ſtrata* of which follow the gentle declivity of the mountain. Strata of the ſame ſtone doubtleſs formerly covered the other parts of the iſland, and maſſes of granite ſerved as their baſes; but probably they have tumbled down, and have left the ſteep places expoſed; for in the north-eaſt, where the mountains fall with a very gentle declivity, there are ſtill ſome calcareous ſtones, at a ſmall diſtance from the beach. I was not able to diſcover any ſhells, by all the ſearch I could make.

From the ſummit of that little iſland, we had a diſtant view of a part of the reefs and rocks on which our ſhips were in danger of being wrecked, before they arrived at this anchorage. Their number ſtill appalled us, and we were aſtoniſhed at having effected our eſcape from ſo many dangers.

Two ſea-gulls, a male and a female, of the ſpecies called by Buffon, *bourgmeſtre*, and by Linnæus, *larus fuſcus*, perched upon the heights at a ſmall diſtance from us. The female having been ſhot, the male frightened by the noiſe of the exploſion, took to flight; but preſently returned, and being determined not to abandon his mate, was killed by her ſide!

I alſo fired at a ſeal, which lay at a diſtance from me. Feeling himſelf wounded, and diſtruſting his ſtrength, he durſt not take to the water. Immediately another very large one, hearing the cries of that which I had wounded, came and licked the blood with apparent ſatisfaction; but at the ſight of a long-boat, which was ſteering towards them, they plunged into the ſea.

Soon afterwards, I ſaw more of thoſe animals advancing towards the beach. Before they ventured upon the land, they never failed to raiſe their bodies nearly half out of the water, and they remained ſome time in that attitude, ſmelling and gazing all round, in order to diſcover whether or not they could ſafely come and repoſe upon the rocks.

14th. As on the preceding day, I had gathered an abundant harveſt of objects of natural hiſtory, of different *genera*, it became neceſſary for me to paſs a part of this day on board, in order to deſcribe and prepare them.

About five o'clock P. M. the tents belonging to the obſervatory were ſent on ſhore to be pitched. I wiſhed to embrace this opportunity to make another viſit to the little iſland. As the tide was only beginning to riſe, a landing could ſtill be effected; but in a little time it would been impoſſible to get back to the boat, and we ſhould have been obliged to paſs the night on ſhore. This conſideration prevented ſeveral of my companions from landing. The interval to be got over before reaching the ſhore, was about twenty feet, and at every ſurge, the water roſe there above ſix feet perpendicularly. There was a neceſſity for ſeizing the moment between the two ſurges, or of running the riſk of being ſwept into the ſea, an accident which actually happened to the ſurgeon's mate of the Recherche. He had told us before hand, that he would get on ſhore with dry feet; but not being ſufficiently quick in his motion, he was hurried along the ſhore by a violent ſurge. Fortunately he could ſwim, and returned towards the boat; but in a very different plight from what he had ſuppoſed, when he boaſted of his agility.

Thoſe who had landed were obliged to paſs the night on ſhore, without any other proviſions than a few biſcuits. Urged by thirſt, they ſcrambled in a very dark night, above 1,000 toiſes, over rocks, in order to procure water, and, to add to their misfortune, they found it brackiſh.

Enormous ſharks, of the moſt common ſpecies, the *ſqualus carcharias*, frequently appeared in the baſin where we lay at anchor. On board the Eſperance, they caught one which was about thirteen feet in length, and of more than proportionable bulk.

As every circumſtance convinced us of the impoſſibility of renewing our ſtock of water, the officer ſecond in command ordered, that each perſon ſhould be allowed only three quarters of a bottle daily. At the ſame time he, as well as the Commander-in-Chief, uſed it without reſtriction. I thought, however, that water was one of thoſe articles, the enjoyment

or

or privation of which ought to have been extended to all, without diſtinction.

15th. The geographical engineer of the Recherche, ſet out at day-break, in the barge, to ſurvey the little group of iſlands, to examine whether there was any paſſage to the eaſtward, between the rocks, and to look out for a proper watering place. I ardently wiſhed to have joined this expedition; but as geographical operations have but little connection with reſearches in natural hiſtory, we were not apprized of the hour of departure, for which every thing was arranged ſo clandeſtinely, that I knew nothing of it, till the barge was puſhing off from the frigate.

The impoſſibility of getting a boat to convey me to the main land, made me reſolve to paſs this day, on the iſland in the ſouth-weſt, the ſea-line of which I traced, ſetting out in a north-weſterly direction. I ſoon arrived in the ſouth-weſt part of the iſland, near the moſt elevated land, where I found a little rill of freſh water, iſſuing from a fiſſure in a granite rock. This diſcovery diffuſed great joy among us; for we had been for ſome time reduced to very ſhort allowance of that article.

Very near that rill, I ſaw ſome cavities full of limpid water, which I had reaſon to believe as freſh as that which iſſued from the rock; for it was more than 200 toiſes above the level of the ſea. But I was miſtaken: it was very ſalt, and farther on, other excavations filled with the ſame water, were bordered with cryſtals of ſea ſalt in *laminæ* ſo thin, that at a certain diſtance, they reſembled glaſs. This fact having been mentioned on board by thoſe who accompanied me, ſome perſons, in order to account for the phenomenon affirmed, that the waves muſt beat up to that height in bad weather, notwithſtanding the coaſt was guarded by very large rocks; although indeed they were but at a ſmall diſtance from the baſes of the mountains.

As the rill, which was very weak, furniſhed ſlowly the water neceſſary to quench our thirſt, we were obliged to remain beſide it, when preſently ſome little drops of the ſalt water with which we were wetted, convinced me that the air raiſed to the place where we ſtood, the ſea water, attenuated by impinging againſt the rocks. It was not long till our clothes were

were covered with it, as if we had been expoſed to a ſlight fog; and this water had loſt none of its ſaltneſs.

Some birds came to our retreat to quench their thirſt. There I killed the charming yellow turtle dove, remarkable for ſix or eight golden feathers towards the baſes of its wings, and which induced White to call it The golden winged pigeon (ſee page 43, where he has given a good figure of it). I had before found the ſame ſpecies at Cape Diemen.

There we alſo caught many penguins, of the ſpecies called *aptenodyta minor*, and which Captain Cook likewiſe met with at New Zealand. They were in the ſame manner concealed in very deep holes in the rocks, from whence it was frequently very difficult to expel them.

The ſummit of one of the higheſt mountains, which I viſited this day, for the firſt time, was formed of calcareous ſtone diſpoſed in ſtrata almoſt horizontal, ſimilar to thoſe which I had before met with on thoſe heights. It was of a very fine grain, with ſome few ſmall cavities. I did not there obſerve any ſhells. It may be preſumed, that that conformation was the effect of a ſlow depoſition of calcareous matter in a ſtate of ſolution.

The change of the ſoil preſented me with ſome plants, which I had not yet found.

I gathered a new ſpecies of very tall *(ſaillante) eucalyptus*, of which the following is a deſcription:

The moſt elevated twigs of that ſhrub, are not above thirteen feet in height. They are ſmooth, are furniſhed, chiefly towards the extremity, with leaves, alternate, oval, elongated, ſlightly bent, and about four inches in length.

The flowers are ſeſſile, and generally eight or ten in number, at the extremity of a common peduncle, about an inch and one-fifth in length, having all the characters of the genus *eucalyptus*. Their ſtamina, which are very numerous, have long filaments of a yellow colour. The ſtyle projects a little over the ſtamina.

The calix is very much elongated, and is puſhed outwards by the ſtamina, in proportion as they are developed, and it falls when they have acquired their full growth.

The

The capſule is open at top, and furniſhed with three cells and ſometimes four. It is ſurmounted by a ſmall portion of the baſe of the ſtyle, which is divided into as many parts as there are cells.

Every cell contains a great number of angular ſeeds.

The form of the calix has induced me to give it the name of the *eucalyptus cornuta.*

Explanation of the Figures. Plate XVII.

Fig. 1. A branch of the *eucalyptus cornuta.*

Fig. 2. A flower diſengaged from its calix, in order to expoſe to view the ſtamina and the ſtyle.

Fig. 3. A flower, whoſe detached calix ſtill envelopes the ſtamina.

Fig. 4. The calix.

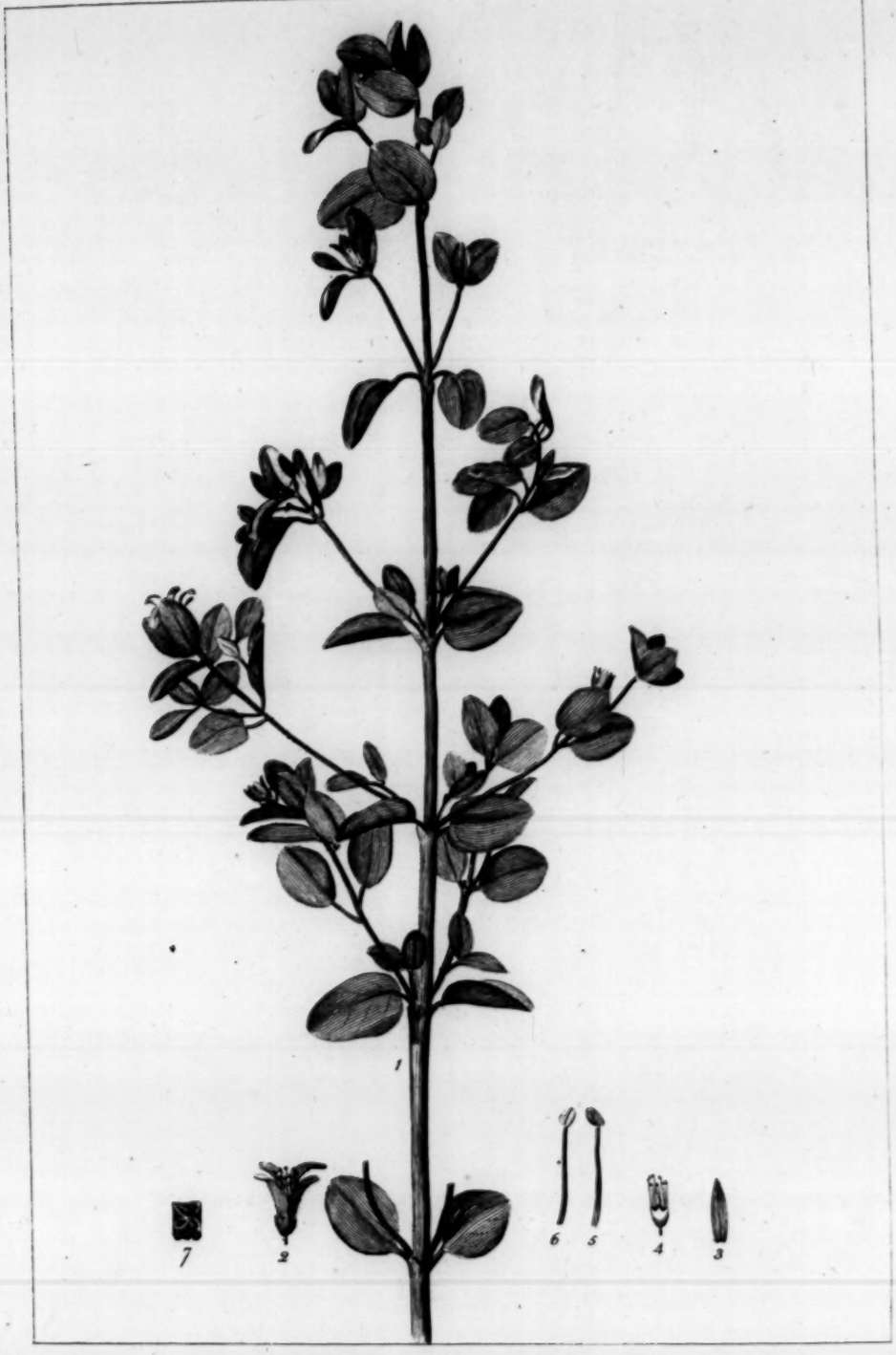
Fig. 5. The ovarium.

Fig. 6. The capſule.

After having reſolved to paſs the night on ſhore, we ſought for a commodious retreat, and found at laſt an excavation in a rock, where we were for ſome time perfectly ſheltered from the wind and the rain which overtook us at the cloſe of the day. The cold was ſufficiently keen to induce us to kindle a fire, and as we had not much proviſions, after I had choſen from among the birds I had ſhot, thoſe which I wiſhed to preſerve for my collection, I gave the reſt to my companions to be broiled. We were expecting to make a hearty ſupper, and to ſleep ſoundly, when all on a ſudden, the wind chopped about and blew directly into our grotto, which we were immediately obliged to abandon, to avoid being ſtifled by the ſmoke of our fire. This change of weather made us regret that we had not returned on board; for the wind was ſo ſtrong as to extinguiſh our fire, before our penguins were ſufficiently broiled, but yet we found them very good.

At this repaſt, the ample ſupply of water, which we had brought from the top of the mountain, agreeably reminded us, that here at leaſt, we could drink without reſtraint.

16th. At day-break I advanced towards the ſouth-weſt. Among many other



Mazeutoxeron Rufum.

Pub.d by J.Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15th April, 1800.

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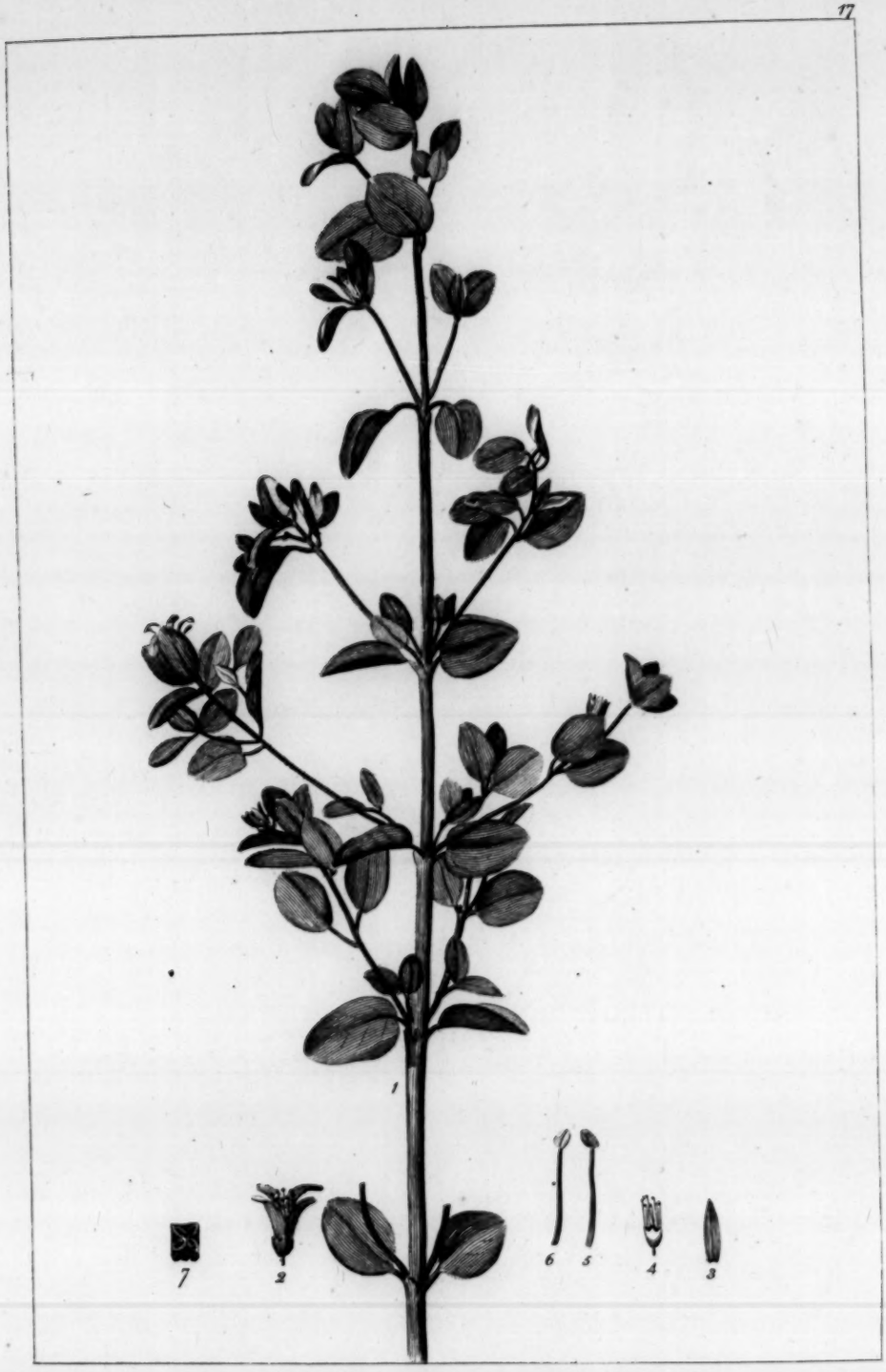
Fig. 5. The ovarium.

Fig. 6. The capſule.

After having reſolved to paſs the night on ſhore, we ſought for a commodious retreat, and found at laſt an excavation in a rock, where we were for ſome time perfectly ſheltered from the wind and the rain which overtook us at the cloſe of the day. The cold was ſufficiently keen to induce us to kindle a fire, and as we had not much proviſions, after I had choſen from among the birds I had ſhot, thoſe which I wiſhed to preſerve for my collection, I gave the reſt to my companions to be broiled. We were expecting to make a hearty ſupper, and to ſleep ſoundly, when all on a ſudden, the wind chopped about and blew directly into our grotto, which we were immediately obliged to abandon, to avoid being ſtifled by the ſmoke of our fire. This change of weather made us regret that we had not returned on board; for the wind was ſo ſtrong as to extinguiſh our fire, before our penguins were ſufficiently broiled, but yet we found them very good.

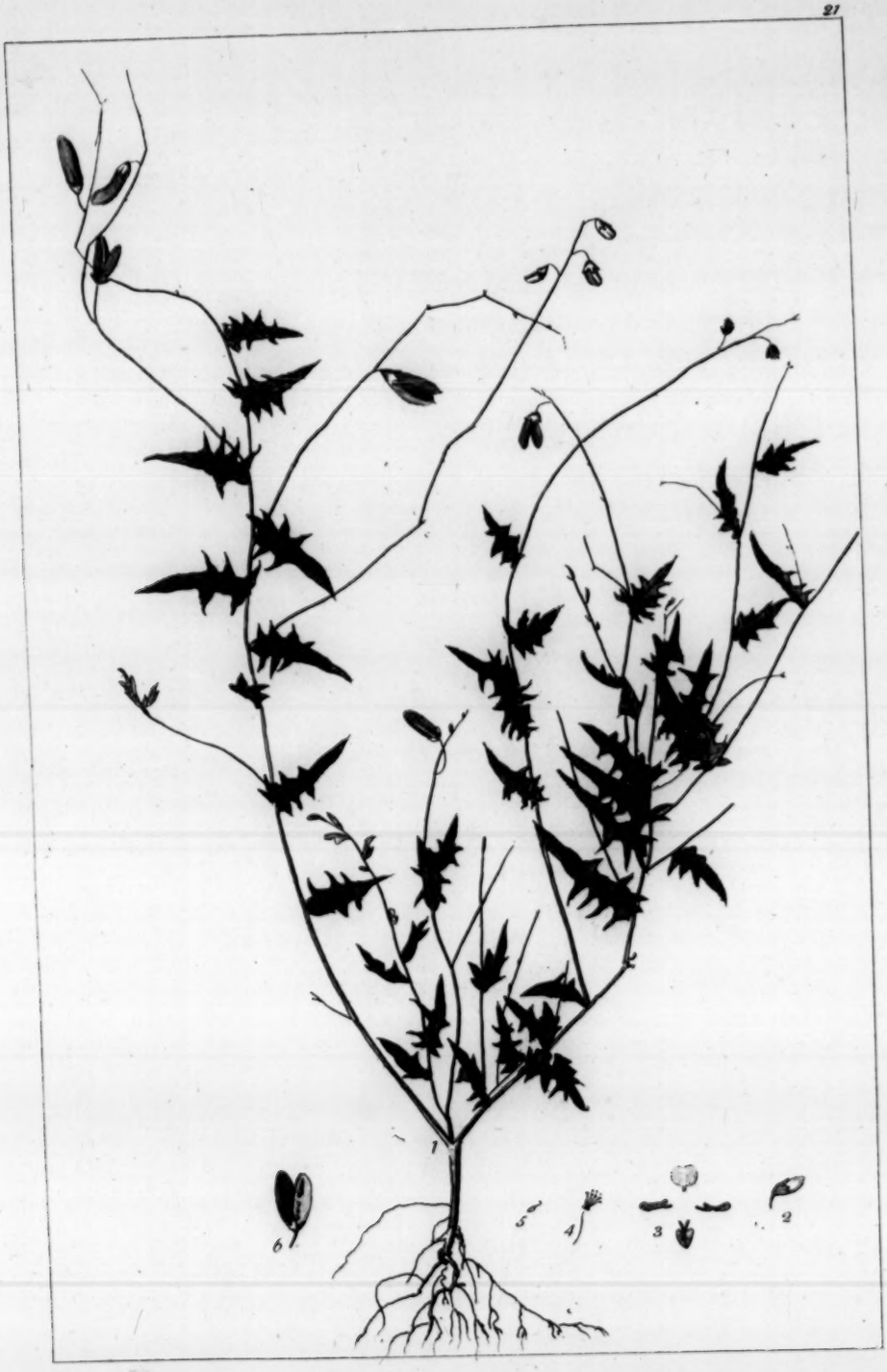
At this repaſt, the ample ſupply of water, which we had brought from the top of the mountain, agreeably reminded us, that here at leaſt, we could drink without reſtraint.

16th. At day-break I advanced towards the ſouth-weſt. Among many other



Mazeutoxeron Rufum.

Pub.d by J.Stockdale, Piccadilly, 18th April, 1800.



Chorizema Ilicifolia.

Pub.d by J. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15th April, 1800.

other vegetable productions, I discovered at the base of the mountains, in a marly soil, a leguminous plant, which ought to be ranked among those the corolla of which is papilionaceous, and the filaments of their stamina separate from each other.

It forms a new genus, which I call *chorizema*.

The calix is in one piece, and divided into four parts on its borders. The upper division is large, hollowed, and longer than the rest. The three lower ones are equal among themselves, strait and terminated by a point.

The superior border of the vexillum is hollowed, and almost entirely covers the alæ of the carina.

The stamina, which are six in number, are all separated from one another.

The ovarium is oval, elongated, and terminated by a recurvated style.

The pod is oval, and filled with a great number of black and almost spherical seeds.

This plant is perennial, and its leaves are simple, alternate, sessile, coriaceous, long, dentated, and have two little spines for stipulæ.

The form of the leaves has induced me to delineate this species, under the name of *chorizema elicifolia*.

Explanation of the Figures. Plate XXI.

Fig. 1. The plant.

Fig. 2. The flower.

Fig. 3. The expansion of the petals.

Fig. 4. The stamina; the corolla and the calix having been removed.

Fig. 5. The ovarium.

Fig. 6. The pod.

Very early in the morning the Esperance had sent a boat to the main land, with a view to some astronomical observations. Citizen Riche had also landed there. The rendezvous was fixed for two o'clock in the after-

noon, at the landing place; but the boat's crew waited in vain till ſeven in the evening, when they were obliged to return to the ſhip, from their want of proviſions, and the dangerous ſituation of the boat, if the ſurge had riſen ever ſo little. They left upon the beach a written note, acquainting Citizen Riche, in caſe he ſhould return thither, that they would return and take him off very early the next morning, if the weather would permit.

The geographical engineer, who had been ſent to ſurvey the little iſlands, returned in the evening, having determined the poſition of more than twenty of them, ſcattered in the ſpace of a degree in longitude, and as much in latitude. He landed in ſeveral places, without finding a commodious watering place, and the only rill of freſh water which he diſcovered could ſcarcely furniſh a ſufficiency for the daily conſumption of the ſhips. But he had found an anchoring place, behind the point of the main land, which bore from us, E. N. E. but it was not ſo deep as that which we occupied.

The diſcoveries of Nuyts terminated at this archipelago. We were aſtoniſhed at the preciſion with which the latitudes had been determined by that navigator, at a time when nautical and aſtronomical inſtruments were ſo imperfect .I ought to extend the ſame obſervation, to almoſt all thoſe aſcertained by Lewen on this coaſt.

For ſome days the winds had blown from the eaſt, inclining to the north in the morning, and to the ſouth in the afternoon. The ſands, ſtrongly heated by the ſolar rays, cauſed this diurnal variation. The equilibrium of the atmoſphere was not affected by thoſe winds, and hence the mercury in the barometer commonly ſtood at 28 inches, 3 or 4 lines.

17th. This day the weather being favourable, a boat was ſent in queſt of Citizen Riche. That naturaliſt, enraptured with the riches and novelty of all the productions of that region, which no obſerver had hitherto viſited, had doubtleſs been ſo abſorbed in admiration of them, that he had quickly loſt his way; and he had not yet returned to the appointed rendezvous.

When advancing in the direction which he was ſeen to take on the preceding

preceding day, our people ſaw, at a ſmall diſtance, ſome ſavages, with whom, however, any communication was impoſſible; for they always fled when our people offered to approach them.

The ſituation of Riche was ſo much the more alarming, as he had been abſent nearly a day and a half, and as we knew that he had landed upon that ſterile ſoil without proviſions.

The boat, which returned about two o'clock in the afternoon, brought the diſmal intelligence that he was not to be found. Captain Huon immediately waited on the Commodore, in order to concert with him the meaſures, which it would be adviſeable to take, on this diſagreeable occaſion. The Commodore having ſent for the naturaliſt Deſchamps and me, Captain Huon told us the methods he had taken to recover our unfortunate colleague; ſtating to us the dangers to which he muſt neceſſarily be expoſed, in advancing alone into the interior country, where, perhaps, he had fallen by the attacks of the ſavages; in ſhort, he ſaid, he could not but apprehend the moſt fatal event, believing it to be impoſſible that he could willingly have abſented himſelf ſo long.

The nature of thoſe burning ſands, which are totally deſtitute of water, rendered all the conjectures, which we could form concerning him, ſtill more melancholy.

As our ſtock of water was partly conſumed, and we had found no means of renewing it, at that anchoring-place, Captain Huon, after repreſenting to us the diſadvantages of prolonging our ſtay, added, that it was evident any farther ſearch could only injure the expedition, without expreſſing the leaſt hope of finding our unhappy aſſociate.

Deſchamps, upon whom thoſe arguments had the deſired effect, eſpouſed the opinion of the Captain, and ſeconded his propoſition for ſailing, by declaring that it could not be diſſembled, that we could now do nothing more than lament the loſs of our friend.

Thoſe probabilities had not the ſame weight with me. But it was neceſſary for me to perſuade the ſailors; and I employed what I thought the moſt proper argument for that purpoſe, by citing, in ſupport of my opinion, an inſtance taken from the voyages of the moſt celebrated of na-

vigators. I reminded them that, in December 1777, two ſailors ſtrayed from Captain Cook, into the iſland of Noel, one of whom was abſent a whole day, and the other eight and forty hours; that Cook had ordered ſeveral detachments to ſearch for them with the greateſt care; that Noel, however, was but a little low iſland, ſcarcely covered with ſhrubs, whereas New Holland, where Riche had loſt himſelf, was an immenſe region. I requeſted, therefore, that the ſame time ſhould be allowed to ſearch for our unhappy friend, as Captain Cook had employed in ſeeking one of his ſailors.

This reaſoning produced all the effect which I could deſire.

A boat was immediately diſpatched, from each ſhip, for the main land; and I had the pleaſure to be of the party, whoſe buſineſs it was to uſe every method, and to make every effort, to recover our unfortunate meſs-mate.

The Commodore ordered guns to be fired every half hour, to enable Riche, if ſtill alive, to direct his ſteps with the more certainty towards the anchoring place.

The wind favoured us, and, in a ſhort time, we made good our landing.

After having advanced into the country, in different directions, we returned to the landing place, on the approach of night.

We traverſed a track wholly covered with ſand, where we found extenſive ſpaces abſolutely deſtitute of vegetables. But I ſaw with ſurprize, on thoſe diſtant ſhores, the graſs known by the name of *ſpinifex ſquarroſus*; and thus had a new and an admirable inſtance of the facility with which plants, which grow on the ſea ſhore, diffuſe themſelves to prodigious diſtances.

In thoſe arid waſtes, grows a fine plant which nearly reſembles the *iris*, and which naturally claſſes itſelf with the genera *dilatris* and *argolaſia*. It forms, however, a new and a very diſtinct genus, principally by its irregular corolla.

I have delineated it under the name of *anigoxanthos*.

Its flowers have no calix.

The corolla has the form of a tube, the edges of which are divided into ſix unequal parts recurvated inwards. It is covered with reddiſh pili.

The



Anigozanthos Rufa

Pub.d by I.Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15th April, 1800.

The ſtamina, which are ſix in number, are inſerted under the diviſions of the corolla, which is placed upon the ovarium.

The ſtyle is ſimple, as well as the ſtigma.

The capſule is nearly ſpherical, and of the ſame colour with the flower by which it is ſurmounted. It has three cells filled with a great number of angular ſeeds.

The top of the ſtalk is covered with reddiſh pili, like the flowers.

I have denominated this ſpecies *anigozanthos rufa.*

Explanation of the Figures, Plate XXII.

Fig. 1. The plant.

Fig. 2. The flower.

Fig. 3. The flower divided longitudinally, and expanded, in order to expoſe the ſtamina to view.

Fig. 4. The ſtamina.

Fig. 5. The capſule.

Although in the day, the heat was very powerful upon the land, we experienced a very keen cold in the night.

As ſoon as day began to dawn, we divided ourſelves into two parties. That which I accompanied advanced towards the north, and the other towards the north-weſt.

Directing our ſteps by the compaſs, we had proceeded at leaſt 5,100 toiſes acroſs plains of calcareous ſand, heaped up in different places, when we arrived in a very narrow bottom, where the verdure of the plants formed a very pleaſing contraſt with the diſmal places we had traverſed, and they grew in a very rich ſoil. There we ſaw ſome cavities which afforded us a little freſh water, but they were too diſtant to be of any uſe to the ſhips.

Continuing our route, I obſerved in the midſt of thoſe ſands, ſome rocks of a calcareous nature, where I collected ſome fine plants, which ſtill reſiſted the aridity of the ſoil. Among the great number of the tribe of the protea, which I obſerved there, I ſhall mention two ſpecies of *bankſia*, which I call *bankſia repens*, and *bankſia nivea.*

The

The firſt has a creeping ſtalk, thickly covered with reddiſh down, terminated by flowers joined together in a conical form.

The leaves are pinnatifid, and when very young, are coated with the ſame down as the ſtalk; ſo that one would take that plant for ſome ſpecies of *acroſtichum*; but when more advanced in age, they are very ſmooth.

Explanation of the Figures, Plate XXIII.

Fig. 1. The plant.

Fig. 2. The flower.

Fig. 3. The corolla divided tranſverſely, and viewed through a magnifying glaſs.

Fig. 4. The ſtamina magnified.

Fig. 5. The ovarium, with the ſtyle and the ſtigma.

The ſpecies of *bankſia*, which I call *nivea*, is remarkable for its long leaves, dentated very deeply, and white on the under ſide.

Explanation of the Figures, Plate XXIV.

Fig. 1. The plant.

Fig. 2. The flower.

Fig. 3. The corolla expanded.

Fig. 4. A part of one of the diviſions of the corolla, viewed through a magnifying glaſs.

Fig. 5. The ſtamen, viewed through a magnifying glaſs.

Fig. 6. The ovarium ſurmounted by its ſtyle.

I alſo found there the *eucalyptus cornuta*, and many other plants of the myrtle tribe.

At the end of four hours very quick walking, we arrived on the banks of a great lake which has a communication with the ſea.

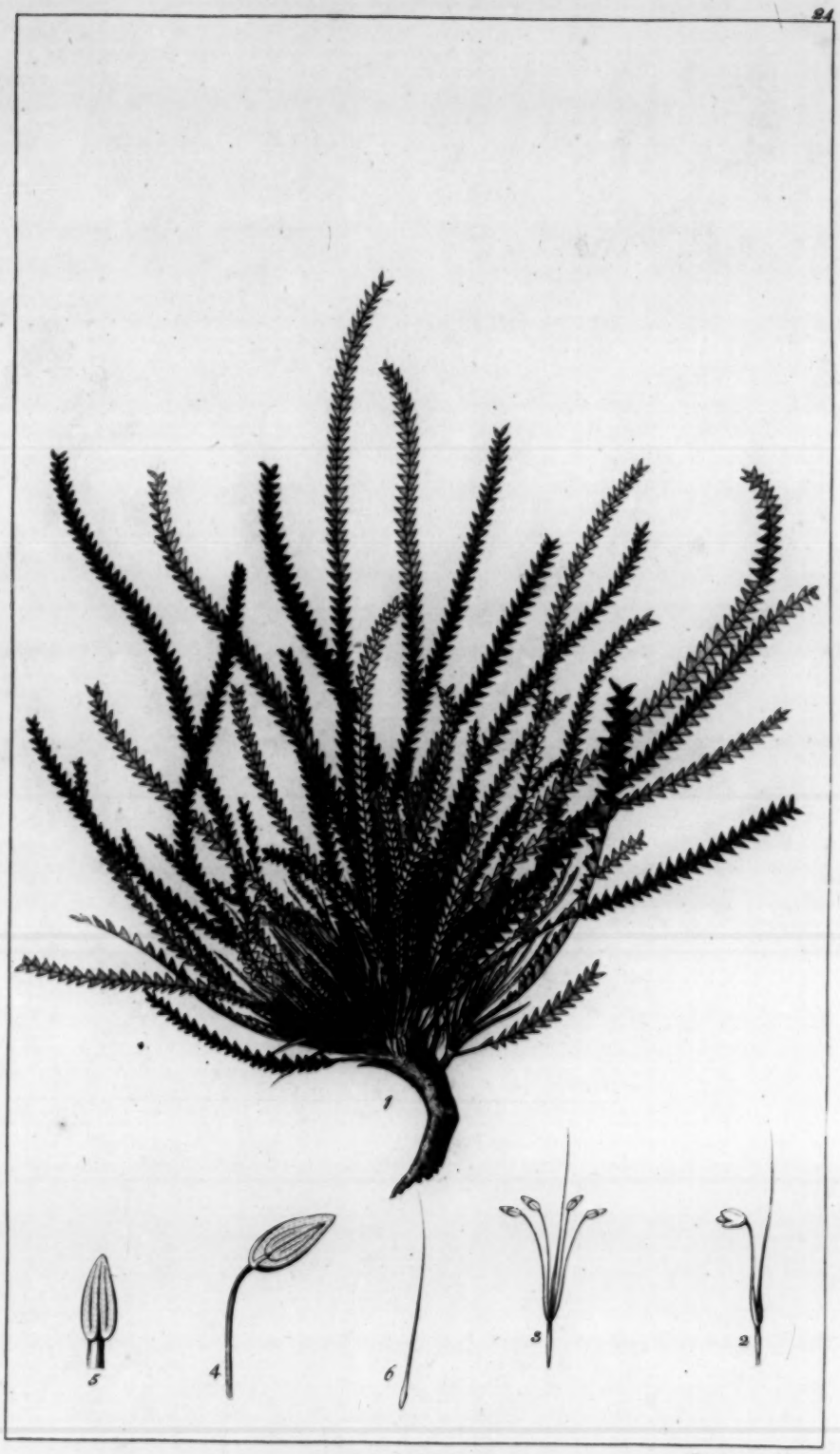
The natives had recently made fires in many places which we paſſed.

We ſaw no kangarous; but their excrements, which we ſaw every where in great abundance, convinced us that that quadruped has multiplied greatly on that coaſt. We alſo obſerved excrements which very much



Banksia Repens.

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Banksia Nivea.

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15th April 1800.

much reſembled thoſe of the cow; but we did not ſee the animal to which they belonged. We ſaw in the ſand the prints of a cloven hoof, more than three inches in breadth. There is no doubt that that region is inhabited by animals much larger than the kangarous. It affords but little food for birds; and accordingly I found none in this excurſion except two ſpecies, a *muſcicapa*, which I afterwards met with in the Moluccas, and the fine ſpecies of red creſted cockatoes, *pſittacus moluccenſis*, which are met with in the ſame iſlands, in flocks of many hundreds. When I attempted to approach them, they always removed to a great diſtance, flying rapidly, with ſudden ſtarts, and emitting loud and very diſagreeable ſhrieks.

The banks of the lake, which we followed for ſome time in approaching the ſea, are ſomewhat marſhy. The lake extends a great way into the land; for the other party, who proceeded towards the north-weſt, alſo arrived on its banks. Some of them came to our rendezvous to acquaint us, that they had obſerved on the very edge of the lake, towards the part fartheſt from the ſea, the prints of ſhoes, which left no doubt that Riche had paſſed that way; but that the marks of naked feet which appeared near his, gave grounds for apprehending that he had been dragged by the ſavages into the interior country. What tended to give ſtill more probability to this conjecture was, that they ſoon found his handkerchief upon the ſand, and a little farther on, one of his piſtols. At a ſmall diſtance, they ſaw a little ſmoke from a deſerted fire, around which they found ſome bits of paper, on which they recognized the hand-writing of Riche; and beſides, the ſand ſtill bore the marks of one who had been reſting himſelf on the ſpot.

We returned towards the landing place, lamenting the fate of our unfortunate meſs-mate, and had very nearly reached the ſhore, in a hopeleſs ſtate of mind, when we ſaw one of thoſe who had been left to take care of the boat, running to meet us with the pleaſing intelligence, that Riche was ſtill alive, and that he had juſt arrived at the landing-place, extenuated with hunger and fatigue. He had been above fifty-four hours on ſhore, with no other proviſion than ſome bits of biſcuit. The famiſhed

miſhed ſtate to which he was reduced, rendered it imprudent for his friends to allow him to indulge his appetite, and in giving him food we tried gradually to bring into action the digeſtive powers of his ſtomach. His appearance, at firſt entirely diſcompoſed, became by degrees re-animated. When he had recovered from the ſtate of ſtupor into which he had been thrown by ſo long a privation of nouriſhment, he told us that, near the fire which we had found ſtill burning, there was a little rill of freſh water, at which he had quenched his thirſt; and that, by dint of ſearching among the plants, analogous to thoſe which yield eſculent fruits, he had diſcovered a ſhrub of the tribe of plaqueminiers which furniſhed him with ſome ſmall fruits; but in a quantity inſufficient for the ſupply of his neceſſities. On the firſt day of his abſence, he found the ſpring, near which his things had been picked up. There he paſſed the night, and the next day he ſpent wholly in ſeeking the anchoring-place, without being able to find it. In all this painful peregrination, he had not met with a drop of water; but chance happily conducted him in the evening to the ſame ſpring, where he paſſed the ſecond night. Having ſeen ſavages at a diſtance, he had attempted to obtain ſome intercourſe with them, in order to know their manner of ſubſiſtence, and to aſk them for ſome food; for he was violently tormented with hunger; but they always fled, when he was advancing towards them. They frequently ſet fire to the dried graſs which was diffuſed over the ſand. In that climate, men not being under the neceſſity of wearing cloaths, they were all abſolutely naked.

Some cazoards and kangarous of the large ſpecies, were the only animals ſeen by Riche. Although in a ſtate of weakneſs, he had carried for two days a numerous collection of very intereſting productions; but, during the third day, his ſtrength ſunk ſo rapidly, that it was with great difficulty he could trail himſelf along the ſhore, in queſt of the ſhips, and in thoſe circumſtances, he was obliged to abandon his whole collection, not being able to reſerve even the moſt precious articles.

As ſoon as he had a little recovered his ſtrength, we conveyed him towards the ſhips. It was to little purpoſe that we made the ſignals agreed upon

upon to announce our ſucceſs. Every one was ſo convinced before hand of the inutility of our reſearches, that they did not underſtand the meaning of them, till we had come cloſe to the ſhips, and Riche was ſeen in the midſt of us. The horrible ſituation in which he would have been, if the opinion entertained by ſome perſons concerning him had prevailed, ought to be an alarming and dreadful leſſon to captains and naturaliſts who undertake long voyages; for, if we had quitted that anchoring place the day before, his exiſtence would have been terminated by a moſt frightful death, in all the anguiſh of the moſt terrible deſpair.

Though it was demonſtrated by this fact, that it was poſſible for a man to loſe himſelf for more than two days in that country, the greater part of our ſailors choſe to be of a different opinion; ſome of them being more willing to believe and to ſay, that Riche had deſignedly abſented himſelf; as if it could be believed, that he would wantonly expoſe himſelf to all the horrors of famine.

During our ſtay at that anchoring place, we could not fiſh with the ſeine. But on board the ſhips, ſome fiſhes were caught with the hook, among which were the *labrus cyprinoides*, and ſeveral new ſpecies of the genus *perca*.

We lay at anchor, in latitude 33° 55′ ſouth, and longitude 119° 82′ eaſt.

The variation of the compaſs was found to be 6° weſt.

19th. All the boats having been got on board over night, we waited for the morning to weigh anchor, if the wind ſhould ſerve. It ſhifted from the N. E. to the E. S. E. and at ſix o'clock A. M. we were under ſail.

Paſſing to the northward of the little iſland which had ſheltered us, we advanced into the open ſea.

At noon, being in latitude 34° 12′ 54″ ſouth, and in longitude 119° 21′ eaſt, the moſt ſoutherly of the rocks bore E. 2° S. diſtant about 3,400 toiſes, and the moſt northerly land bore N. 1° E.

For ſome days, eaſt winds prevailed, which made us apprehend great difficulties, in exploring that coaſt; and analogy gave much probability

to that ſuppoſition; for at the Cape of Good Hope, which even extends ſome degrees farther to the ſouthward than that part of New Holland, eaſt winds alſo predominate at the ſame ſeaſon of the year.

24th. About noon this day, we had only reached 34° 24′ ſouth latitude, and 120° 22′ eaſt longitude; and the little iſlands at which we had anchored were ſtill in ſight.

The eaſt wind blew very freſh in the afternoon, but in the evening, we had a hot ſuffocating breeze from the land. Immediately we were enveloped in a very thick fog, the air being loaded with a humidity which pervaded every thing. I can compare it to nothing ſo properly, as to thoſe fogs which ſoutherly winds diffuſe over the Mediterranean, near the African coaſt, in a very hot ſeaſon. The ſands, heated by the ſolar rays, had communicated to the atmoſphere an additional power of retaining water, and we found ourſelves immerſed, as it were, in a vapour bath of a moderate temperature.

About eleven at night, we loſt ſight of the Eſperance, which did not anſwer the ſignals we made, till three hours afterwards, when we heard a very diſtant report of a gun.

25th. The breeze was weak: we plied cloſe to windward; and when day-light appeared, we ſaw the Eſperance at a ſmall diſtance. The wind ſoon began to blow forcibly from the ſouth-weſt; and for ſome time, we went at a great rate towards the eaſt.

At noon, we were in 34° 14′ ſouth latitude, and 121° eaſt longitude; and two hours afterwards, we perceived behind ſome little iſlands, a large bight, which appeared to offer us excellent ſhelter.

The natives announced their preſence by the ſmoke of fires, a great way from the ſhore, and from each other.

The barometer having deſcended ſtill lower than when it foretold the tempeſt, which forced us to anchor in Legrand road, we ſtood off ſhore, to avoid being embayed on that dangerous coaſt. We afterwards lay to, for the whole night, keeping the ſhip's head towards the ſouth and S. S. E.

There was a very heavy ſea: the wind blew impetuouſly from the S. W. and the W. S. W. and increaſing gradually, it raged with the greateſt violence

violence for almoſt the whole night, raiſing the waves to a prodigious height. We had never yet been ſo violently toſſed by a tempeſt.

The ſouth-weſt winds there are almoſt always impetuous, and add very much to the dangers to which ſhips are expoſed, in coaſting from weſt to eaſt, along that low ſhore, frequently lined with ſhoals; and there is danger of their not being perceived ſoon enough to be able to double them.

When day-light appeared, we ſtood in for the land. A wind from W. S. W. brought us back fine weather.

Towards noon, we were in latitude 33° 42′ ſouth, and longitude 122° 4′ eaſt, when we ſaw from the maſt-head, beyond ſeveral little iſlands, a part of the coaſt, extending from weſt to north-weſt, and which ſtill appeared low. Preſently it aſſumed the appearance of a bank, raiſed in a very uniform manner, trending towards the eaſt, and intercepting our view of the land. At the approach of night, we clawed off ſhore, and afterwards lay to.

27th. The next morning, we continued to follow the coaſt, and about three o'clock P. M. our diſtance from it was but 1,000 toiſes. It uniformly preſented the ſame appearance, for more than 15,400 toiſes. We perfectly diſtinguiſhed thin horizontal ſtrata, of the ſame form with the calcareous rocks, which I found in Legrand road.

I am inclined to believe, that this interruption of mountains, through ſo great an extent, is the work of the waters, which appear to have undermined the ſtrata, making them ruſh into the ſea, where they form a rampart which renders that coaſt inacceſſible. We obſerved little ſlopes, which they had formed in ruſhing down, but which it would have been very difficult to climb. We had approached it ſo nearly, that it became neceſſary to get into the offing, where we found twenty fathoms of water, with a bottom of calcareous ſand.

28th. Very early in the morning, we ſaw the land trending towards the north-eaſt, and with the wind at ſouth-weſt, it was eaſy for us to follow all its windings. It always preſented the ſame ſteep rampart, which roſe very uniformly to the height of about forty-five toiſes, and preſented, from its top to the level of the ſea, the parallel ſtrata of which it is compoſed.

About noon, the coaſt inclined a little towards the ſouth-eaſt, and changed its appearance, being then interſperſed with little ſandy hills, which, falling with a gentle declivity, were bounded by a very low beach. The ſea then aſſuming a greeniſh appearance, even in the diſtant offing, indicated a change of bottom; but a line of fourteen fathoms could not reach it.

The wind ſoon began to blow very freſh. Experience had taught us to dread the ſouth-weſt winds, on that coaſt, which had almoſt always become impetuous; and therefore we ſtood S. E. ¼ E. to get into the offing.

The want of water began to be ſeverely felt on board of both the ſhips, and it was evident that if we could not immediately find a ſupply of that article, we muſt in a ſhort time abandon that coaſt. But if we had begun with its moſt eaſterly part, and coaſted it from eaſt to weſt, we would have had the advantage of getting a full ſupply of water at Cape Diemen; whereas, the half of our's was conſumed, when we began to explore the coaſt, at its moſt weſterly point. This conſideration, among many others, is a ſtrong inducement to coaſt it from eaſt to weſt. Beſides, the impetuoſity of the weſt winds expoſes ſhips to the greateſt dangers; while the eaſt winds, which are the moſt conſtant, never blow with violence.

29th. We were but 1,020 toiſes from the coaſt, when the lead indicated a bottom, ſometimes of coarſe ſand, ſometimes of rock, the depth varying from nine to twelve fathoms.

At noon, our latitude was 32° 19′ ſouth, and our longitude 124° 52′ eaſt, the neareſt land bearing N. N. W. diſtant 340 toiſes. It ſet by compaſs from N. 69° W. to E. 20° N. In a little time, it reaſſumed the form of a rampart, like that which we had already coaſted; but with this difference, that its upper part roſe by a gentle elevation into the interior country. We obſerved ſome ſhrubs, which did not ſeem to be in ſo ſuffering a ſtate, as thoſe which we had ſeen hitherto on the ſame coaſt.

The ſea was covered with the ſpecies of fucus, called *fucus natans*, and by the French *raiſin de mer*.

JANUARY 1ſt, 1793. Having been oppoſed by the eaſterly winds, we had only reached, about noon this day, 32° 8′ ſouth latitude, and 126° 42′ eaſt longitude, when we ſaw a fog riſe, which every where repreſented a flat ſhore; and ſo ſtriking was the illuſion, that perſons who came from between decks, thought that we had entered into a vaſt baſin. We were, however, at the diſtance of 10,200 toiſes from the coaſt, which the fog concealed from our view.

In the evening, the ſky lowered on the land ſide, and flaſhes of lightening darted from the thickeſt clouds. Then the fog, which encircled the horizon, diſſipated, and the wind ſhifting to the weſt, became very freſh.

4th. In the evening, Captain Huon acquainted the Commodore with the damage which the rudder of the Eſperance had ſuſtained. At the ſame time, he told us, that on board of his ſhip, they had long been reduced to an allowance of three quarters of a bottle of water per day; that they had been obliged to diſcontinue the diſtribution of antiſcorbutic draughts; and that thirty butts of water then compoſed the whole ſtock on board the Eſperance.

5th. About ſix o'clock this morning, our Commander ſent Captain Huon a letter, letting him know the reſolution which he had come to, reſpecting the ſituation of the two ſhips.

At noon, our latitude was 31° 52′ ſouth, and our longitude 129° 10′ eaſt, and we had ſight of the land from E. to N. 10° W. being 5,100 toiſes from the neareſt part of it.

As ſoon as the boat was hoiſted in, we ſtood cloſe on our courſe on the larboard tack, with the wind at E. S. E. ſteering for Cape Diemen, and abandoning an extremely arid coaſt, along which we had held our courſe, above 820,000 toiſes, in the general direction of W. ¼ S. W. to E. ¼ N. E. Fifteen months before us, Vancouver, equally oppoſed by the eaſt winds, had been forced to abandon his enterprize, after having explored only about 360,000 toiſes of the coaſt.

Before we approached that coaſt, we did not expect to find boiſterous winds ſo frequent, eſpecially at that ſeaſon, which might have been ſuppoſed

poſed the fineſt, in thoſe latitudes, the ſun having been then above two months in the ſouthern hemiſphere. Is this impetuoſity of the winds cauſed by the prodigious difference, which exiſts between the cool temperature of the atmoſphere over the ſea, and the ardour of the ſolar rays concentrated by the burning ſands on the main land?

The currents, experienced on that coaſt, always conform to the direction of the winds.

The Eſperance was in ſtill greater diſtreſs than we. Beſides, that frigate had ſuſtained ſeveral injuries, when laſt at anchor, and needed an excellent harbour, where ſhe might receive all the neceſſary repairs.

At four o'clock no land could be ſeen, even from the maſt-head; and, at the ſame time, a line of thirty fathoms reached a bottom of fine ſand, mixed with broken ſhells and lythophites. The lead was hove every two hours, and each time it was found that the depth increaſed two or three fathoms; inſenſibly augmenting with our diſtance from the coaſt.

6th. At ſix this evening, being then 102,000 toiſes from the land, a line of ſeventy-two fathoms indicated a bottom of very fine ſand mixed with gravel; and from that moment, no bottom was found, though we ſounded at different times. This gradual augmentation of the depth of the ſea near that coaſt, proves that the land ſubſides under the water by an almoſt inſenſible declivity, and gives us reaſon to believe, that it riſes in the interior by an acclivity equally gentle, ſo that thoſe heights are too diſtant to be perceived from the coaſt.

8th. We were carried on the 7th, 23′ to the weſtward, and this day 21′ in the ſame direction. At noon, we were in 35° 30′ ſouth latitude. The rapidity of thoſe currents towards the weſt, perhaps depends on ſome channel, which ſeparates the lands of New Holland and thoſe of Cape Diemen, between Point Hick and Furneaux's Iſlands. Captain Cook, in exploring the eaſtern part of New Holland, ſaw no land in that ſpace, the extent of which is about 102,000 toiſes, and believed it to be the entrance of a great gulph. Perhaps on that part of the coaſt, a channel commences, which, after forming different ſinuoſities, opens weſtward in the ſame latitude, in which we experienced ſuch ſtrong currents.

We

We had no weſterly winds, till we reached the fortieth degree of ſouth latitude; and they carried us to Cape Diemen, varying from the ſouth-weſt to the north-weſt.

About ten o'clock, we ſaw at a ſmall diſtance, a great number of cetaceous fiſhes, of a new ſpecies, which appeared to me to be of the genus *delphinus*. They were eaſily diſtinguiſhed by a large white ſpot, behind the dorſal fin. The upper part of the body is of a blackiſh brown, and the belly white. The largeſt were above nine feet in length. They were preceded by a great number of dolphins *(delphinus delphis)*, and they ſwam in ſhoals like them, making, with great rapidity, nearly the ſame movements with thoſe cetaceous fiſhes.

We lay to during the night, deſigning in the morning to make the land, a degree lower in latitude than Cape Diemen. We hoped to diſcover there a harbour which would afford great advantages to future navigators, who might intend to reconnoitre the ſouth-weſt coaſt of New Holland, by availing themſelves of the ſouth-weſt wind.

19th. By half paſt four in the morning, we ſaw the land, extending from N. E. ¼ N. to E. ¼ S. E. the neareſt part bearing E. N. E., diſtant 15,400 toiſes.

For ſome time we ſtood on the ſtarboard tack, cloſe upon the wind, which blew from ſouth-weſt. Two hours afterwards, when we were not more than 7,800 toiſes from the ſhore, a line of ſeventy-five fathoms indicated a bottom of very coarſe ſand, and broken ſhells.

The ſhore we ſaw was ſteep, and at a little diſtance, was a chain of mountains, of moderate elevation, which nearly followed the ſame direction. The land was almoſt wholly covered with large trees.

At noon, we were in 42° 51′ S. lat., and 142° 49′ E. long. The land to the north-eaſt, could only be ſeen through a thick fog, which obſcured the whole horizon.

20th. The variation of the compaſs had very rapidly increaſed ſince it became eaſterly; for it was now obſerved to be 7° eaſt.

The coaſt preſented no bight, in which we could hope to find good anchorage. At noon, we had arrived in latitude 43° 22′ S., and longitude

143°

143° 28′ E., being but 5,100 toiſes diſtant from the land, which, from N. 7° W. to E. 23° S. always preſented very high mountains to our view.

At ſix o'clock in the evening, we doubled the ſouthern cape, at the diſtance of 10,200 toiſes. It is remarkable, that in the different windings of the coaſt, which we followed, we had always the wind a-ſtern. It appeared to me, that the high mountains, oppoſing a barrier to the wind, forced them to obſerve the direction of the coaſt.

All the other mountains were ſurpaſſed in altitude, by that which we ſaw covered with ſnow, when we anchored in Port Dentrecaſteaux, the preceding year. But as this was a much warmer ſeaſon, we obſerved ſnow only in great excavations, where it was ſcreened from the ſolar rays, for a conſiderable part of the day. That mountain is remarkable for a little conical peak, which forms its ſummit.

At the approach of night, we paſſed very near the Mew-ſtone, and ſoon after we brought to, before a very freſh breeze at weſt.

We ſounded ſeveral times with a line of eighty-three fathoms, without reaching the bottom.

As we were embayed upon the coaſt, by a wind at S. S. W. we were obliged to tack.

21ſt. At noon, we were in latitude 43° 44′ S. and longitude 144° 16′ W., when the Mew-ſtone bore W. 16° 30′ S., the Eddy-ſtone S. S. E. 1° E. and the neareſt land about N. N. W. at the diſtance of 1,540 toiſes.

22d. Very early this morning, we were at the entrance of the Bay of Tempeſts. The wind blowing from the E. S. E. hindered us from entering Dentrecaſteaux's Strait, where we intended to anchor in a bay which we had explored the preceding year, and which was extremely commodious for giving our ſhips all the neceſſary repairs. But we were obliged to enter the Bay of Rocks, a name, which ſome rocks almoſt level with the water, ſituated near its middle, had induced us to give that bay, which is the firſt on the larboard, on entering the Bay of Tempeſts, and lies in the direction of north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt. The Eſperance anchored there in very good time.

Having proceeded up this bay, about one-third part of its length, we found

found but ſixteen feet of water; and conſequently it would not have been prudent for us to go farther, without ſounding all the way, which was the eaſier to be done, as we had ſeveral boats afloat. Cretin, who had taken ſoundings in this road the preceding year, told our Commander that he would not find leſs water in it than ſixteen feet; and this prevented all farther ſearch. That aſſertion, however, ought not to have been entirely adopted; for, beſides that Cretin had not ſounded the bay ſo deliberately as to be able to inform us reſpecting its depth within a foot or two, he was in doubt whether or not he had performed that operation at low water, a circumſtance which would produce a difference of at leaſt ſix feet, and conſequently would not have left ſufficient water for our ſhip. Notwithſtanding theſe conſiderations, we did not heſitate to ſteer to the larboard, and to approach ſtill nearer to the low ſhore. The conſequence was, that we ran aground, but fortunately upon a ſandy bottom. This accident happened at half an hour paſt nine o'clock. The wind blowing in heavy ſqualls from the high mountains, drove the ſhip violently towards the ſhore, and fixed her deeper and deeper into the ſand.

The Eſperance immediately ſent her long-boat and her pinnace, which, in conjunction with our own boats, made vain efforts, on the ſtarboard ſide of our ſhip, to tow her off. It then became neceſſary to carry out an anchor to the W. N. W. and to fix the ſhip by a hawſer, to prevent her from being carried nearer the land. Next, in order to lighten her, the ſalt-water, with which moſt of our caſks were filled, was emptied into the hold, and all the pumps ſet a-going to pump it out. As ſoon as we had diſcharged this ballaſt, we ſet the capſtan to work upon a large anchor, which had been put down cloſe to the firſt; but, with our utmoſt efforts, it was near one P. M. before we could diſengage the ſhip from the ſand-bank, and get her fairly afloat.

CHAP. X.

Stay in Rocky Bay—Various Excurſions into the Country—Goodneſs of the Soil—Singular Organization of the Bark of ſeveral Trees peculiar to New Holland—Difficulty of penetrating into the Woods—The Trees within Land are not hollowed by Fire, like thoſe near the Sea—Pit Coal to the North-Weſt of South Cape—Interview with the Savages—Their Conduct towards us very peaceable—One of them came to take a View of us at Night, while we were aſleep—Several of them accompany us through the Woods—Various other Interviews with the Inhabitants—They broil Shell Fiſh, to eat them—Polygamy eſtabliſhed among theſe People—Their Manner of fiſhing—The Women ſearch for Shell Fiſh, ſometimes by diving to a great Depth—One of the Savages viſits us on Board—Their Knowledge of Botany.

24th JANUARY.

AT five o'clock in the morning I landed near the entrance of our anchoring-place. Along the ſhore I obſerved blocks of ſand-ſtone, the decompoſition of which had furniſhed the very fine quartzoſe ſand, on which I walked for ſome time.

The Eſperance had already found a watering-place, in a little cove to the north-weſt, where there was very good water, eaſily procured. The brook that furniſhed it fell into the ſea from a height of more than three feet, ſo that it would readily run into the long-boat through wooden troughs.

We ſoon reached the head of the bay, where we found a hut, which the ſavages had conſtructed with much art. The ingenuity with which they had diſpoſed the bark that covered its roof, excited our admiration; the heavieſt rain could not penetrate it. It had an opening in the ſide towards the ſea, and curioſity induced us to enter.

Some of the people on board the Eſperance had told us, that the evening before they had ſeen three natives, ſitting round a ſmall fire, cloſe to the hut, who, being frightened by the ſound of a gun diſcharged at a bird, had fled with precipitation. We had ſoon another proof of their preſence at

at this extremity of the bay; and it appeared to us, that they came regularly to ſleep in this hut. In a very ſhort time we repented our entering into it; for the vermin that ſtuck to our clothes, bit us in a very diſagreeable manner.

The tide of flood had raiſed the ſea to a height that enabled it to flow within the land, where we ſaw on it many ducks; but they would not let us approach within a conſiderable diſtance of them. From their being thus afraid of man, I infer, that they are not ſafe from the attacks of the natives.

In the woods we found few inſects; but for this we were amply compenſated when we returned to the ſea-ſide. As the weather was very fine, the inſects had flown thither from all parts; and among the great number of thoſe that had attempted to croſs the bay, many termites, and various coleoptera, of very ſtrange ſhapes. The wind had driven them upon the ſand, where we could collect them with great eaſe.

Next morning, at day-break, we landed near the head of the bay, whence we entered a large valley, which ſtretches to the ſouth-weſt, between ſome very high hills. From the top of one of the higheſt we could ſee all the country, as far as the foot of the great mountain, that bore north-weſt from our ſhips. The ſnow ſtill remaining on its ſummit, rendered the view very pictureſque, and by its contraſt heightened the beautiful verdure of the large trees, which appeared to grow on it with great vigour.

Many ſpecies of *embothrium* were obſerved on the declivity of the hills where we were. Lower down we perceived ſprings of clear water, creeping out at ſeveral places, and running into a lake, where I ſaw ſome pelicans; but unfortunately I was able to fire at them only from a great diſtance. This lake is in the midſt of a large plain, the ſoil of which, in the loweſt parts, conſiſts of clay thoroughly drenched with water, and covered with roots of different plants, which form a bad kind of turf on a ſhaking bottom. Through this are openings in ſeveral places a few feet broad, diſplaying a very thin mud, covered with water. Near theſe bogs, I had the pleaſure of collecting a great number of plants, among which I remarked ſeveral new ſpecies of *calceolaria* and *droſera*, (ſun-dew.)

Continuing our walk, we ſoon had a vegetable mould under our feet.

which I found the ſame at more than half a yard deep throughout the whole breadth of the valley. The temperature of the climate would be extremely favourable to the cultivation of moſt of the vegetables of Europe; and a few trenches, dug in proper places, would give a ſufficient diſcharge to the water, to drain almoſt all the marſhes found there, and convert them into fertile ſoil.

As night approached, we had reached the ſpot where we landed, and ſaw there ſeveral heaps of oyſter-ſhells, brought by the natives, which had induced our fiſhers to ſearch for them in the bay. At low water they diſcovered, very near this place, an oyſter-bank, from which they took a large quantity; and the flood brought in with it ſeveral ſpecies of ray, ſome of which they caught alſo.

The whole of the 26th I ſpent in deſcribing and preparing every thing I had collected ſince our arrival in Rocky Bay. I was aſtoniſhed at the great variety of productions ſtill afforded me by this part of New Holland, where I had been very diligent in my reſearches for more than a month the preceding year; though, it is true, ſeveral leagues from the places we had now viſited, and in a more advanced ſeaſon, when a great number of plants, that I now found, muſt have diſappeared.

On the following morning, as ſoon as it began to dawn, we ſet off, with the deſign of remaining on ſhore a couple of days, reſolving to purſue our reſearches to a conſiderable diſtance from our place of anchorage. We landed in the ſouth-weſt, and followed a path, traced nearly in that direction by the natives, where we obſerved tolerably recent marks of naked feet, among which were ſome of very young children. No doubt, ſome families, alarmed by our ſtay in Rocky Bay, had gone in queſt of another retreat, where they deemed themſelves in more ſafety.

After an hour's walk, we reſted in a low place, where the waters from the neighbouring hills were collected. To ſeveral ſpecies of *leptoſpermum* this moiſture was ſo well ſuited, that they had grown up to very large trees; though all I that had hitherto found in other places were but little ſhrubs. Some here were more than thirty yards high, though the trunk was not eight inches in diameter. One ſpecies was remarkable for its bark, which was about an inch thick, and compoſed of a great number of flakes

flakes, lying one over another, very eaſily ſeparable, and as thin as the fineſt Chineſe paper. This ſingular organization of the bark occurs only in New Holland: it is nearly the ſame in the *eucalyptus reſinifera*; and I had obſerved it alſo on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of this country, on two large trees, one belonging to the family of *protea*, the other to the myrtles.

We ſoon found a current of air oppoſite to the ſtrong breezes from the ſouth-weſt. Near we ſaw the marks of a fire, which appeared to have been lately burning. The natives had left there part of a ſtalk of *fucus palmatus* (the palmated or ſweet fucus,) which the natives eat, after they have broiled it, as we had afterwards an opportunity of ſeeing.*

The ſouth-weſt wind, which had been preceded by a great deſcent of the quickſilver in the barometer, blew in the afternoon in violent guſts, which brought on rain juſt as we reached the ſea-ſhore near South Cape. Fortunately a ſhrub of the rutaceous family afforded us an excellent ſhelter by its buſhy thickneſs. This ſhrub grows vigorouſly on theſe heights, notwithſtanding its being expoſed to all the impetuoſity of the violent winds that prevail on theſe coaſts.

To this new genus I have given the name of *mazeutoxeron*.

The calyx is bell-ſhaped, and four-toothed.

The petals are attached to the bottom of the calyx.

The ſtamens, eight in number, are fixed to the receptacle.

The germen is oval. The ſtyle is not quite ſo long as the ſtamens. The ſtigma has four diviſions.

The capſule has four cells, each of which is formed of two valves; and is covered with hairs.

Each cell contains two or three ſeeds, nearly ſpherical.

The leaves are oppoſite, rounded, covered with thick down, and of a fallow colour underneath.

The flowers are ſolitary, and placed at the inſertions of the leaves.

To this ſhrub I give the name of *mazeutoxeron rufum*.

* This ſpecies of ſea-wrack, we are informed, is eaten both in Scotland and Ireland, ſometimes freſh, as a ſallad; but more frequently it is dried, rolled together, and chewed as tobacco. In the Iſle of Sky it is uſed as a medicine.—*Tranſlator.*

Explanation

Explanation of the Figures, Plate XVII.

Fig. 1. A branch.

Fig. 2. The flower.

Fig. 3. The petal.

Fig. 4. The petals removed to ſhow the ſtamens.

Fig. 5. The ſtamens magnified.

Fig. 6. The capſule.

We walked ſome way to the north acroſs hillocks of ſand, before we got down to the beach, the windings of which we followed with great eaſe for a conſiderable diſtance; but at length we were ſtopped by a mountain, which terminated in a cliff; where it advanced into the ſea. We attempted to go round it on the land ſide, but found it impoſſible to penetrate through the thickets, by which it was environed.

Night coming on, we returned in ſearch of a convenient place to paſs the night near a rivulet, which we had croſſed. A thick buſh was the beſt ſhelter we could find; and this we increaſed by the addition of branches from others, ſo that we expected to have been perfectly ſecure againſt any inconvenience from the wind. But the gale from the ſouth-weſt blew ſo ſtrong during the night, that the rain penetrated our covering on all ſides; and to heighten our diſtreſs, the cold was very piercing, which drove moſt of us near the fire, though there we were ſtill more expoſed to the wet, than in our ſort of hut.

28th. As ſoon as day broke, we quitted our uncomfortable lodging, and croſſed the downs, that ſurrounded us. In ſome places, where the ſand appeared lately to have fallen down, I obſerved, that theſe ſand hills appeared to reſt partly on a very hard ſteatite, of a dark grey colour, partly on ſandſtone. Preſently after I obſerved from the borders of the ſhore a very large rock, ſtanding in the ſea, and not far from the land, which exhibited on all ſides the ſame ſpecies of ſteatite. This rock, which is very high, is pierced at one of its extremities.

The waves had ſeparated from the bottom of the ſea much ſponge of the ſpecies called *ſpongia cancellata*, great quantities of which we ſaw thrown upon the ſhore.

In

In the midſt of theſe downs grew a new ſpecies of plantain, which I call *plantago tricuſpidata*, from the form of its leaves. This muſt be reckoned among the moſt uſeful plants, which this country affords for the food of man. The hope of finding ſome vegetables fit to eat as ſallad had induced the moſt provident among us, to bring the neceſſary ſauce, and the ſallad furniſhed by the leaves of this plant, which were very tender, was highly reliſhed by all the company.

Several kinds of graſs, among which I noticed many new ſpecies of feſcue *(feſtuca)*, ſerved to bind the ſand together. A new *geranium*, with an herbaceous ſtalk, very ſmall, and with leaves deeply cut, was among the number of plants I collected. It was the firſt plant of the genus, that I found in this country.

I had obſerved ſeveral burrows made in the ground, where the ſand had ſufficient ſolidity, but I knew not by what animal they were formed; when a kangarou of a middle ſize ſtarted up at our approach, and ran into one of them. We fired in ſeveral times, hoping the ſmoke would drive him out, but he would not quit his hole.

Several tracks of kangarous through a little wood rouſed the ardour of two of our ſhooters, who were with us; and they ſoon got ſight of ſeveral of theſe animals in the midſt of a meadow watered by a delightful rivulet, but all of them were too ſhy to be approached.

At length we got on board, greatly fatigued for want of ſleep, as we had not cloſed our eyes for more than forty hours.

29th. The four ſubſequent days I employed in viſiting the environs of the place where we lay at anchor. Toward the ſouth-ſouth-eaſt I found a fine tree, which appeared to me to belong to the family of *coniferæ*, judging by the diſpoſition of its ſtamens, and the reſinous ſmell of every part: but I was never able to procure any of its fruit, though I afterwards ſaw ſeveral trees of the ſame kind. No doubt the ſeaſon was not yet far enough advanced; and the ſtamens, which I obſerved, appeared to have remained ever ſince the preceding year. I mention this tree, not only on account of the ſingularity of its leaves for a tree of this family, for they are broad, and deeply indented on their edges, but for their utility

utility in making beer. They afforded a bitter and aromatic extract, which I imagined might be uſed as that of ſpruce; and on making a trial of it with malt, I found that I was not miſtaken.

This fine tree is often a yard in thickneſs, and twenty-five or thirty yards high. Its wood is very hard, of a reddiſh colour, and ſuſceptible of a fine poliſh.

The thick woods we had to the north-north-weſt of our ſhips furniſhed a great number of trees of a moderate height, which grew extremely well, notwithſtanding the ſhade of the vaſt *eucalyptus globulus*.

I ſhall give ſome account of a new genus of the family of the hypericums, which conſtituted the ornament of theſe ſolitary places, and which I call *carpodontos*.

The calyx has four ſcarious leaves, united at the upper part: they fall off as the corolla unfolds itſelf.

The corolla is formed of four petals, attached beneath the germen.

The ſtamens are numerous, (thirty or forty.)

The germen is elongated, and ſurmounted with ſix or ſeven ſtyles, each of which has an acute ſtigma.

The capſule opens into ſix or ſeven valves, woody, cleft internally throughout their whole length, and bidentated at their ſuperior extremity.

The ſeeds are few, and flattened.

This tree, which does not reach a height of more than eight or ten yards, is but ſlender.

Its leaves are oval, oppoſite, coriaceous, ſhining, and covered with a thin film of reſin, which tranſudes from the upper part: the under part is whitiſh, and the lateral ribs are ſcarcely perceptible on it.

I have given it the name of *carpodontos lucida*.

Explanation of the Figures, Plate XVIII.

Fig. 1. Branch of the carpodontos lucida,

Fig. 2. Flower with the calyx already ſeparated at its baſe.

Fig. 3. Flower viewed in front.

Fig 4.



Sansom sculp.

Carpodontos Lucida.

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 18th April, 1810.

Fig. 4. Poſterior part of the flower, where the calyx may be obſerved, which ſometimes remains attached to it by one of its ſcales, after the corolla is unfolded.

Fig. 5. The petal.

Fig. 6. The ſtamens magnified.

Fig. 7. The germen.

Fig. 8. The capſule.

FEBRUARY 2d. We had planned a viſit to the higheſt of the mountains in this part of New Holland, the various ſites of which gave us hopes of a great number of new productions. Each of us took proviſion for five days, which we preſumed would afford us ſufficient time for our purpoſe. Accordingly we ſet off very early in the morning, with a tolerable ſtock of biſcuit, cheeſe, bacon, and brandy, our uſual ſtore on diſtant excurſions.

When we had proceeded about half way on the road we had before taken, in our journey to South Cape, we found an extenſive opening through the woods, which facilitated our progreſs weſterly, as far as the foot of the hills, that we were obliged to croſs; and then we plunged into the midſt of the woods, with no other guide but the compaſs.

We directed our way to the north, advancing ſlowly from the obſtacles preſented us at every ſtep by vaſt trees lying one upon another. Moſt of theſe, blown down by the violence of the winds, had torn up in their fall part of the ſoil that bore them; others, that had fallen in conſequence of their age, were every where rotten, and the lower part of their trunks was frequently ſeen ſtanding amidſt the wreck of their upper parts, that lay in huge heaps around.

After a very laborious walk, we at length reached the ſummit of a mountain, whence we perceived to the ſouth the middle of the roadſtead of South Cape, and to the north-weſt the large mountain, toward which we directed our ſteps.

Night ſoon obliging us to halt, we kindled a large fire, round which we repoſed; and a comfortable ſleep diſſipated the fatigues of the day. We ſlept in the open air, for we ſhould have found it difficult, to conſtruct a ſhelter in a ſhort time among the large trees, as their branches were moſtly

near the ſummit, and this part of the foreſt was deſtitute of ſhrubs. We looked in vain for ſome large trunks hollowed by fire; theſe are to be found only in places frequented by the natives. We had ſeen a great number on the borders of the ſea, where we had obſerved many paths, which the natives had cleared; but nothing gave us any intimation that they had ever come into the midſt of theſe thick foreſts.

The air was extremely calm; and about midnight I awaked, when, ſolitary in the midſt of theſe ſilent woods, the majeſty of which was half diſcloſed to me by the feeble gleam of the ſtars, I felt myſelf penetrated with a ſentiment of admiration of the grandeur of nature, which it is beyond my power to expreſs.

3d. At day-break we reſumed our journey in the ſame direction as before. Our difficulties increaſed more and more. The trunks of trees lying one upon another often preſented an almoſt impenetrable barrier, obliging us to climb to the uppermoſt, and then to walk from tree to tree, at the hazard of a fall from a conſiderable height; for ſeveral were covered with a ſpongy bark, ſo wet with the damp continually prevailing in theſe thick woods, that our path was extremely ſlippery, as well as difficult.

The day was conſiderably advanced, when we arrived at the ſummit of a mountain, from which we perceived the whole extent of a long valley, which we had ſtill to croſs, before we could reach the foot of the mountains, which we had ſet out to viſit. The intermediate ſpace appeared to be about eighteen miles; and this ſpace was occupied by foreſts, as thick as thoſe through which we had juſt penetrated. It was to be apprehended, that it would take us upwards of two days, to reach the end of our intended journey; even if we were not retarded by extenſive marſhes, or other obſtacles, which we could not poſſibly foreſee. It would require nearly as long a time to return; and from this calculation, our proviſion would be expended three days before the termination of our journey. Theſe foreſts in the mean time afforded nothing that could contribute to our ſubſiſtence; and conſequently we were obliged to relinquiſh our deſign.

The great chain of mountains appeared to ſtretch from the north-eaſt to the ſouth-weſt, through a vaſt extent of country.

In the foreſts we had juſt traverſed, we found the ſame kind of ſtones which we had already met with towards South Cape. Seeing this Cape ſouth by eaſt, we took this direction, and went to ſpend the night on the ſkirts of the foreſt, near a rivulet, which runs to the foot of the mountains.

4th. The difficulty of penetrating through the woods, made us reſolve in future to follow the ſhore as far as we could, and avail ourſelves of the openings that terminated on it, to proceed into the interior part of the country. In this manner we could traverſe a conſiderable extent of ground in little time; but it was neceſſary for us firſt to paſs the cliff that projected into the ſea, and had ſtopped us a few days before. By freſh attempts at length we ſucceeded, and, after ſurmounting the greateſt difficulties, we penetrated through the thick woods that oppoſed our paſſage. On quitting theſe we were able to continue our journey along the ſea-ſide, the way being ſufficiently eaſy, as the mountain terminated at the ſhore by a gentle ſlope: but we were ſoon obliged to climb over ſteep rocks, at the foot of which the ſea broke in a tremendous manner. This road, notwithſtanding its difficulty, was frequented by the natives, for we found in it one of their ſpears. This weapon was no more than a very ſtraight long ſtick, which they had not taken the pains to ſmooth, but which was pointed at each end.

The ſide of the mountains being expoſed for a conſiderable extent, we obſerved a horizontal vein of coal, the greateſt thickneſs of which did not exceed four inches. We noticed it for the ſpace of more than three hundred yards. The ſtratum beneath it was ſand ſtone; that above, a dark brown ſchiſt. From theſe indications I preſume, that excellent coal may be found in abundance at a greater depth. It is well known, that the richeſt mines of this fuel are commonly found beneath ſand ſtone.

The ruſt, with which I perceived the water, that trickled from the rocks, highly coloured, was the firſt indication theſe mountains afforded me of their containing iron; but it was not long before I found fine fragments of hematites of a bronze red colour, and farther on an ochry earth of a tolerably bright red. Small ſeparate fragments of tripoli alſo were

ſcattered about in the way we took; probably ſeparated from the higher ſtrata, which we could not diſtinguiſh, as they were covered by the earth that tumbled down in large maſſes.

Several new ſpecies of *lobelia* grew out from the cleſts of the rocks, which became more and more ſteep. Some of them were perpendicular cliffs, more than two hundred yards in height above the level of the ſea. Very recent marks of the earth having tumbled down made us reſolve to take our way through the woods, and not to approach the cliffs again without the greateſt caution.

For ſome time we proceeded amid ſhrubs, moſt of which were of the heath family *(erica)*, or that of *dioſpyros*.

Our attention was ſoon called to a fearful ſound, the repetitions of which ſeemed to obey the motions of the waves, and with the greateſt aſtoniſhment we beheld the terrible ſpectacle of the deſtructive effects of the ſea, continually undermining theſe cliffs. The baſe of an enormous rock was already buried in the waves, while its ſummit was hollowed into a vaſt arch, ſuſpended at the height of more than two hundred yards, which, by reverberating the ſound, increaſed the noiſe of the reiterated daſhings of the impetuous waves that broke againſt its ſides.

Having paſſed the firſt two capes to the weſt of South Cape, we returned towards the latter, where we ſpent a very bad night, for unfortunately we were at no great diſtance from ſome ſtagnant waters, and the extreme calmneſs of the air expoſed us to all the fury of the moſchettoes.

5th. Morning being the time of low water, we hoped to be enabled, by its means, to procure ſome ſhell-fiſh, of which the bad quality of our proviſion made us feel a preſſing want: but the breeze ſetting in from the ſea diſappointed us, by raiſing the water nearly as high as it would have been at flood tide. Thus we were obliged to content ourſelves with our ſalt proviſion.

The caſcade at South Cape, from which a great deal of water fell into the ſea, when Captain Furneaux landed there, was nearly dry at this time. From the marks of its bed, however, it was eaſy to perceive that its run muſt be conſiderable in the rainy ſeaſon.

We

We found a dead ſeal on the ſhore, of the ſpecies called *phoca monacus*. Two ſevere contuſions on its head gave us reaſon to ſuppoſe, that it had been driven againſt ſome rocks by the violence of the waves, which it had not ſtrength to ſurmount.

Bending our courſe toward our anchoring place, we found two large pools to the eaſt-north-eaſt of South Cape; and as we went round them, we ſaw on their borders ſeveral burrows of kangarous. A new ſpecies of *utricularia* diſplayed its beautiful flowers on the ſurface of their tranquil waters. I was aſtoniſhed that theſe ſtagnant pools did not exhale a fetid ſmell, as is uſually the caſe; but it is probable, that the water is ſpeedily renewed by filtering through the ground.

It was three o'clock in the afternoon when we arrived on board. One of the gunners of the Eſperance, named Boucher, we learned had died, during our abſence, of a conſumption.

6th and 7th. After having deſcribed and prepared the ſubjects of natural hiſtory, which I had collected the preceding days, I employed the remainder of my time in viſiting the low lands to the ſouth-eaſt. The woods here were eaſily penetrated, as the trees ſtood at ſome diſtance from each other. Almoſt every where I found the ſoil an excellent mould. I cut ſpecimens of ſeveral ſorts of wood, to find out the different uſes for which each might be employed. That fine tree, which I imagine to be of the coniferous family, and which I have already mentioned, gave conſiderable reſiſtance to the ſaw: no doubt it will furniſh the moſt compact timber of any of that family.

It had long been my wiſh, that the greater part of the ſeeds we had brought from Europe, capable of ſucceeding in this climate, might be ſown on this part of the coaſt in a good mould ſufficiently watered: but on my return I ſaw with regret that a very dry and very ſandy ſpot, pretty near the head of the bay, had been dug up and ſown.

Early in the morning of the 8th, the gardener and I, with two of the crew, ſet off for port Dentrecaſteaux, intending to ſpend two days in examining its environs. We landed at the mouth of the harbour, on its

its weſtern ſide; and fortunately found ourſelves on a bank of oyſters, of which we collected an abundant ſtore.

It was with pleaſure we ſaw once more a place, which we had viſited ſeveral times the preceding year. Moſt of the little rivulets we had then met with, and even that where we procured our water, were now dry.

We ſoon reached the head of the harbour, and found, as we proceeded up the river, very cloſe and marſhy thickets, which often retarded our progreſs.

Snakes are not common at Diemen's Cape, yet I ſaw two, ſleeping in the ſun, on large trunks of trees; on our approach they withdrew into the hollow trunks, that ſerved them for a retreat. They were of the ſpecies I had found the year before, which is by no means dangerous.

Though the courſe of the river was obſtructed by large trees at almoſt every ſtep, we were obliged to go up it near a mile and half, before we could find one, by means of which we could croſs to the oppoſite bank without too great difficulty.

From this place we proceeded north-eaſt, traverſing very commodiouſly a ſpacious plain, part of the vegetables growing on which had lately been burned by the natives. In a ſhort time we reached the head of the great lake, along the borders of which we walked as far as the ſea, and having travelled over a conſiderable extent of ground, we returned to its extremity, to ſpend the night near a rivulet, which we had already croſſed. As the weather was very fine, we lay down to ſleep in the open air, ſheltered ſolely by large trunks of trees, that lay on the ground; but the piercing cold we felt ſoon obliged us to kindle a large fire.

It is remarkable, that the temperature of the air, at this extremity of New Holland, is ſometimes 17° lower in the night than it was in the day. (From 23° to 6° of the mercurial thermometer graduated according to Reaumur, which is always to be underſtood). In fact this narrow land, lying in a pretty high latitude, is not very capable of long retaining the heat, which has been imparted to it by the rays of the ſun. This great difference of temperature was very inconvenient to us, as it obliged us to

encumber

encumber ourſelves with clothes, which we found very troubleſome in the day. I muſt obſerve, however, that the variation of the thermometer on board at the ſame time did not exceed 5° or 6°.

9th. As ſoon as day-light appeared, while the two men that accompanied us were ſtill aſleep, the gardener and I proceeded towards the part of the lake oppoſite that which we had viſited the evening before.

I had the pleaſure of collecting ſeveral ſpecies of *mimoſa* with ſimple leaves, all the parts of fructification of which were unfolded. I had already ſome ſpecimens, but they were very imperfect.

After walking at leaſt a couple of miles, we fancied we heard human voices before us. Redoubling our attention, we advanced a few ſteps, when a ſudden cry, ariſing from ſeveral voices united, iſſued from one ſpot, and we perceived through the trees a number of the natives, moſt of whom appeared to be fiſhing on the borders of the lake. As we were unarmed, and ignorant of their intentions, we did not heſitate to return to our companions, each of whom had a muſket; and immediately croſſed through the wood, that the ſavages might not ſee us, leſt they ſhould be tempted to purſue us, on perceiving our flight.

When we had told our men the occaſion of our return, I expreſſed my ſtrong deſire to have an interview with theſe people. It was neceſſary firſt, however, to prepare our means of defence, ſo that we might be able to avail ourſelves of them in caſe of an aſſault. Accordingly we got ready a few cartridges, as faſt as we could, and ſet out towards the place where we had ſeen the natives. It was now only nine o'clock. We had gone only a few ſteps before we met them. The men and youths were ranged in front, nearly in a ſemi-circle: the women, children, and girls, were a few paces diſtant behind. As their manner did not appear to indicate any hoſtile deſign, I heſitated not to go up to the oldeſt, who accepted, with a very good grace, a piece of biſcuit I offered him, of which he had ſeen me eat. I then held out my hand to him as a ſign of friendſhip, and had the pleaſure to perceive, that he comprehended my meaning very well: he gave me his, inclining himſelf a little, and raiſing at the ſame time the left foot, which he carried backward in proportion as he bent

bent his body forward. These motions were accompanied by a pleaſing ſmile.

My companions alſo advanced up to the others, and immediately the beſt underſtanding prevailed among us. They received with great joy the neckcloths which we offered them: the young people approached nearer to us; and one of them had the generoſity to give me a few ſmall ſhells of the whelk kind, pierced near the middle, and ſtrung like a necklace. This ornament, which he called *canlaride*, was the only one he poſſeſſed, and he wore it round his head. A handkerchief ſupplied the place of this preſent, gratifying the utmoſt wiſhes of my ſavage, who advanced toward me, that I might tie it round his head for him, and who expreſſed the greateſt joy, as he lifted his hand up to feel it again and again. We wore abundance of clothes, as I have already obſerved, on account of the coldneſs of the nights; and we beſtowed the greater part on theſe iſlanders.

The women were very deſirous of coming nearer to us; and though the men made ſigns to them, to keep at a diſtance, their curioſity was ready every moment to break through all other conſiderations. The gradual increaſe of confidence, however, that took place, obtained them permiſſion to approach. It appeared to us very aſtoniſhing, that in ſo high a latitude, where, at a period of the year ſo little advanced as the preſent, we already experienced the cold at night to be pretty ſevere, theſe people did not feel the neceſſity of clothing themſelves. Even the women were for the moſt part entirely naked, as well as the men. Some of them only had the ſhoulders and part of the back covered with a kangarou's ſkin, worn with the hair next the body: and among theſe we obſerved two, each of whom had an infant at the breaſt. The ſole garment of one was a ſtrip of kangarou's ſkin, about two inches broad, which was wrapped ſix or ſeven times round the waiſt; another had a collar of ſkin round the neck; and ſome had a ſlender cord bound ſeveral times round the head. I afterwards learned, that moſt of theſe cords were fabricated from the bark of a ſhrub of the ſpurge family, very common in this country.

A pole-axe, which we uſed for cutting off ſome branches from the trees,



Woman of Van Diemen's Land.

Pub.d by J.S Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15.th April, 1800.

trees, excited the admiration of theſe people. As they perceived us willing to give them any thing in our poſſeſſion, they did not ſcruple to beg it; and when we granted their requeſt, they were overcome with joy. They were fully ſenſible of the value of our knives, likewiſe; and received a few tin veſſels with pleaſure. When I ſhewed them my watch, it attracted their deſire; and one of them, in particular, expreſſed his wiſh to poſſeſs it: but he quickly deſiſted from his requeſt, when he found, that I was not willing to part with it.

The readineſs with which we gave them our things, no doubt, led them to preſume, that they might take any thing belonging to us, without aſking for it: this obliged us to ſet bounds to their deſires; but we found, to our great ſatisfaction, that they returned to us, without the leaſt reſiſtance, ſuch things as we could not diſpenſe with for our own uſe.

I had given them ſeveral articles, without requiring any thing in return: but I wiſhed to get a kangarou's ſkin, when, among the ſavages about us, there happened to be only a young girl, who had one. When I propoſed to her, to give it me in exchange for a pair of pantaloons, ſhe ran away, to hide herſelf in the woods. The other natives appeared truly hurt at her refuſal, and called to her ſeveral times. At length ſhe yielded to their intreaties, and came to bring me the ſkin. Perhaps it was from timidity only, that ſhe could not prevail on herſelf to part with this kind of garment; in return for which ſhe received a pair of pantaloons, leſs uſeful to her, according to the cuſtoms of the ladies in this country, than the ſkin, which ſerved to cover the ſhoulders. We ſhewed her the manner of wearing them; but, notwithſtanding, it was neceſſary for us, to put them on for her ourſelves. To this ſhe yielded with the beſt grace in the world, reſting both her hands on our ſhoulders, to ſupport herſelf, while ſhe lifted up firſt one leg, then the other, to put them into this new garment. Deſirous of avoiding every cauſe of offence, we behaved with all the gravity we could on the occaſion.

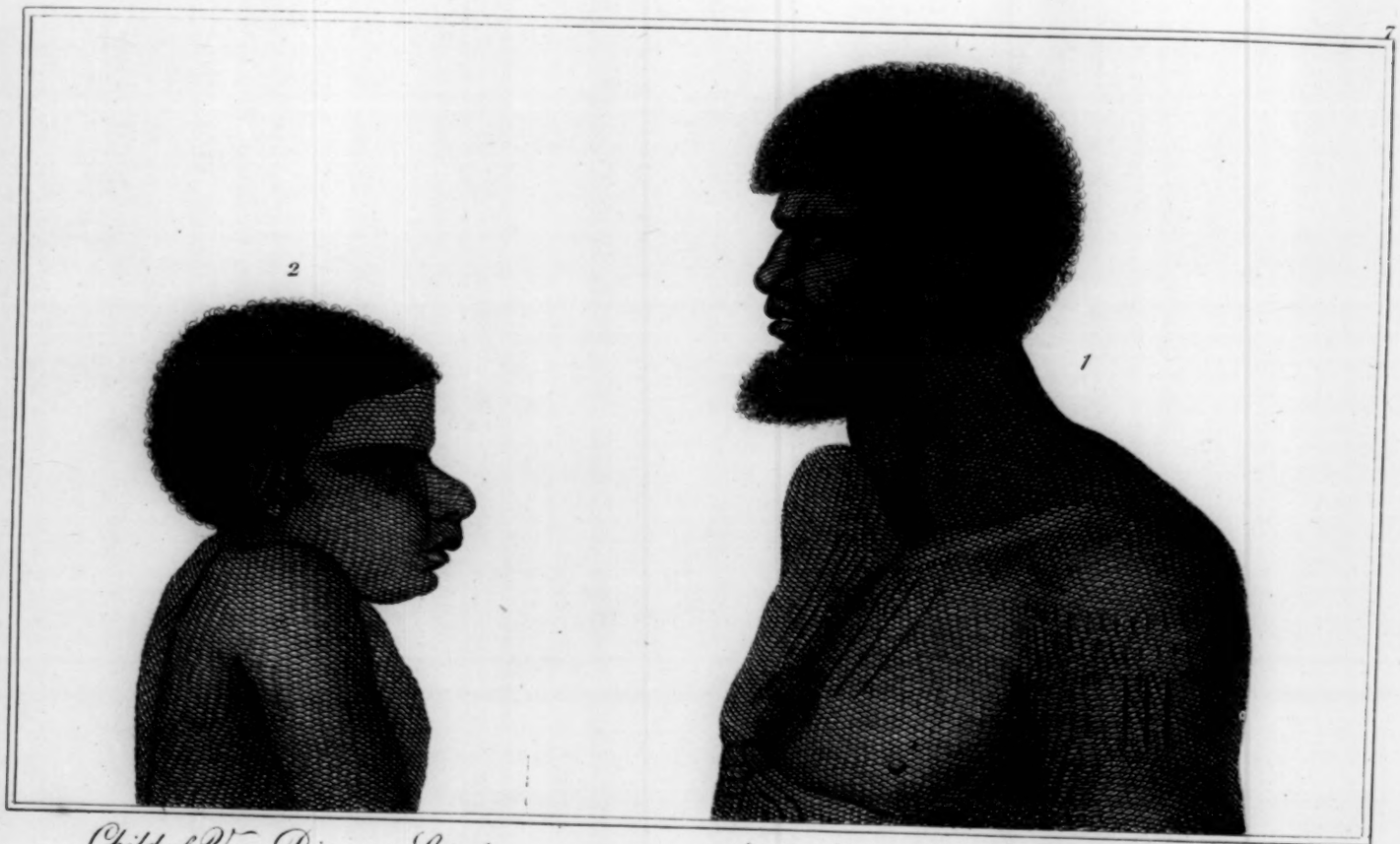
This party of ſavages conſiſted of two and forty, ſeven of whom were men, eight women: the reſt appeared to be their children; and among

theſe we obſerved ſeveral marriageable girls, ſtill leſs clothed than moſt of the mothers. We invited them all to come and ſit near our fire; and when they arrived there, one of the ſavages informed us by unequivocal ſigns, that he had come to reconnoitre us during the night. That we might underſtand he had ſeen us aſleep, he inclined his head on one ſide, laying it on the palm of his right hand, and cloſing his eyes; and with the other he pointed out the ſpot, where we had paſſed the night. He then acquainted us, by ſigns equally expreſſive, that he was at the time on the other ſide of the brook, whence he obſerved us. In fact, one of us had been awakened about the middle of the night by a ruſtling among the branches, and had even fancied, that he heard ſome broken off: but, being greatly fatigued, he had ſoon fallen aſleep again, perſuaded it was a kangarou, that had come to viſit us. Our fire had been a guide to this native, whom the party had ſent to reconnoitre us: while we had ſlept with the utmoſt tranquillity, notwithſtanding we had been at the mercy of theſe ſavages the whole night. One of the men that accompanied us, then ſaid, that in the evening, at ſunſet, he perceived ſome ſmoke on the other ſide of the lake, whence he preſumed, that ſome of the natives were aſſembled there; but he forgot to mention it to us, when we joined them.

We were deſirous of ſhowing theſe ſavages the effects of our fire-arms, after having given them to underſtand, that they had nothing to fear. They appeared, however, to be a little frightened at their report.

Theſe people have woolly hair, and let their beards grow. Plates VI, VII, and VIII, will give more accurate ideas of their perſons, and exhibit the characteriſtics that diſtinguiſh them more ſtrikingly, than a long and minute deſcription. It may be obſerved (Plate VII), that in the children the upper jaw advances conſiderably beyond the lower; but ſinking as they grow up, both jaws are nearly even in the adult. Their ſkin is not of a very deep black; but no doubt they conſider extreme blackneſs as a beauty, for, in order to heighten this colour beyond its natural ſtate, they rub themſelves over, particularly on the upper parts of the body, with powdered charcoal.

On



Child of Van Diemens Land. *Man of Van Diemens Land.* W. Cooke sculp.

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 18.th April 1810.

On their ſkin, particularly on the breaſt and ſhoulders, may be obſerved tubercles ſymmetrically arranged, exhibiting ſometimes lines four inches in length, at other times points placed at different diſtances. The application, by which theſe riſings were produced, had not deſtroyed the cellular membrane, however, for they were of the ſame colour as the reſt of the ſkin.

The cuſtom of extracting two of the front teeth of the upper jaw, which, from the accounts of ſome voyagers, had been ſuppoſed general among the inhabitants of this country, certainly has not been introduced into this tribe; for we did not ſee one among them, in whom a ſingle tooth of the upper jaw was wanting; and indeed they had all very good teeth.

One of the ſailors, that accompanied us, thought he could not regale them better than with a glaſs of brandy: but, accuſtomed to drink nothing but water, they quickly ſpit it out, and it ſeemed to have given them a very diſagreeable ſenſation.

Theſe ſavages, going completely naked, are liable to wound themſelves, particularly in the lower extremities, when they paſs through the woods. We obſerved one, who walked with difficulty, and one of whoſe feet was wrapped up in a piece of ſkin.

I had not perceived the young girls for ſome time, and imagined that they had all retired into the woods; but happening to look behind me, I ſaw, with ſurpriſe, ſeven who had perched themſelves on a ſtout limb of a tree, more than three yards from the ground, whence they attentively watched our ſlighteſt movements. As they all ſquatted on the bough, they formed a pleaſing group.

We were at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſhore, where a boat was to wait for us, to take us on board. It was time for us to be on our way toward it. We were quitting this peaceable party with regret, when we ſaw the men and four of the youths ſeparating from the reſt, in order to accompany us. One of the moſt robuſt preſently went into the wood, whence he returned almoſt inſtantly, holding in his hand two long ſpears. As he came near, he made ſigns to us, that we need be under no apprehenſions: on the contrary, it appeared as if he were deſirous of protecting

us with his arms. No doubt they had left their weapons in the wood, when they came to meet us in the morning, that they might give us no alarm.

The other natives, whom we had juſt quitted, approached our party. Immediately on our requeſting him, who carried the ſpears, to give us a ſpecimen of his dexterity, he graſped one of them with the right hand near the middle, than raiſing it as high as his head, and holding it horizontally, he drew it back toward himſelf three times following with a jerk, which gave it a very perceptible tremulous movement at each extremity, when he darted it forward near a hundred paces. The weapon, ſupported throughout its whole length by the column of air beneath it, flew in a tolerably horizontal direction more than three fourths of the diſtance. The tremulous motion impreſſed on it contributed, unqueſtionably, to accelerate its progreſs, and to ſupport it longer in the air.

The ſavage was very ready to gratify our wiſhes, by launching his ſpear ſeveral times following. He then aimed at an object, which we pointed out to him, and every time was near enough to it, to give us a high idea of his ſkill. Preſently after another ſhowed us two holes in a kangarou's ſkin, which had been made apparently with the point of a ſpear, giving us thus to underſtand, that they employed this weapon to kill theſe animals. In reality, they launched it with ſufficient force to pierce the animal through and through.

At length we parted with our new guides, whoſe pace was ſufficiently ſlow for us to follow them with eaſe. It ſeemed as if they were not accuſtomed to take a long walk without interruption: for we had ſcarcely been half an hour on our way, before they invited us to ſit down, ſaying *mèdi*; and we immediately ſtopped. This halt laſted but a few minutes, when they roſe, ſaying to us *tangara*, which ſignifies "let us ſet off." On this we reſumed our journey: and they made us halt again, in the ſame manner, four times, at nearly equal diſtances.

The attentions laviſhed on us by theſe ſavages aſtoniſhed us. If our path were interrupted by heaps of dry branches, ſome of them walked before, and removed them to either ſide: they even broke off ſuch as ſtretched acroſs our way from the trees that had fallen down.

We could not walk on the dry graſs without ſlipping every moment, particularly where the ground was ſloping; but theſe good ſavages, to prevent our falling, took hold of us by the arm, and thus ſupported us. We found it difficult to perſuade them that none of us would fall, even if unaſſiſted; and they continued, nevertheleſs, to beſtow on us theſe marks of affectionate kindneſs: nay, they frequently ſtationed themſelves, one on each ſide, to ſupport us the better. As they obſtinately perſiſted in paying us this obliging attention, we no longer declined it.

They no doubt conceived it to be our intention to return to Port Dentrecaſteaux, for we were twice miſtaken in the road, and they both times pointed out to us that which led directly to it.

A trifling incident gave us reaſon to preſume, that they ſometimes catch birds with their hands. A paroquet, of the ſpecies figured in Plate X. which I ſhall deſcribe preſently, flew by us, and pitched on the ground at a little diſtance. Immediately two of the young ſavages ſet off to catch it, and were on the point of putting their hands upon it, when the bird took wing.

It may be preſumed, that there are no ſnakes at Diemen's Cape, the bite of which is to be dreaded: at leaſt, if there be any ſuch, the natives well know how to diſtinguiſh them. They pointed out one to us, gliding through the graſs very near them, yet they did not appear to be under the leaſt apprehenſion from it.

At length they brought us near the place, where we had anchored the year before. The oldeſt of them was very thirſty; and immediately made one of the youths fetch him an oyſter-ſhell, to ſerve as a cup, which he emptied ſeveral times before his thirſt was quenched.

As we were very near the garden, which had been formed the preceding year by Citizen Lahaye, gardener to the expedition, we reſolved to viſit it, and took the opportunity, when the ſavages had ſeated themſelves. We wiſhed to leave them with our two ſailors, leſt they ſhould go and do any injury to ſuch vegetables as might have ſucceeded; but one of them was reſolved to accompany us. He examined attentively the plants in the garden, and pointed them out with his finger, appearing to diſtinguiſh them

them perfectly from their indigenous vegetables. We ſaw, with regret, that there remained only a ſmall number of cabbages, a few potatoes, ſome radiſhes, creſſes, wild ſuccory, and ſorrel, all in a bad condition: no doubt they would have ſucceeded better, had they been ſown nearer a rivulet, which we obſerved to the weſt. I expected to have found ſome creſſes at leaſt ſown on its banks; that I did not muſt ſurely have been owing to forgetfulneſs on the part of the gardener.

Our boat was not yet arrived. We were very deſirous that theſe ſavages ſhould have a near view it; and we hoped, likewiſe, to be able to prevail on ſome of them to go on board with us; but they were already leaving us to rejoin their families. At our invitation, however, they deferred their departure, and we walked together along the beach toward the entrance of the harbour. Some trees, that lay on the ground along the ſhore, gave them an opportunity of diſplaying their agility to us by leaping over them. We were too much fatigued to give them an exhibition of what we were capable of doing; but I believe, ſavages as they were, they would have found themſelves excelled by an European tolerably expert at this exerciſe.

As ſoon as the boat came, we invited ſome of them to go on board her with us. After taking a long while to reſolve on it, three of them conſented to get into the boat; but it appeared that they had no intention to quit their party, for they got out again in great haſte, as ſoon as we prepared to puſh off from the ſhore.

We then ſaw them walk with tranquillity along the ſea-ſide, looking toward us from time to time, and uttering cries of joy.

10th. The next day we returned in a large party to theſe ſavages.

We rowed along the ſhore, beyond Port Dentrecaſteaux, for ſome time, when a fire we perceived not far from the ſeaſide induced us to land.

Some of the natives ſoon came to meet us, expreſſing by their cries the pleaſure they felt at ſeeing us again.

Our muſician had brought on ſhore his violin, imagining that he ſhould excite as much enthuſiaſm among them by ſome noiſy tunes, as we had obſerved in the iſlanders at Bouka; but his ſelf-love was truly mortified,

at

at the indifference ſhown to his performance here. Savages, in general, are not very ſenſible to the tones of ſtringed inſtruments.

As we aſcended the heights that ſkirt the ſea, we ſoon found a party of thoſe natives, by whom we had been ſo civilly received the day before. A lively joy was depicted on all their features, when they ſaw us drawing near. There were nineteen of them, round three ſmall fires, making their meal on bernacles, which they roaſted on the coals, and ate as faſt as they were ready. Every now and then ſome of the women went to pick theſe ſhell-fiſh from under the neighbouring rocks, and did not return till they had filled their baſkets with them. On the ſame fires we obſerved them broil that ſpecies of ſea-wrack, which is called *fucus palmatus*, and when it was ſoftened to a certain point, they tore it to pieces to eat it.

The pains taken by one of the mothers to quiet her infant, yet at the breaſt, who cried at the firſt ſight of us, appeared to us very engaging. She could not pacify him, till ſhe covered his eyes with her hand, that he might not ſee us.

None of theſe people appeared with arms: but, probably, they had left them in the wood near; for ſeveral of us having expreſſed an intention of going into it, one of the ſavages urgently entreated them not to go that way. Our people did not perſiſt in it, leſt they ſhould give them ſome cauſe of miſtruſt: part of the boat's crew, however, in order to deceive the vigilance of this centinel, walked a little way along the ſhore, that they might enter the wood, without being obſerved by him; but no ſooner did one of the women perceive their deſign, than ſhe uttered horrible cries, to give notice to the other ſavages, who intreated them to return toward the ſea.

We did not know to what to aſcribe their repugnance for our viands, but they would taſte none that we offered them. They would not even ſuffer their children to eat the ſugar we gave them, being very careful to take it out of their mouths the moment they were going to taſte it. Yet their confidence in us was ſo great, that one of the women, who was ſuckling a child, was not afraid to entruſt it to ſeveral of us.

I imagined

I imagined that theſe people, paſſing moſt of their nights in the open air, in a climate of which the temperature is ſo variable, muſt have been ſubject to violent inflammations of the eyes: yet all of them appeared to have their ſight very good, one only excepted, who had a cataract.

Some of them ſat on kangarou's ſkins, and ſome others had a little pillow, which they called *roéré*, near a quarter of a yard long, and covered with ſkin, on which they reſted one of their elbows.

We obſerved with ſurprize the ſingular poſture of the women, when they ſit on the ground. Though for the moſt part they are entirely naked, it appears to be a point of decorum with theſe ladies, as they ſit with their knees aſunder, to cover with one foot, what modeſty bids them conceal in that ſituation.

Theſe people ſeemed to be ſo nearly in a ſtate of nature, that their moſt trifling actions appeared to me worthy of obſervation. I ſhall not paſs over in ſilence, therefore, the correction a father gave one of his children, for having thrown a ſtone at the back of another younger than himſelf: it was merely a light ſlap on the ſhoulder, which made him ſhed tears, and prevented his doing ſo again.

The painter to the expedition expreſſed to theſe ſavages a wiſh of having his ſkin covered like theirs with the powder of charcoal. His requeſt, as might naturally be ſuppoſed, was favourably received; and immediately one of the natives ſelected ſome of the moſt friable coals, which he ground to powder by rubbing them between his hands. This powder he applied to all the parts of the body that were uncovered, employing nothing to make it adhere beſide the rubbing of the hand, and our friend Piron was preſently as black as a New-Hollander. The ſavage appeared highly ſatisfied with his performance, which he finiſhed by gently blowing off the duſt that adhered very ſlightly, taking particular care to remove all that might have gotten into the eyes.

When we departed for Port Dentrecaſteaux, more than half theſe peaceable natives roſe to accompany us. Four young girls alſo were of the party, who received with indifference the garments we gave them, and, that they might not be encumbered with an uſeleſs burden, immediately

diately hung them on the buſhes near the path, intending, no doubt, to take them with them on their return. As a proof that they ſet little value on ſuch preſents, we did not ſee on any of them one of the garments that we had given them the day before. Three of theſe young women were marriageable, and all of them were of very cheerful diſpoſitions. In one of them it was obſerved that the right breaſt had acquired its full ſize, while the left was ſtill perfectly flat. This temporary deformity had no effect on the livelineſs of her manner. They ſeveral times ran races on the ſhore, which was very ſmooth, and ſome of us endeavoured to catch them; when we had the pleaſure to ſee, that Europeans could frequently run better than theſe ſavages.

The men followed with a grave pace, each carrying his hands reſting one againſt the other upon his loins; or ſometimes the left hand paſſing behind the back, and graſping the right arm about the middle.

No doubt we loſt much by not underſtanding the language of theſe natives, for one of the girls ſaid a great deal to us; ſhe talked a long while with extraordinary volubility, though ſhe muſt have perceived that we could not comprehend her meaning; no matter, ſhe muſt talk.

The others attempted more than once to charm us by ſongs, with the modulation of which I was ſingularly ſtruck, from the great analogy of the tunes to thoſe of the Arabs in Aſia Minor. Several times two of them ſung the ſame tune at once, but always one a third above the other, forming a concord with the greateſt juſtneſs.

Amid theſe ſands grew a ſpecies of ficoides, in almoſt every point reſembling the *meſembryanthemum edule*, or eatable fig-marigold of the Hottentots. It differed completely in the colour of the flowers, indeed, which were red, while thoſe of the fig-marigold of the Hottentots are yellow; but it bore fruit like it, much reſembling in flavour a very ripe apple. This fruit is a delicacy among the New-Hollanders, who ſeek for it with care, and eat it as ſoon as they find it.

During this long walk, ſome of our companions took us by the arm from time to time to aſſiſt us.

One of the young girls having perceived at a diſtance a head, which

the gunner of the Eſperance had carved on the ſtump of a tree, appeared at firſt extremely ſurprized, and ſtopped ſhort for a moment. She then went up to it with us, and, after having conſidered it attentively, named to us the different parts, pointing them out at the ſame time with the hand.

Soon after we arrived at the entrance of Port Dentrecaſteaux.

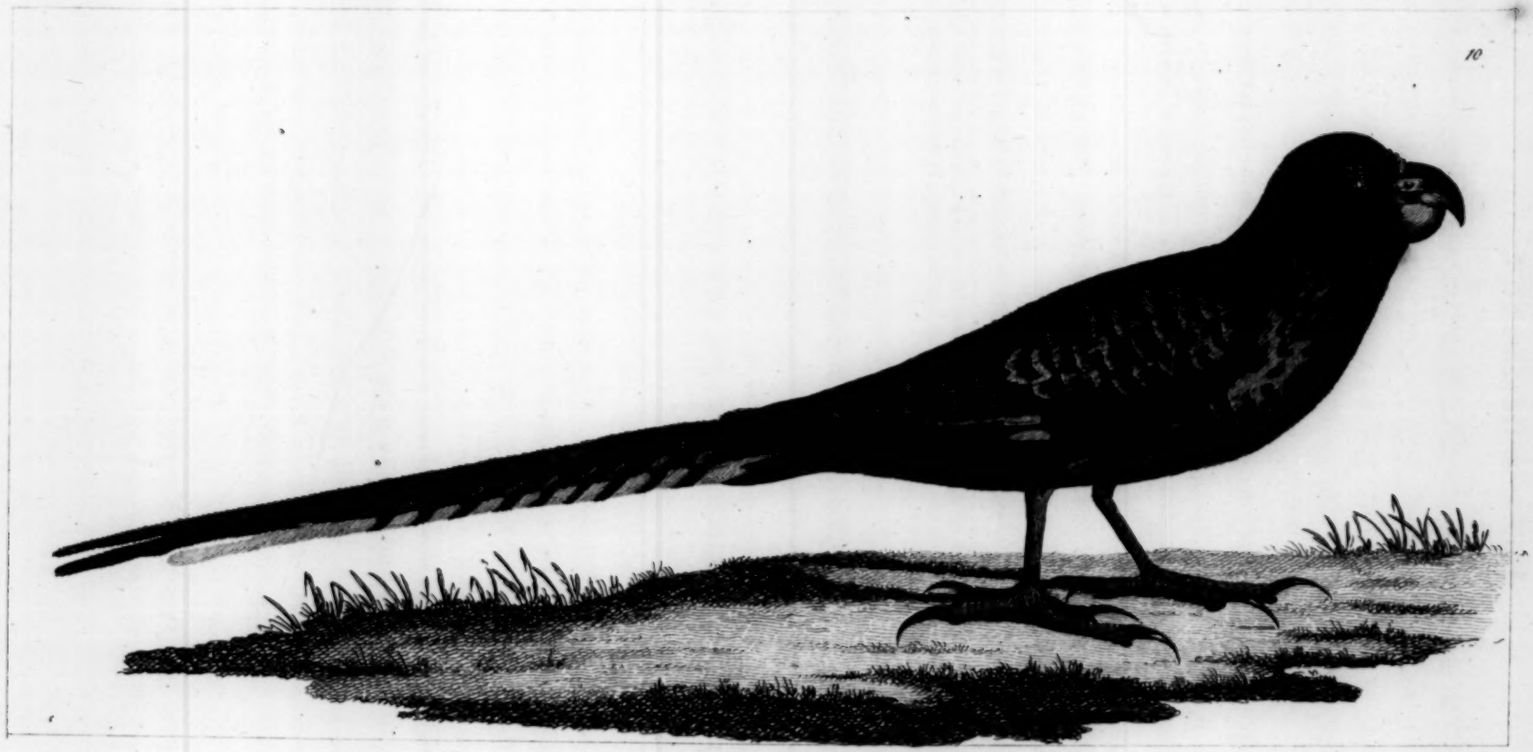
Two of the young girls followed the different windings of the ſhore without miſtruſt, at a diſtance from the other natives, with three of our ſailors, when theſe took the opportunity of one of the moſt retired places, to treat them with a degree of freedom, which was received in a very different manner from what they had hoped. The young women immediately fled to the rocks moſt advanced into the ſea, and appeared ready to leap into it, and ſwim away, if our men had followed them. They preſently repaired to the place, where we were aſſembled with the other ſavages; but it ſeems they did not diſcloſe this adventure, for the moſt perfect harmony continued to prevail between us.

Wiſhing to know whether theſe iſlanders were expert ſwimmers, one of our officers jumped into the water, and dived ſeveral times; but it was in vain that he invited them to follow his example. They are very good divers, however, as we had afterwards an opportunity of ſeeing, for it is by diving they procure a conſiderable part of their food. We invited them to eat with us ſome oyſters and lobſters, which we had juſt roaſted on the coals; but they all refuſed, one excepted, who taſted a lobſter. At firſt we imagined that it was yet too early for their meal-time; but in this we were miſtaken, for it was not long before they took their repaſt. They themſelves, however, dreſſed their food, which was ſhell-fiſh of the ſame kinds, but much more roaſted than what we had offered them.

We obſerved ſome of the ſavages employed in cutting little bits of wood in the form of a ſpatula, and ſmoothing them with a ſhell, for the purpoſe of ſeparating from the rocks limpets and ſea-ears, on which they feaſt as they get ready.

The time for our returning on board arrived, but none of the natives would accompany us, they all leaving us, and retiring into the woods.

The



Black Spotted Parroquet of Van Diemen's Land.

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 1st April, 1800.

11th. The engineer-geographer of the Recherche went in the barge on the 11th in the morning, to examine the extent of the vaſt bay that is at the entrance of Dentrecaſteaux ſtrait. For this ſtrait we were ſoon to ſet ſail.

In the courſe of the day we quitted all the places we had occupied on ſhore during our ſtay in Rocky Bay. The repairs of both veſſels were finiſhed. The trial made the year before of the wood of the *eucalyptus globulus*, induced our carpenters to employ it in preference to the other ſpecies of the ſame genus.

For my part I entered into the thick woods to the north-weſt of us. Several ſpecies of ſhrubs, of the *piſtacia* family, grow under the ſhade of the large trees; and the *fagara evodia* diſtinguiſhed itſelf by its beautiful foliage. In theſe gloomy places the eye reſted with pleaſure on the *carpodontos lucida*, the branches of which were quite covered with fine white flowers.

As I advanced toward the ſouth-weſt, I croſſed ſome open ſpots, where I killed a beautiful ſpecies of paroquet, which I diſtinguiſh by the name of the black-ſpotted paroquet of Diemen's Cape (See Plate X.). I had already met with it in ſeveral other places, but always ſuch as were low, and deſtitute of covert. Very different from the known ſpecies of the ſame genus it does not perch, for I uniformly obſerved it riſe from among the graſs, on which it almoſt immediately ſettled again. The ſhape of the feet, which are furniſhed with very long claws but little curved, ſufficiently indicate the manners of the bird. Its plumage is green, ſpotted with black; ſome of the ſpots being ſurrounded with little yellowiſh bands. The under part of the wings is aſhen-grey, with a broad band of pale yellow. Under the belly the black and yellow predominate. The under feathers of the tail are remarkable for tranſverſe bands, alternately black and pale yellow. A few ſmall reddiſh feathers are obſervable at the baſe of the beak at the upper part of the ſuperior mandible.

12th. The next day a great number of us, from both ſhips, landed near Port Dentrecaſteaux, to endeavour to ſee the ſavages again. It was not long before ſome of them came to meet us, giving us tokens of the

greateſt confidence. They firſt examined with great attention the inſides of our boats, and then they took us by the arm, and invited us to follow them along the ſhore.

We had ſcarcely gone a mile before we found ourſelves in the midſt of eight-and-forty of the natives; ten men, fourteen women, and twenty-four children, among whom we obſerved as many girls as boys. Seven fires were burning, and round each was aſſembled a little family.

The leaſt of the children, frightened at the ſight of ſuch a number of Europeans, immediately took refuge in the arms of their mothers, who laviſhed on them marks of the greateſt affection. The fears of the children were ſoon removed; and they ſhowed us, that they were not exempt from little paſſions, whence aroſe differences, to which the mothers almoſt immediately put an end by ſlight correction; but they ſoon found it neceſſary to ſtop their tears by careſſes.

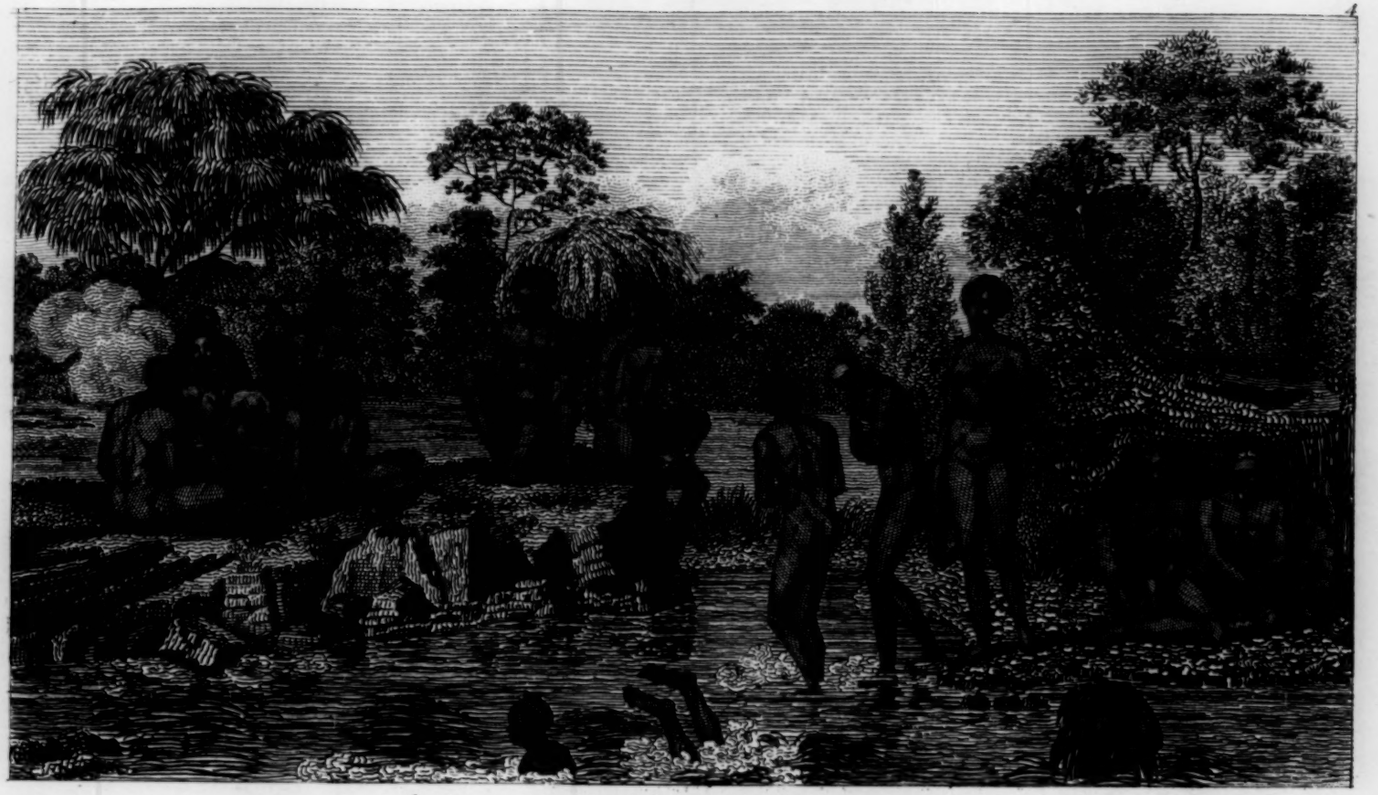
We knew already that theſe ſavages had little taſte for the violin; but we flattered ourſelves that they would not be altogether inſenſible to its tones, if lively tunes, and very diſtinct in their meaſure, were played. At firſt they left us in doubt for ſome time; on which our muſician redoubled his exertions, in hopes of obtaining their applauſe; but the bow dropped from his hand, when he beheld the whole aſſembly ſtopping their ears with their fingers, that they might hear no more.

Theſe people are covered with vermin. We admired the patience of a mother, who was a long while employed in freeing one of her children from them; but we obſerved with diſguſt that, like moſt of the blacks, ſhe cruſhed theſe filthy inſects between her teeth, and then ſwallowed them. It is to be remarked, that apes have the ſame cuſtom.

The little children were very deſirous of every thing ſhining, and were not afraid to come up to us, to endeavour to pull off our buttons. Their mothers, leſs curious with reſpect to their own dreſs than that of their children, held them to us, that we might decorate them with the ornaments which we had intended for themſelves.

I ought not to omit a waggiſh trick, which a young ſavage played one of our people. The ſailor had laid down a bag full of ſhell-fiſh at the foot

of



Savages of Van Diemen's Land, Fishing.

Pub.d 15.th May 1806, by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly.

of a rock: the youth ſlily removed it to another place, and let him ſearch for it a long time in vain; at length he replaced it where the ſailor had left it, and was highly diverted with the trick he had played him.

This numerous party was tranſported with admiration, when they ſaw the effects of gunpowder thrown on the burning coals. They all intreated us to let them have the pleaſure of ſeeing it ſeveral times.

Not being able to perſuade themſelves that we had none but men among us, they long believed, notwithſtanding all we could ſay, that the youngeſt of us were women. Their curioſity on this head carried them further than we ſhould have expected, for they were not to be convinced, till they had aſſured themſelves of the fact.

The women have adopted a mode which I imagine our belles will never imitate, though it occaſions the diſappearance of a conſiderable part of the wrinkles that pregnancy occaſions. They have the ſkin of the abdomen marked with three large ſemicircular riſings, one above the other: whether from coquetry, or not, would be difficult to determine.

One of the ſavages had ſeveral marks of very recent burns on the head. Perhaps they employ the actual cautery in many diſeaſes, which is an eſtabliſhed practice among various other people, and particularly among moſt of the Indians.

About noon we ſaw them prepare their repaſt. Hitherto we had but a faint idea of the pains the women take to procure the food requiſite for the ſubſiſtence of their families. They took each a baſket, and were followed by their daughters, who did the ſame. Getting on the rocks, that projected into the ſea, they plunged from them to the bottom in ſearch of ſhell-fiſh. When they had been down ſome time, we became very uneaſy on their account; for where they had dived were ſea-weeds of great length, among which we obſerved the *fucus pyriferus*, and we feared that they might have been entangled in theſe, ſo as to be unable to regain the ſurface. At length, however, they appeared, and convinced us that they were capable of remaining under water twice as long as our ableſt divers. An inſtant was ſufficient for them to take breath, and then they dived again. This they did repeatedly, till their baſkets were nearly full.

full. Moſt of them were provided with a little bit of wood, cut into the ſhape of a ſpatula, of which I ſpoke above; and with theſe they ſeparated from beneath the rocks, at great depths, very large ſea-ears. Perhaps they chooſe the biggeſt, for all they brought were of a great ſize.

On ſeeing the large lobſters, which they had in their baſkets, we were afraid that they muſt have wounded theſe poor women terribly with their large claws; but we ſoon found, that they had taken the precaution to kill them as ſoon as they caught them. They quitted the water only to bring their huſbands the fruits of their labour; and frequently returned almoſt immediately to their diving, till they had procured a ſufficient meal for their families. At other times they ſtaid a little while to warm themſelves, with their faces toward the fire on which their fiſh was roaſting, and other little fires burning behind them, that they might be warmed on all ſides at once.

It ſeemed as if they were unwilling to loſe a moment's time, for while they were warming themſelves, they were employed in roaſting fiſh; ſome of which they laid on the coals with the utmoſt caution: though they took little care of the lobſters, which they threw any where into the fire, and when they were ready, they divided the claws among the men and children, reſerving the body for themſelves, which they ſometimes ate before they returned into the water.

It gave us great pain to ſee theſe poor women condemned to ſuch ſevere toil; while, at the ſame time, they ran the hazard of being devoured by ſharks, or entangled among the weeds that riſe from the bottom of the ſea. We often intreated their huſbands to take a ſhare in their labour at leaſt, but always in vain. They remained conſtantly near the fire, teaſting on the beſt bits, and eating broiled fucus, or fern-roots. Occaſionally they took the trouble to break boughs of trees into ſhort pieces, to feed the fire, taking care to chooſe the drieſt. From their manner of breaking them, we found that their ſkulls muſt be very hard; for, taking hold of the ſticks at each end with the hand, they bent them over their heads, as we do at the knee, till they broke. Their heads being conſtantly bare, and often expoſed to all weathers, in this high latitude, acquire a capacity



Savages of Van Diemen's Land, preparing their Repast.

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 18.th April, 1800.

capacity of reſiſting ſuch efforts: beſides, their hair forms a cuſhion, which diminiſhes the preſſure, and renders it much leſs painful on the ſummit of the head, than on any other part of the body. Few of the women, however, could have done as much; for ſome had their hair cut pretty ſhort, and wore a ſtring ſeveral times round the head, others had only a ſimple crown of hair. (See Plates IV. and V.) We made the ſame obſervation with reſpect to ſeveral of the children, but none of the men. Theſe had the back, breaſt, ſhoulders, and arms, covered with downy hair.

Two of the ſtouteſt of the party were ſitting in the midſt of their children, and each had two women by his ſide. They informed us by ſigns, that theſe were their wives, and gave us a freſh proof that polygamy is eſtabliſhed among them. The other women, who had only one huſband, were equally careful to let us know it. It would be difficult to ſay which are the happieſt; as the moſt laborious of their domeſtic occupations devolve upon them, the former had the advantage of a partner in them, which perhaps might ſufficiently compenſate their having only a ſhare in their huſband's affections.

Their meal had continued a long time, and we were much ſurprized that not one of them had yet drank: but this they deferred, till they were fully ſatisfied with eating. The women and girls then went to fetch water with the veſſels of ſea-weed, of which I have already ſpoken, getting it at the firſt place they came to, and ſetting it down by the men, who drank it without ceremony, though it was very muddy and ſtagnant. Then they finiſhed their repaſt.

When we returned towards Port Dentrecaſteaux, moſt of the ſavages accompanied us; and before they left us, they gave us to underſtand, that, in two days, by proceeding along the ſhore, they ſhould be very near our ſhips. To inform us that they ſhould make this journey in two days, they pointed out with their hands the diurnal motion of the ſun, and expreſſed the number two by as many of their fingers.

When we re-embarked to go on board, theſe good people followed us with their eyes for ſome time, before they left the ſhore, and then they diſappeared

diſappeared in the woods. Their way brought them at times to the ſhore again, of which we were immediately informed by the cries of joy, with which they made the air reſound. Theſe teſtimonies of pleaſure did not ceaſe till we loſt ſight of them from the diſtance.

During the whole time we ſpent with them, nothing appeared to indicate that they had any chiefs. Each family, on the contrary, ſeemed to us, to live in perfect independence: though we obſerved in the children the greateſt ſubordination to their parents, and in the women the ſame to their huſbands. It appeared, that the women were careful to avoid giving their huſbands any occaſion for jealouſy: though, when we returned on board, one of the crew boaſted of the favours he had received from one of the beauties of Cape Diemen; but it is difficult to ſay, how far his ſtory was founded on truth.

13th. On the 24th I made an excurſion to the ſouth-eaſt, where I found an opportunity of adding to the obſervations I had already made reſpecting the different productions of the country.

14th. The next day every thing was ready for our departure, and we waited only for a fair wind to ſet ſail: but being delayed by a calm, we ſaw with pleaſure, that the ſavages, who, at our laſt interview, had promiſed to come near our anchoring-place within two days, had kept their words. In fact, a little before noon we perceived a fire not far from our watering-place; and there could be no doubt that it was kindled by them, as all our crew were on board. A great number of us immediately repaired in ſeveral boats to the place of rendezvous. It was the firſt time that General Dentrecaſteaux had the pleaſure of ſeeing any of the natives. They ſoon quitted their fire, and proceeded for ſome time through the paths made in the wood along the ſhore, in order to come ſtill nearer to us. We went to meet them; and when we were near them they ſtopped, appearing well pleaſed at ſeeing us come aſhore. There were five of them. One of them carried a piece of decayed wood in his hand, lighted at one end, and burning ſlowly. He uſed this kind of match in order to keep fire, and amuſed himſelf now and then with ſetting it to a tuft, where there were ſome very dry herbs. The others being invited by

by ſome of our crew to dance in a ring with them, imitated all their movements tolerably well. We made them preſents of a great number of things, which they let us hang round their necks with ſtrings, and ſoon they were almoſt covered with them, apparently to their great ſatisfaction: but they gave us nothing, for they had brought nothing with them, probably that they might walk with the more facility.

A native, to whom we had juſt given a hatchet, diſplayed great dexterity at ſtriking ſeveral times following in the ſame place, thus attempting to imitate one of our ſailors, who had cut down a tree. We ſhowed him that he muſt ſtrike in different places, ſo as to cut out a notch, which he did immediately, and was tranſported with joy when the tree was felled by his ſtrokes. They were aſtoniſhed at the quickneſs with which we ſawed the trunk in two; and we made them a preſent of ſome hand-ſaws, which they uſed with great readineſs, as ſoon as we had ſhown them the way.

From the manner in which we had ſeen them procure fiſh, we had reaſon to preſume that they had no fiſh-hooks: accordingly we gave them ſome of ours, and taught them how to uſe them, congratulating ourſelves at having ſupplied them with the means of diminiſhing one of the moſt fatiguing employments of the women.

Theſe ſavages were much ſurpriſed at ſeeing us kindle the ſpongy bark of the *eucalyptus reſinifera* in the focus of a burning glaſs. He who appeared the moſt intelligent among them, deſirous of trying the effects of the lens himſelf, threw the converging rays of the ſun upon his thigh by its means; but the pain he felt, took from him all inclination of repeating the experiment.

We let one of the natives ſee our ſhips through a good perſpective-glaſs, and he ſoon yielded to our ſolicitations, to go on board the Recherche in one of our boats. He went up the ſide with an air of confidence, and examined the inſide of the ſhip with much attention. His looks were then directed chiefly to ſuch objects as might ſerve for food. Led by the ſimilitude in ſhape, between the black ſwans of Cape Diemen and the geeſe of Guinea, which he ſaw on board, he aſked for one, giving

us to underſtand that it was to eat. When he came oppoſite to our hen-coops, he appeared ſtruck with the beauty of a very large cock, which was preſented to him; and on receiving it he let us know, that he would loſe no time in broiling and eating it. After having remained on board more than half an hour, and been loaded with preſents, he deſired to return, and was immediately carried aſhore. We had taken an ape on ſhore with us, which afforded much amuſement to the ſavages; and one of the crew took a goat with him, which formed a ſubject of converſation for them a long time, and to which they occaſionally ſpoke, ſaying, *medi*, (ſit down).

They have given particular names to every vegetable. We aſſured ourſelves, that their botanical knowledge was unequivocal, by aſking ſeveral of them, at different times, the names of the ſame plants.

In this interview we had an opportunity of adding conſiderably to the vocabulary of their language, which we had before begun to collect, and which will be found at the end of this work. On comparing it with the vocabulary, which ſeveral voyagers have given us, of the language of the people on the eaſtern coaſt of New Holland, it will be ſeen, that it has no affinity with them; which proves, that all theſe people have not one common origin.

The ſavage, who had been on board our veſſel, was not long before he quitted us, expreſſing much gratitude, and pointing to the cock, which he took upon one of his ſhoulders.

The reſt, before they went away, gave us to underſtand, that the next day their families would be at the place where we were; but they appeared to apprehend our meaning, when we acquainted them that we ſhould ſail the ſame day, and ſeemed to be much grieved at it.

Our obſervatory, erected to the ſouth ſouth-eaſt of the place where we lay at anchor, and a little more than half a mile diſtant from it, was in latitude 43° 34′ 37″ ſouth, and longitude 144° 37′ eaſt.

A great number of obſervations made on board gave us for the variation of the needle 7° 34′ eaſt, while at the obſervatory we found only 2 55′ eaſt variation. A difference ſo great muſt unqueſtionably have ariſen from

from ſome magnetic point; beſides, we had already found indications of ferruginous ſubſtances at a very little diſtance from the place. It is remarkable that, at the obſervatory of the Eſperance, which was about ſix hundred yards only from that of the Recherche, the variation of the needle was 8° eaſt. We ſatisfied ourſelves that this difference was not owing to the compaſſes uſed, for we found it the ſame when we made an exchange between them, by removing them from one obſervatory to the other.

The dip of the needle was 72° at the obſervatory of the Recherche, and 71° at that of the Eſperance.

During our ſtay in Rocky Bay, the winds varied from north-weſt to ſouth-weſt, and frequently in heavy ſqualls. The ſky was ſeldom clear, but we had little rain.

The tides were perceptible only once in twenty-four hours. As the wind influenced them much, we could not determine with preciſion the time of high-water at the full and change of the moon. Their greateſt perpendicular riſe was only five feet, or a little more.

During this ſtay, our ſailors loſt much of their ardour for fiſhing; for this laborious occupation, in which they were employed chiefly by night, did not exempt them from the duties of the ſhip in the day; ſo that, after having ſitten up to fiſh, they were obliged to work all day, as well as thoſe who had enjoyed their regular ſleep in the night. Care ſhould have been taken, however, not to damp the zeal of our fiſhers, for it was an object of general importance to all, to procure an ample ſupply of freſh proviſion; beſides, it was unjuſt not to allow at leaſt a few hours reſt in the day to men, who had been ſpending the night in procuring agreeable and ſalubrious food for all the reſt of the crew.

We ſet aſhore here a ſhe-goat and a young he-goat, in hopes of naturalizing theſe animals in New Holland, as they could not fail to thrive on the mountains at this extremity of the country, and prove at ſome future period a great reſource to navigators: it is only to be feared, that the ſavages may deſtroy them, before they have had time to propagate their breed.

CHAP. XI.

Departure from Rocky Bay to paſs through Dentrecaſteaux Strait—The Ships run aground in this Strait—Various Excurſions into the neighbouring Country—Interview with the Natives—They had left their Weapons in the Woods, and reſumed them on their Return—We anchor in Adventure Bay.

15th FEBRUARY.

AT day-break we ſet ſail from Rocky Bay with a ſouth-weſt wind, and ſteered eaſt-north-eaſt till we reached its mouth, intending to caſt anchor in Dentrecaſteaux Strait.

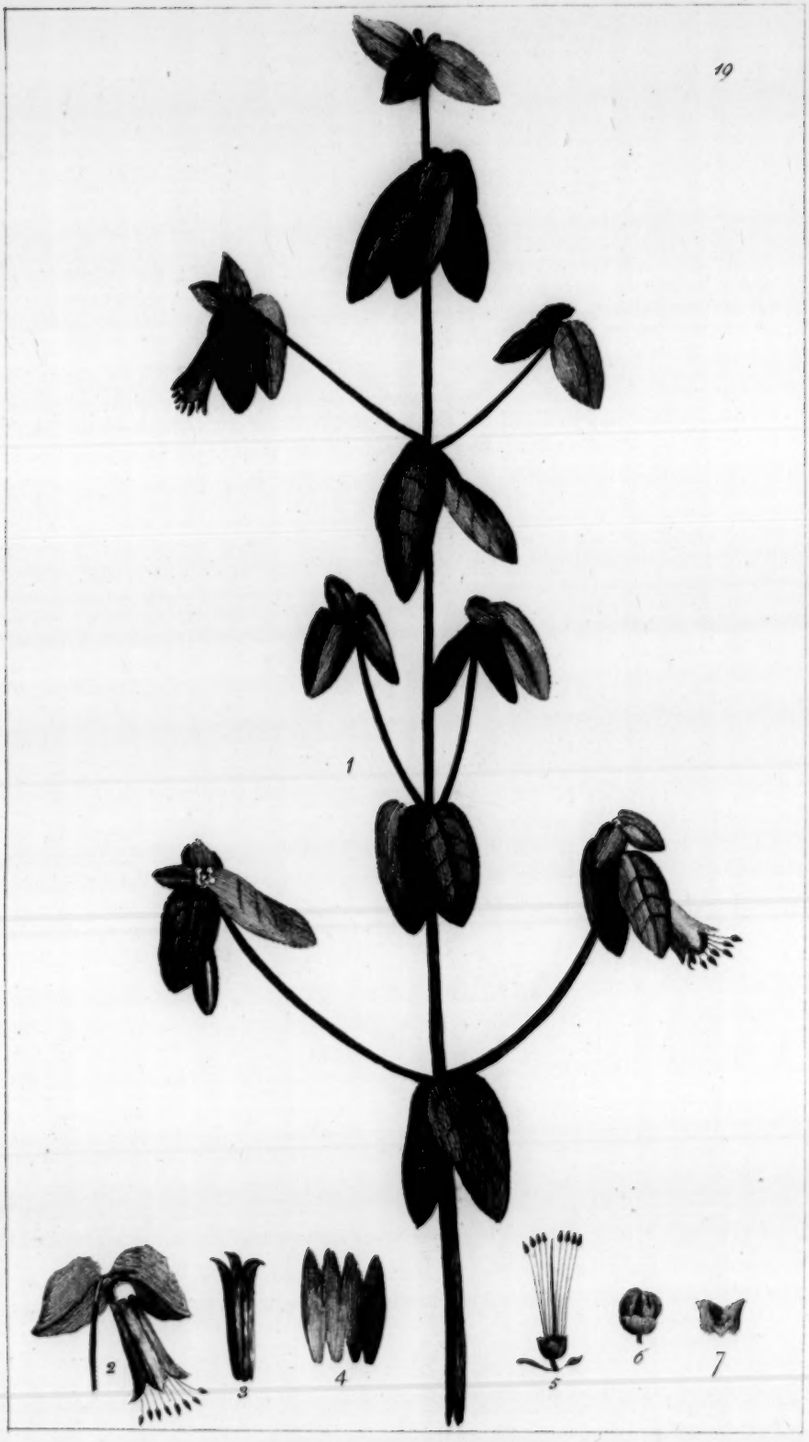
Some of the natives gave us notice of their preſence by ſeveral fires, which they had lighted on the eaſtern coaſt.

We had already croſſed the great road, which is at the beginning of the Strait, and were running along very cloſe to the larboard ſhore, when about half after one, P. M. we ſtruck on a ſmall ſhoal, conſiſting of ſand mixed with mud. The ebb had juſt begun to ſet the current againſt us; and the tide falling lower and lower, we were obliged to wait till half after ſix for high water, to ſet us afloat again. The Eſperance had gotten ſtill deeper in the ſand than we, for ſhe was not able to get off till near eight o'clock.

Our boat, which had been ſent off five days before, returned, after having diſcovered ſeveral very deep creeks, that formed excellent anchoring places, but without finding any river. It is remarkable, that all we had ſeen at Cape Diemen were ſmall, which indicates a very broken country.

The boat was laden with black ſwans, ſhot by our people, whom they ſuffered to come very near them. It was not eaſy to get thoſe that had been merely wounded; for, as they could ſtill ſwim with great ſpeed, it was neceſſary to row hard, to catch them even then.

16th.



Mazeutoxeron Reflexum.

Publ.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 18th April 1800.

16th. During the whole night we ſaw ſeveral fires, which the natives had kindled on the borders of the ſea toward the ſouth-ſouth-eaſt, near two miles from the place where we had anchored.

We hoped that a fair wind would have allowed us to ſet ſail again in the morning; but the wind proving contrary, the General determined that he would remain at anchor till the next day. Accordingly we went aſhore toward the ſouth-eaſt, on ſome low ground, whence it was eaſy to reach Adventure Bay in a ſhort time.

Among the different ſhrubs that conſtitute the ornaments of theſe places, I ſhall mention one, which I refer to the genus, that I have already deſcribed under the name of *mazeutoxeron*. It agrees with this genus in all its characters; only the petals, which are diſtinct at the baſe, adhere together at the middle of their edges, but they may be ſeparated without breaking them. The ſtyle is ſimple and acute.

To this new ſpecies I give the name of *mazeutoxeron reflexum*, on account of its leaves, which are inclined toward the ground. They are hairy and whitiſh beneath.

The flowers are greeniſh, ſolitary, and iſſue out between two ſmall oval leaves: toward the middle of the peduncle they have two filiform appendices a little larger than the calyx.

Explanation of the Figures, Plate XIX.

Fig. 1. A branch.

Fig. 2. The flower.

Fig. 3. The corolla.

Fig. 4. The corolla diſplayed, to ſhow how the petals adhere together laterally.

Fig. 5. The calyx, with the ſtamens and germen, the corolla having been removed.

Fig. 6. The capſule, beneath which the calyx is ſeen.

Fig. 7. One of the valves of the capſule.

Citizen Beaupré, engineer geographer, ſet off in the evening, in the General's barge, for the great creek, which we had perceived the preceding year

year to the north, in ſailing out of Dentrecaſteaux Strait. The principal object was, to aſcertain whether it had any opening that communicated with the main ſea, and whether the iſland of Maria was really ſeparated from the land of New Holland; for this had not been ſufficiently reſolved by Marion, or even by Captain Cook.

The wind continuing to the north all the 17th, prevented our weighing anchor, and we went aſhore, while our fiſhers proceeded toward the mouth of the ſtrait. The flood brought in with it a conſiderable quantity of fiſh, and they caught ſeveral ſpecies of ray of a large ſize. Some were found to weigh upwards of two hundred and ſixty pounds.

We got under way the next morning; but the wind was too faint, to enable us to ſtem the current, which ſet againſt us, ſo that we quickly let go our anchor again.

Toward noon ſome of the natives appeared on the eaſtern ſhore, about half a mile from our ſhip. Some others ſoon joined them; and we could count as many as ten, when they kindled a fire, and ſeated themſelves round it. From time to time they anſwered with ſhouts of joy the ſhouts of our ſailors. We haſtened on ſhore in a large party, to have a nearer view of them; and when we were but a little way from the beach, they advanced toward us without arms, their ſmiling countenances leaving us no room to doubt that our viſit gave them pleaſure. They were as deſtitute of clothes as thoſe whom we had ſeen in the neighbourhood of Port Dentrecaſteaux; but we were much ſurpriſed to ſee moſt of them holding the extremity of the prepuce with the left hand; no doubt from a bad habit, for we did not obſerve any thing of the kind among ſome others, who ſoon after joined them. Their joy was expreſſed by loud burſts of laughter; at the ſame time they carried their hands to their heads, and made a quick tapping with their feet on the ground, while their countenances ſhowed, that they were well pleaſed to ſee us.

We invited them to ſit down, ſpeaking in the language of the other natives, whom we had already met with at this extremity of New Holland; and they underſtood us very well, immediately acceding to our invitation. They underſtood likewiſe the other words of the language of

theſe

theſe people, which we had collected from them, and we had no doubt, that they ſpoke the ſame tongue: yet Anderſon has given to the public ſome words of the language of the people of Adventure Bay, which have no ſimilitude to thoſe, that we had an opportunity of acquiring and verifying.

Theſe ſavages expreſſed much thankfulneſs, when we gave them a few ſmall pieces of ſtuffs of different colours, glaſs beads, a hatchet, and ſome other articles of hardware.

Several other ſavages came out of the wood, and approached us. There was no woman among them, but there were ſome young men. Among theſe was one of the middle ſize, whoſe figure, which we all admired, was very finely proportioned, even in the judgment of our painter. From his dreſs we preſumed this ſavage to be a New Holland beau: he was tatooed with great ſymmetry, and his hair, plaſtered with greaſe, was well powdered with ochre.

One of the natives gave us to underſtand, that he had ſeen veſſels in Adventure Bay before: probably he ſpoke of Bligh, who had anchored there in the beginning of 1792, as we learned ſome days after from ſeveral inſcriptions, which we found carved on the trunks of trees.

An officer belonging to our ſhip imagined, that he ſhould not frighten them, by letting them ſee the effects of our fire-arms: but as moſt of them were not previouſly informed of his deſign, they were alarmed at the report of the gun, immediately roſe, and would not ſit down again. Suppoſing their wives and children were retired to a little diſtance in the wood, we expreſſed to them our wiſhes to ſee them join us; and the ſavages informed us that we ſhould find them, after walking ſome time acroſs the wood in a path, which led toward the ſouth-ſouth-weſt, and which they immediately took, inviting us to follow them. This we did: but it was not long before they expreſſed their deſire to ſee us return toward our ſhips, and parted from us, frequently looking back to watch our motions.

On my pronouncing the word *quangloa*, however, which ſignifies, in their language, *will you come*, they ſtopped, and I went up to them with one

one of the officers of the Recherche. They continued to lead us along the ſame path, which appeared much frequented, and we walked ſlowly, that our people might have time to join us. In this way we walked on for a quarter of an hour, holding them by the arm, when on a ſudden they quickened their pace, ſo that it was not eaſy for us to follow them farther. It appeared to us, that they wiſhed we ſhould leave them, for ſome of them would not allow us to hold them by the arm any longer, and walked by themſelves, at ſome diſtance from us. One of our crew, deſirous of rejoining one of the fugitives, ran after him, bawling out with all his might; and this alarmed all the reſt, who immediately haſtened away, and kept at a conſiderable diſtance from us. No doubt they were deſirous to reach the place where they had depoſited their weapons unaccompanied; for, after having again quickened their pace, they ſtruck out of the path a little, and preſently we ſaw them with three or four ſpears each, which they carried away, moſt of them proceeding toward Adventure Bay, while others took their courſe to the weſt. They then invited us to follow them; but we were not willing to go any farther, for we had no deſire to imitate them in their courſe, and beſides it was time for us to return on board.

Theſe natives appeared to us to have the greateſt reſemblance to thoſe whom we had ſeen a few days before; only we obſerved ſome, in whom one of the middle teeth of the upper jaw was wanting, and others in whom both were gone. We could not learn the object of this cuſtom; but it is not general, for the greater part of the people had all their teeth.

They appeared to be equally ignorant with the others of the uſe of the bow.

Almoſt all of them were tatooed with raiſed points, ſometimes placed in two lines, one over the other, much in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe; though frequently theſe points were in three ſtraight and parallel lines on each ſide of the breaſt: ſome were obſerved, too, toward the bottom of the ſhoulder blades, and in other places.

In many the navel appeared puffed up, and very prominent, but we aſſured ourſelves, that this deformity was not occaſioned by a hernia.

Perhaps

Perhaps it is owing to the too great diſtance from the abdomen, at which the umbilical cord is ſeparated.

They acquainted us that they lived upon fiſh, as well as the other inhabitants of Cape Diemen: yet I muſt obſerve, that we did not ſee a ſingle perſon who had the leaſt trace of any diſeaſe of the ſkin; which by no means agrees with the opinion of thoſe, who maintain, that ichthyophagi are ſubject to a ſpecies of leproſy. Hiſtorians even aſſert, that ſuch of the Greeks as would not adopt in Egypt the regimen preſcribed by Orpheus, were attacked by the elephantiaſis.

Soon after ſun-ſet we arrived on board; when, the wind having become fair, we weighed, and proceeded two leagues farther, where we dropped anchor again.

19th. The next morning we got up our anchor pretty early, but were obliged to let it go again almoſt immediately, as the wind became foul.

I then landed on the eaſtern ſhore, whence I penetrated into the woods, taking paths much frequented by the ſavages. It was not long before I perceived a new ſpecies of *exocarpos*, which I call *exocarpos expanſa*, becauſe its branches ſpread much wider from each other than thoſe of the *exocarpos cupreſſiformis*. Its fruit is larger than that of the latter ſpecies.

Two guns from the Recherche informed us, that ſhe was preparing to get up her anchor, and immediately we repaired on board. By five o'clock we were under ſail, but the breeze was ſo faint, that we had made little way when night came. From the place where we came to an anchor we reckoned now we had not above a couple of leagues to the extremity of the ſtrait: but we were ſo delayed by the winds and currents, that it was four days longer, before we could clear it.

In this interval the barge, which the General had diſpatched for the purpoſe of making geographical reſearches, returned after five days abſence. Citizen Beaupré had diſcovered ſeveral bays before unknown: the fartheſt to the north extended to 42° 42′ of S. lat., and the eaſternmoſt reached to the longitude of Cape Pillar. He had ſeen the channel, which ſeparates the Iſland of Maria from the main land.

It was with aſtoniſhment we ſaw the prodigious number of ſheltered ſituations, which, from Cape South to the meridian of Cape Pillar, offer a continued chain of excellent anchoring places, in a ſpace including about ſixteen leagues from eaſt to weſt, and about twenty from north to ſouth.

Freſh water appears to be very ſcarce in theſe bays at this ſeaſon: yet near the head of that, which ſtretches fartheſt to the north, there is a river, where, about fifty paces diſtant from its mouth, there is perfectly freſh water of the depth of ſix feet, even within an hour after flood-tide; for its current is ſufficiently rapid to repel the water of the ſea, and prevent its mingling with the ſtream.

On the 24th, about half after eleven in the morning, we anchored in Adventure Bay, in eleven fathoms water, on a bottom of mud mixed with a ſmall portion of ſand.

The neareſt ſhore bore from us ſouth-eaſt, diſtant five furlongs, and Penguin Iſland north 51° eaſt.

Immediately a boat was diſpatched, to ſee whether it were eaſy to furniſh ourſelves with water toward the north-weſt, at the place pointed out by Captain Cook, in the plan which he has given of this bay. The eaſt-ſouth-eaſt winds, however, occaſioned a very troubleſome ſurf there, which induced us to prefer a place to the ſouth-eaſt; but we found that the water procured there was a little brackiſh; which proved, that it was taken from a place too low, and too near the ſea.

This bay being open to the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt winds, they ſometimes occaſion a heavy ſwell on the weſtern ſhore, which, tending thither from all ſides, render it ſomewhat difficult to land.

During the time we remained at anchor, I made excurſions into the adjacent country every day; but I found little to add to the numerous articles I had collected at Cape Diemen.

Penguin Iſland, which I viſited, is nothing but a hill, ſcarcely ſeparated from the great iſland, for at low water I croſſed the channel between them almoſt dry-ſhod. It conſiſts of a dark gray ſandſtone, the ſame as forms

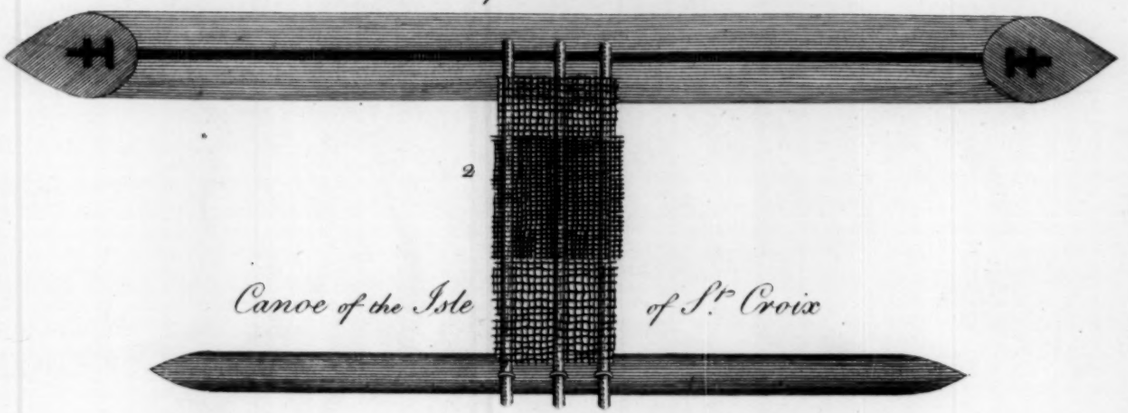


Eucalyptus Cornuta.

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly 18th April, 1800.



Catimarron of Van Diemens Land.



Canoe of the Isle of St. Croix

Published by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15th April. 1800.

forms great part of the borders of Adventure Bay. To the ſouth it is overtopped by Fluted Cape, which is formed of a reddiſh ſandſtone, diſpoſed in parallel ſtrata perpendicular to the horizon. The difference of tint in theſe ſtrata exhibit at a diſtance the appearance of deep flutings, which has given occaſion to its name. It muſt be from an error of the preſs, that it is ſaid Anderſon found this cape to conſiſt of a white ſandſtone.

On Penguin Iſland I found a new ſpecies of ſlate, remarkable for its large laminæ of a light fawn colour; an *eucalyptus* of a moderate height, which may readily be diſtinguiſhed by its oppoſite, ſeſſile leaves, of a whitiſh green colour, with a ſlight tint of blue *(glauques)*; an *embothrium*, with leaves very deeply indented; ſeveral fine ſpecies of *philadelphus*, the flowers of which have no ſmell, &c.

We found a raft, which the waves had thrown upon the weſtern ſhore of Adventure Bay. Perhaps it had ſerved to bring ſome ſavages into this bay from the iſland of Maria. It was made of the bark of trees; in ſhape nearly reſembling that which is repreſented in Plate XLVI. fig. 2, being as broad, but not ſo long by more than a third. The pieces of bark, that compoſed it, were of the ſame ſtructure as that of the *eucalyptus reſinifera*, but its leaves were much thinner. Theſe pieces had been held together by cords, made of the leaves of graſſes, forming a texture of very large meſhes, moſt of which had the form of a pretty regular pentagon.

Juſt by we ſaw ſome limeſtone rocks, bounding an extenſive ſandy ſhore. On its borders we found the remains of a place which had been made by Europeans for ſawing wood, the pegs they had uſed for erecting a tent, and ſome large logs, on which, it appeared to us, they had placed inſtruments for making aſtronomical obſervations.

The ſteep hills, which ſkirt the ſandy ſhore a little farther to the north, had in them caves, which appeared pretty much frequented by the natives, to judge by the black colour they had received from ſmoke, and the ſhells of lobſters and other fiſh which we found there.

Several inſcriptions, engraved on the trunks of trees, acquainted us, that Captain Bligh had anchored in this bay in the month of February

1792; when he was on his voyage to the Society Iſlands for bread-fruit trees, which he was to carry to the Engliſh colonies in the Weſt Indies lying between the tropics.

Bligh had with him two botaniſts, who ſowed, at a little diſtance from the ſhore, creſſes, a few acorns, celery, &c. We ſaw three young fig trees, two pomegranate trees, and a quince tree they had planted, which had thriven very well: but it appeared to us, that one of the trees they had planted in this country had already periſhed, for the following inſcription, which we found on the trunk of a large tree near, mentions ſeven:

Near this Tree Captain William Bligh planted ſeven Fruit Trees, 1792.
Meſſrs. S. and W. Botaniſts.

The other inſcriptions were couched in nearly ſimilar terms. They all diſplayed the ſame marks of deference which the Engliſh botaniſts paid the Commander of their ſhip, by putting only the initial letters of their own names, and expreſſing that the Captain himſelf had ſowed and planted the various vegetable productions, which he had carried from Europe. I am much inclined to doubt, whether Bligh was very ſenſible to the honour which the botaniſts were deſirous of paying him.

Toward the ſouth-eaſt, at a little diſtance from the beach, we found an apple tree, the ſtem of which was near ſix feet and a half high, and about two inches thick. It did not appear to us that it had ever been grafted.

Our fiſhers were not unſucceſsful at this anchoring place. The fires they kindled along the ſhore in the night attracted a large quantity of fiſh to their nets. The ſtratagem had before ſucceeded ſo completely with the fiſhers of the Eſperance in Dentrecaſteaux Strait, that they had laid in a ſtock of fiſh ſufficient for ſome months, part dried, and part pickled in ſtrong brine.

Several times in the courſe of the day I was preſent when they hauled the ſeine, and always obſerved ſome new ſpecies of *diodon* (porcupine fiſh).

fiſh). I admired the readineſs with which theſe little fiſhes erected the prickles that cover them, by diſtending their bodies as ſoon as they were touched: but they lowered them, and kept them cloſe to their ſkin, throughout their whole length, as ſoon as they imagined themſelves out of danger. This obſervation ſhows, that the attitude given to fiſh of this genus, by diſtending them as much as poſſible, in which manner they are exhibited in collections of natural hiſtory, is not that which is moſt uſual to them.

Near the north ſhore of this bay we landed a young he-goat, and a ſhe-goat big with kid, putting up our prayers that the ſavages might allow them to propagate their breed in this iſland. Perhaps they may multiply in it to ſuch a degree, as to occaſion a total change in the manner of life of the inhabitants, who may then become a paſtoral people, quit without regret the borders of the ſea, and taſte the pleaſure of not being obliged to dive in ſearch of their food, at the riſk of being devoured by ſharks. The women, who are condemned to this toilſome occupation, will be much more ſenſible of the value of ſuch a preſent than the men: but it is to be feared that theſe animals will be killed before they have time to breed, as appears to have happened to the ſow and boar left by Captain Cook; at leaſt no one of us ever perceived the ſlighteſt trace of theſe animals.

The latitude of our obſervatory, which was near a mile and a quarter ſouth from our anchoring place, was 43° 21′ 18″ ſouth, and its longitude 145° 12′ 17″ eaſt.

The variation of the needle, obſerved at the ſame place, was 7° 30′ eaſt.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

Departure from Adventure Bay—We paſs cloſe by the North End of New Zealand—Interview with the Inhabitants—Diſcovery of ſeveral Iſlands hitherto unknown—Anchor at Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Iſlands—Eagerneſs of the Natives to come on board and furniſh us with freſh Proviſion—We ſalt a great Number of Hogs—The Iſlanders greatly addicted to Theft—One of our Sentinels knocked down in the Night by a Native, who ſtole his Muſket—The Aſſaſſin delivered to General Dentrecaſteaux by King Toobou, who reſtores the Muſket that had been ſtolen—Queen Tiné comes on board—Toobou gives a Feaſt to the General—Queen Tiné alſo does the ſame—The Smith of the Recherche is knocked down with Clubs by the Natives, who afterwards ſtrip him, in open Day, in Sight of our Veſſels—Some young Bread-Fruit Trees are taken on board to enrich our Colonies with this valuable Production.

1ſt MARCH.

WE ſet ſail from Adventure Bay about eight in the morning, with hard ſqualls from the ſouth-weſt, which ſoon carried us beyond Cape Pillar, behind which we ſaw ſeveral fires kindled by the ſavages. We then ſteered toward the north, where we were in ſight of the coaſt about ſixteen leagues diſtant, leaving Oyſter Bay to the weſt, and then we directed our courſe for the Friendly Iſlands.

At day-break, on the 13th, we made the iſlands called the Three Kings.

About eight o'clock, being in longitude 169° 56′ eaſt, we ſet the middle iſland of the group north, diſtant one league, and aſcertained its latitude to be 34° 20′ ſouth.

We ſaw three principal rocks, of a moderate height, nearly in the ſame parallel, at no great diſtance from each other, and ſurrounded by other rocks that were much ſmaller. Notwithſtanding the fog that had juſt come

come on, we diſtinguiſhed ſome more toward the north, making a part of the ſame cluſter. They were very bare, and we did not ſuppoſe them to be inhabited: but a large column of ſmoke, ariſing from the eaſternmoſt iſlet, informed us that there were ſavages on it. No doubt they choſe this place of reſidence, becauſe it afforded them an opportunity of procuring fiſh with eaſe among the ſhoals.

About three quarters after ten we made the land of New-Zealand, which we approached by ſteering eaſterly, under favour of a light breeze from the weſt-north-weſt.

The natives had kindled a large fire on the loftieſt of the hills that ſkirt the ſea, and which extend to Cape North. At half after five we were a very little way from the Cape, when two canoes came off from the ſhore, and paddled toward us. They ſoon came up with us, but remained ſome time aſtern of the ſhip before they ventured alongſide. Judging rightly of our diſpoſition toward them, however, they approached with confidence; aware, no doubt, that the Europeans, who had viſited them, had never been the aggreſſors when any diſpute aroſe. They immediately ſhowed us bundles of the New-Zealand flax *(phormium tenax)*, ſhaking them, in order that we might obſerve all their beauty, and offering to barter with us. The ſtuffs of different colours we gave them were received with marks of great ſatisfaction, and they always delivered to us, with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs, the price on which we had agreed.

Iron they decidedly preferred to every thing elſe that we offered them. This metal is ſo valuable in the eyes of theſe warlike people, that expreſſions of the moſt lively joy burſt from them when they found we had ſome. Though at firſt we ſhowed it them only at a diſtance, they knew it perfectly well, from the ſound two pieces gave when ſtruck againſt each other.

In exchange for our articles, theſe people gave us almoſt every thing they had in their canoes; and, which we conſidered as a mark of the greateſt confidence, they made not the leaſt difficulty at diſpoſing of all their weapons to us.

The

The largeſt of the ſpears they gave us were not above five yards long, and an inch and half thick: the ſmalleſt were only half that length. They were all made of a ſingle piece of very hard wood, which they had rendered perfectly ſmooth.

They gave us fiſhing lines, and hooks of different ſhapes; to the end of ſome of which feathers were faſtened, which they uſe as a bait for voracious fiſhes. Several of theſe lines were of great length, and had at the end a piece of hard ſerpentine, to make them ſink very deep in the water. We admired the fine poliſh they had given this ſtone, which was of a ſpherical form, ſurmounted with a ſmall protuberance, in which they had made a hole, to paſs a ſtring through. It muſt be very difficult to theſe ſavages to bore a ſtone of ſuch hardneſs, and no doubt requires a great deal of time; but they have much leiſure for ſuch employments, for their wants are few, and the ſea ſupplies them with food in abundance. They ſold us a great deal of fiſh, which they had juſt caught; and there is ſuch a quantity along the coaſt, that, during the ſhort time we lay to, we ſaw ſeveral numerous ſhoals, which, riſing to the ſurface of the ſea, agitated it for a conſiderable ſpace at different times, producing nearly the ſame appearance as a current paſſing over a ſhallow in calm weather.

Theſe ſavages even ſtripped themſelves of their clothes in order to barter with us.

Some of the young men had drops at their ears, made with a ſerpentine of great hardneſs. They were cut of an oval figure, and for the moſt part near four inches long.

The men of riper years wore, as a kind of trophy, a little piece of the large bone of the fore-arm of a man, which hung at the breaſt by a little ſtring that paſſed round the neck. (See Plate XXV.) They ſet a great value on this ornament.

It is well known that theſe people are greedy devourers of human fleſh; and every thing that recals to their minds the idea of ſuch food, ſeems to give them the greateſt pleaſure. A ſailor on board offered one of them a knife; and, to ſhew him the uſe of it, imitated the action of cutting off one of his fingers, which he immediately carried to his mouth, and pretended



J. Springsgoth. Sculp.

Girl of New Tealand. *Man of New Tealand.*

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15th April, 1000.

tended to eat. The cannibal, who watched all his motions, expreſſed great joy, laughing heartily for ſome time, and rubbing his hands. They were all very tall, and of a muſcular make. Soon after ſun-ſet they left us.

At the ſame moment a third canoe arrived from the neareſt ſhore, with twelve of the iſlanders in it, who immediately demanded hatchets in exchange for their goods. One of them had already obtained a hatchet, when another addreſſed himſelf to us in a rough voice, bawling out with all his ſtrength *etoki* (a hatchet), and was not ſilent till he had obtained one.

It was now night, and the Eſperance was ſo far diſtant as to be out of ſight; accordingly we let off a few ſmall quantities of powder, to induce her to make known to us her ſituation: but we obſerved with ſurpriſe, that the natives, far from diſplaying any dread of the effects of gunpowder, continued their barter nevertheleſs. It had been dark for more than an hour, when they paddled away to the ſhore.

As we lay to, we hove the lead ſeveral times, and always found a bottom of fine ſand, and from thirty-ſix to fifty fathoms water.

24th. The faint breeze that ſet off from the land during the night, was ſucceeded toward day-break by a north-weſt wind. We were ſtill very near the coaſt, and we might eaſily have come to an anchor in Lauriſton Bay, but the fatal diſaſters that befell Captain Marion, and afterwards Furneaux, made the General reſolve to paſs on.

I thought it my duty, however, to repreſent to him, how important an object it was, to procure from New Zealand the liliaceous plant known by the name of *phormium tenax*, or New Zealand flax, in order to convey it to Europe, where it would thrive in perfection. The fibres obtained from the leaves of this plant are much ſuperior in ſtrength to any other vegetable production employed for making ropes, and cables made of it would bear the greateſt ſtrain. No one could be more ſenſible of all the benefits our navy might derive from this plant, than the Commander in Chief of our expedition; yet we held on our courſe for the Friendly Iſlands, continuing to ſteer north-eaſt.

There would have been this advantage, likewiſe, in ſtopping at the northern extremity of New Zealand, that it would have afforded us an opportunity of verifying our obſervations, which led us to place Cape North 36′ more to the eaſtward than it is laid down by Wales. It will be granted, however, that we have ſufficient reaſon to give our obſervations the preference, when it is conſidered, that the Engliſh aſtronomer determined the ſituation of this point only from the longitude obſerved in Ship Cove, and the diſtance run along the coaſt by Captain Cook: and it muſt be remembered, that this celebrated navigator had no time-keeper on board during his firſt voyage, an inſtrument indiſpenſably neceſſary to aſcertain with preciſion the diſtance run upon a coaſt, where the currents are very rapid and irregular.

17th. About four in the afternoon, the man at the maſt-head called out, that he had ſight of a large rock to the north-north-eaſt; and we were ſoon ſurrounded by a great number of ſea-fowl, among which we noticed many boobies and gulls. It was night when we paſſed about ſix hundred yards to leeward of this ſhoal, from which we heard the ſcreams of ſeveral of theſe birds; and by the favour of a fine moon-light night, we diſtinguiſhed on the moſt prominent points a whiteneſs, which we aſcribed to their excrement.

This rock, which is in latitude 31° 33′ 20″ ſouth, longitude 179° eaſt, is not much above half a mile in circumference, and ſeventy or eighty yards high. Toward its weſt end ſome reefs were obſerved.

As we paſſed to leeward of this ſhoal, we were in completely ſmooth water, ſo that if there had been any ſunken rock in our courſe, we ſhould not have been informed of our danger till the veſſel ſtruck upon it. If we had doubled the rock to windward, or even to leeward at a proper diſtance, we ſhould not have run this riſk.

Ludlamee Group.

18th. Next morning at day-break we made Curtis's Iſlands. Theſe are two very ſmall iſles, near four leagues diſtant from each other. The ſouthernmoſt is about a mile long only from north to ſouth, ſteep, very bare, and interſperſed with a great number of rocks, the ſummits of the higheſt of which reach about a hundred yards above the level of the ſea.

Their

Their whitiſh colour led me to preſume, that they were of a calcareous nature, like moſt of the iſlands found in theſe ſeas.

The other iſland is tolerably rounded, covered with verdure, and as high as the former. Its ſides are ſteep almoſt every where, yet you may land upon it toward the weſt. It is in the latitude of 30° 18′ 26″ ſouth, longitude 179° 38′ eaſt.

About ſix in the evening we perceived at a great diſtance to the north-north-weſt, a new iſland, which induced us to lay to all night.

19th. The next morning, when day broke, we had ſight of the ſame iſland toward the north, and ſtill upwards of ten leagues diſtance; but about five in the afternoon we were cloſe in with it, and had already ſeen the whole of its circumference, the extent of which might be about three leagues.

To this iſland, the latitude of which is 29° 20′ 18″ ſouth, longitude 179° 55′ eaſt, we gave the name of Recherche. Its figure is nearly triangular. Toward the middle the land riſes to the height of about five hundred yards above the level of the ſea. On the eaſt the earth had crumbled down in a few places of no great extent, where a boat might land.

In all the perpendicular cliffs we could clearly diſtinguiſh the arrangement of the thin, parallel, and horizontal ſtrata of a whitiſh, and no doubt calcareous ſtone, of which the iſland is formed. In the interior part of the iſland we ſaw conſiderable precipices, and there were trees to the very ſummit of the higheſt places.

There is a ſhoal almoſt cloſe to the ſhore on the north-weſt, which extends at leaſt ſix hundred yards in that direction.

Eight rocks, a few hundred yards diſtant from each other, ſtretch out into the ſea for the ſpace of a league to the eaſt-ſouth-eaſt.

Between the weſt and north-weſt points, we obſerved a ſmall bight, where probably very good ground would be found, and which affords complete ſhelter from the eaſterly winds.

Between the north-weſt and ſouth-eaſt points we ſaw a little rivulet, which runs into the ſea; and at a little diſtance from it, in a perpendi-

cular cliff, we obſerved a large patch of earth, of a tolerably deep red colour, perhaps a ſort of clay, which appeared incruſted by the calcareous ſtone.

On the 23d, about nine in the evening, we entered the Torrid Zone, in the longitude of 184° eaſt. This was the fourth time of our paſſing the Tropic of Capricorn.

24th. The next day, at one o'clock in the afternoon, we made Eooa, one of the Friendly Iſlands, bearing from us north-weſt, diſtant about fourteen leagues; and it was not long before we had a pretty near view of it. The beautiful verdure with which it was every where covered, proclaimed the fertility of the ſoil. The land is of a moderate height.

It was half after ſix when we brought to, to wait for the Eſperance, and we ſpent the night in plying to windward.

On the 25th, at ſeven o'clock in the morning, we were about ſix leagues only from Tongataboo, and yet we could not eaſily diſtinguiſh it, becauſe the land is ſo low. We ſoon got pretty near in with the eaſtern coaſt, ſtanding toward the north and north-weſt, that we might not miſs the opening that leads to the harbour, which is to be entered only by paſſing between ſome reefs, which are ſo cloſe together that the break between them is not to be diſtinguiſhed at a little diſtance.

As ſoon as we were about the middle of this channel, ſeveral canoes with out-riggers came to meet us, laden with fruit, hogs, and poultry, which they offered us. Each had two or three natives on board, ſeldom four. One of them coming toward us with too much ſpeed, her out-rigger gave way, and we had the ſorrow to ſee the three rowers fall into the water. They ſeemed leſs diſconcerted, however, than we ſhould have imagined, and ſwam to the neareſt ſhore, dragging with them their canoe, which was ſoon ſet afloat again. Theſe canoes are ſo ſlight that they muſt frequently be expoſed to ſuch accidents; and, indeed, their countrymen, who paſſed cloſe by, ſeemed ſcarcely to notice it.

All theſe canoes had eatables on board, one excepted, in which we obſerved none, and which, therefore, we imagined, had nothing to offer us. But we were miſtaken: it was navigated by two men, whoſe countenances

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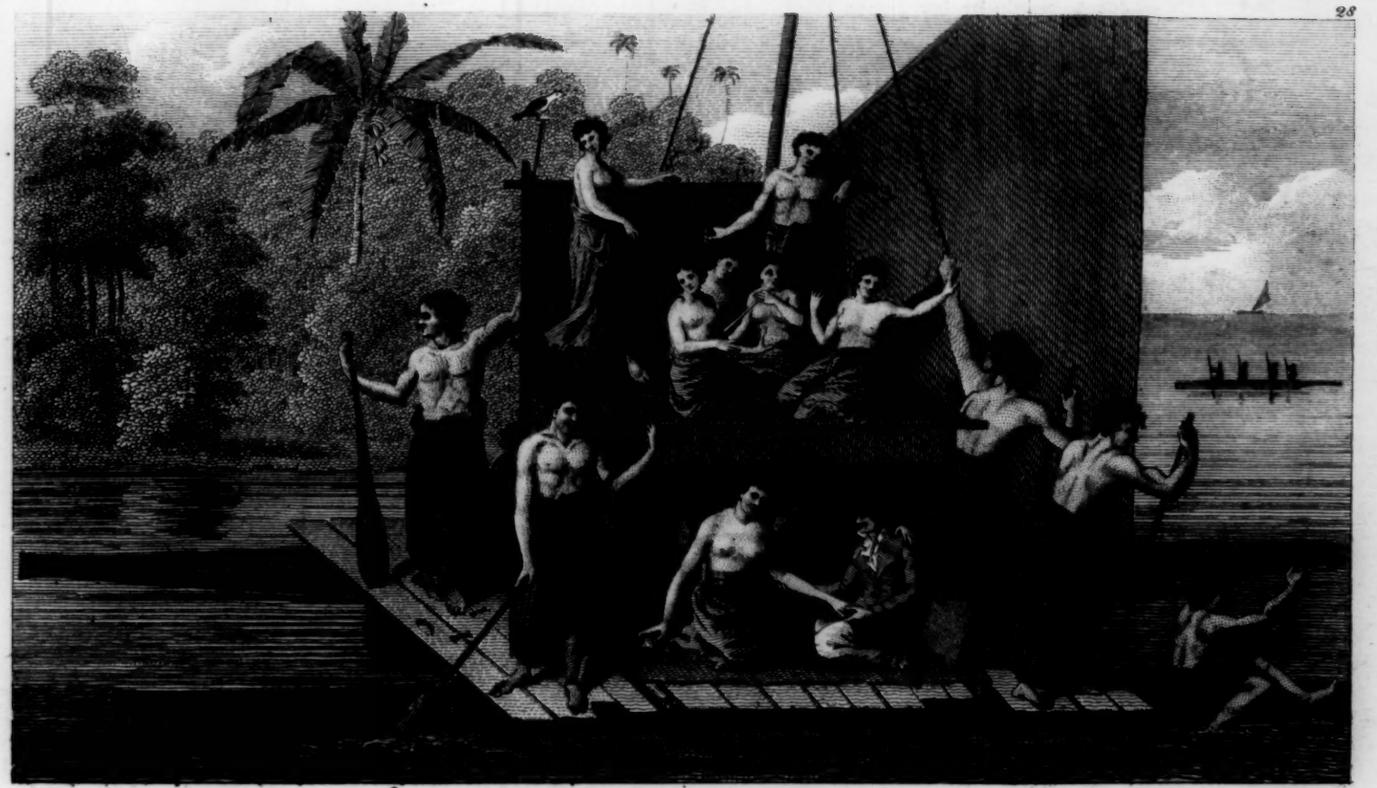
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Double Canoe of the Friendly Islands

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15th April, 1800.

nances expreſſed much gaiety, while they pointed out to us two women, who were paddling with them; and the ſigns they made left us no room to doubt, that they were making us very gallant propoſals.

At a diſtance we ſaw ſome large ſailing canoes.

About half after eleven, being in the narroweſt part of the channel, where it did not appear to us to be above four hundred yards over, we had bottom near the middle at ſix fathoms.

Juſt as we were on the point of entering into it, a large canoe came to meet us, and the people in her invited us to follow them in a much wider channel, which was on the larboard of it; but when they ſaw us take another courſe, they returned, and continued ſome time a-head of us, willing to inſtruct us how to ſteer.

At length we reached the road of Tongataboo, and after making ſeveral tacks to fetch the anchorage, brought up a mile to the ſouth-weſt of Pangaïmotoo, in eleven fathoms and a half of water, on a bottom of very fine grey ſand.

One of the weſtern points of Tongataboo bore weſt 3° north; the weſtern extremity of Pangaïmatoo, north 24° eaſt; and the extremity of the reefs on that ſide, north 20° weſt.

We were immediately ſurrounded by the natives, who came on board in ſuch numbers, that the deck was ſoon covered with them. Several came in double canoes, of the ſhape repreſented in Plate XXVIII.

One of theſe people, followed by ſeveral others, who appeared to pay him great reſpect, announced himſelf as one of the chiefs of the iſland. He deſired to ſee the Commander of the veſſel, and immediately ordered a hog to be brought, of which he made him a preſent. This perſon expreſſed much gratitude on receiving a hatchet from the General's own hands.

In leſs than an hour we procured, by way of barter, a dozen hogs, the ſmalleſt of which was at leaſt a hundred weight. For each a hatchet, of a middling ſize, was given.

The General had given orders to one of his officers to treat with the iſlanders for what proviſion they could furniſh; and to prevent all competition, which might have been injurious to the ſupply of our ſhips, he had forbidden every other perſon to make any exchange. But it was impoſſible

poſſible to ſee theſe orders executed to the letter; and it was difficult to reſiſt the eagerneſs of the natives to diſpoſe of their wares, which each endeavoured to diſplay to the beſt advantage. We were much amuſed to ſee them holding their little pigs under their arms, and every now and then pulling them by the ears to make them ſqueal, that we might know they had them to ſell.

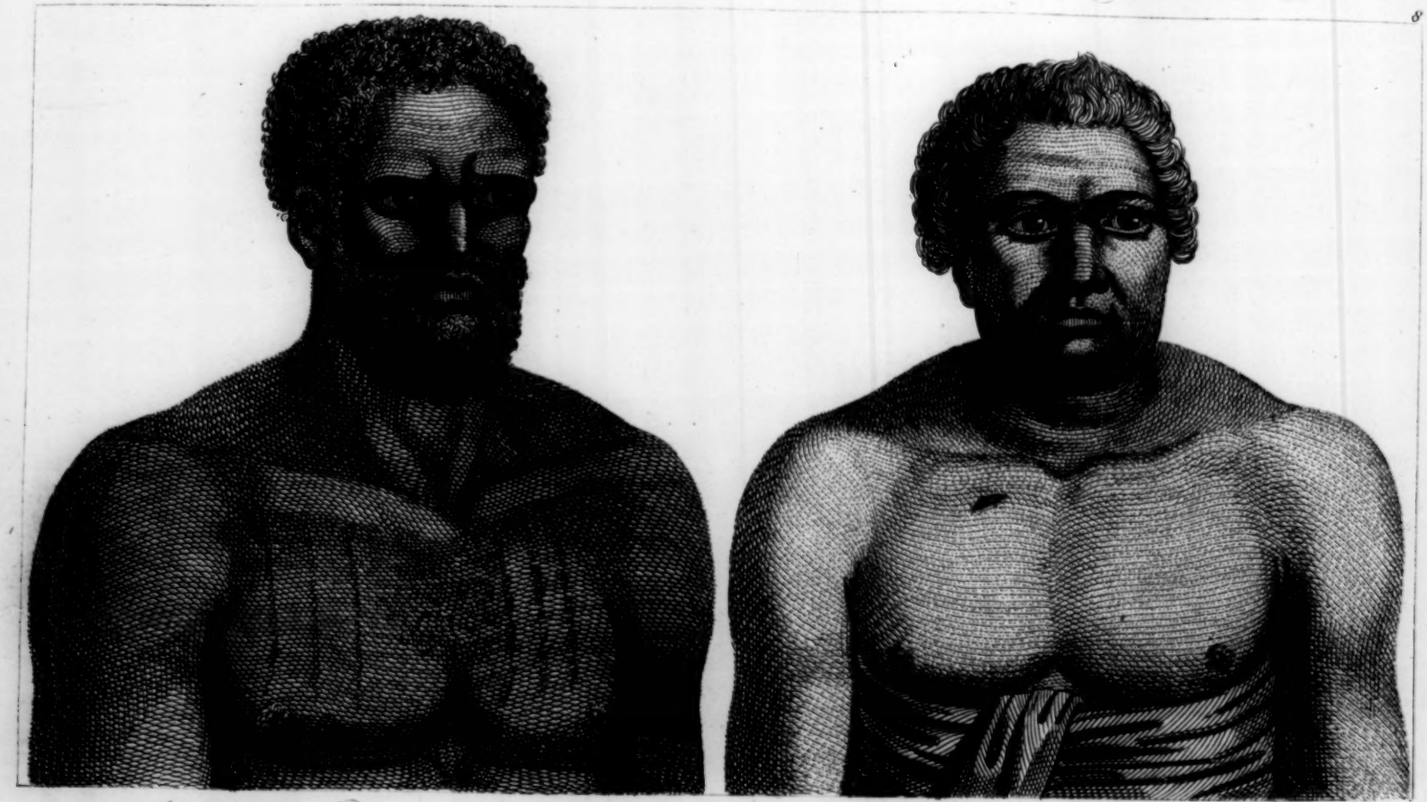
A chief of the warriors, named Feenou, came on board about five in the afternoon. He was a man about forty-five years of age, of a middling ſtature, and very fat. Like the reſt of the natives, he had altogether the features of an European. His body was covered with ſcars in various places, and he pointed out to us two on the breaſt, which, he ſaid, were from wounds received by ſpears in different battles againſt the people of Feejee.

The portrait of this warrior, Plate VIII. Fig. 2, is a very faithful reſemblance. His hair, powdered with lime, was dreſſed in ſuch a way, that he might be ſuppoſed to have worn a wig.

He ſeated himſelf on the bench on the quarter-deck, with four of the natives, and ordered all the reſt to ſquat down: ſome of them, however, he permitted to ſit on the arm-cheſt. I know not whether theſe were great perſonages; but we remarked among them a man advanced in years, accompanied by a young girl, who employed all his eloquence to tempt ſuch of us as came near her.

Feenou made a preſent to the General of the largeſt hog that we had yet ſeen ſince we had been at anchor. He gave him likewiſe two very fine clubs, made of *caſuarina* wood, inlaid with plates of bone, ſome cut round, others in ſtars, and others in the ſhape of birds, of which, however, they were but poor reſemblances. This chief appeared well ſatisfied when the General gave him a hatchet, a large piece of red ſtuff, and a few nails. To teſtify his gratitude, he took each of theſe articles in his left hand, and touched the left ſide of his forehead with it.

Towards ſun-ſet we requeſted him to ſend out of the ſhip all the natives, the crowd of whom was become immenſe. We were deſirous that not one ſhould remain, as we did not wiſh to have the trouble of watching them during the night: but perhaps his authority did not extend to them all;



Man of Van Diemens Land. *Finau, Chief of the Warriors of Tongatabow.*

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all; for, after he had driven away the greateſt part only, he left us, and returned towards the weſtern ſhore of Tongataboo.

The ſtep he took to rid our ſhip of theſe iſlanders, by whom we were incommoded to an exceſſive degree, could not eaſily be gueſſed. He drove them out with his club, which he handled ſo vigorouſly, that they had no way to eſcape the rude blows of this weāpon, but by leaping into the ſea.

Almoſt all their clubs are made with the wood of the *caſuarina*, which is extremely hard; yet we ſaw a few of bone, ſomewhat more than a yard long. As theſe iſlanders have no quadruped capable of furniſhing a bone of ſuch length, there can be no doubt but it muſt belong to ſome large animal of the whale genus. clubs.

Beſide many fowls, they ſold us pigeons of the ſpecies called *columba aenea* (nutmeg pigeon), bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, yams, and ſeveral varieties of plaintain, of a delicious flavour.

We deſired all the natives to go aſhore before night, for ſeveral had not come for the purpoſe of ſatisfying their curioſity merely, or ſelling us their goods; as we ſoon diſcovered that they had ſtolen ſeveral articles from us. All the canoes, however, were gone, and there were ſtill ſix of the iſlanders left on board; who, having no means of getting on ſhore but by ſwimming, requeſted us to let them paſs the night upon deck, one excepted, who choſe rather to ſwim aſhore, though we were a mile from the neareſt land. We admired the facility with which he executed all his movements. He ſwam conſtantly on the belly, his neck being entirely out of water, and making very ſhort ſtrokes with his left hand, which he kept conſtantly before him, while he gave a great ſpread to his right hand, which he carried to the thigh on the ſame ſide at every ſtroke. The body was at the ſame time a little inclined to the left, which increaſed the rapidity, with which it cut the water. I never ſaw an European ſwim with ſuch confidence, or with ſuch ſpeed *.

* A ſomewhat ſimilar mode of ſwimming, I believe, is not unfrequent among expert ſwimmers in England; at leaſt I have often ſeen it practiſed by others, and have had recourſe to it myſelf, when engaged in a conteſt of ſpeed—*Tranſlator.*

5th.

26th. Feenou returned the next morning, and ſpent a few hours on board. He was ſingularly amuſed by an ape belonging to one of our gunners, to the ſlighteſt actions of which he was attentive.

The tents of the obſervatory were pitched on the ſouth-weſt ſhore of Pangaïmatoo, and to the ſame place were conveyed ſtuffs of different colours, with a great many articles of hardware, to exchange for freſh proviſion. As the inhabitants brought us a great many hogs, the General reſolved to make an addition to our ſalt ſtores; and Citizen Renard, one of our ſurgeons, offered to ſuperintend the ſalting in of the pork.

An encloſure was marked out by a rope, faſtened to the ends of ſome ſtakes, which were ſtuck into the ground at four or five yards diſtance from each other. This barrier was intended to keep out the natives, day and night, above two thouſand of whom, moſt of them from Tongataboo, were already gathered round us.

Futtafaihe, one of the ſons of the late King Poulaho, repaired early to the ſame place. He took upon himſelf to preſerve order among the natives; and accordingly our trade was carried on with the greateſt peaceableneſs: but we ſaw with regret that, to make himſelf obeyed, he employed means as barbarous with reſpect to them, as laborious to himſelf; for if any one of them dared to paſs the encloſure that was traced out, by a few hand's-breadths only, he immediately threw at him the firſt thing that came to hand, as a warning for him to retire, without paying any regard to the injury that might be done by it. A young man, who advanced a little too far, had nearly loſt his life by his inattention to the orders of Futtafaihe, who immediately threw at him with violence a large log of wood, but he was fortunate enough to avoid the blow.

We were obliged to croſs this numerous circle to penetrate into the interior part of the iſland; and it was not eaſy to avoid treading on the feet or legs of the natives, who ſat on the ground very cloſe together, all with their legs acroſs; yet, far from being angry, they held out their hands to aſſiſt us when, for fear of hurting them, we knew not where to ſet our feet. A few of them followed us.

We found many of the people employed in conſtructing huts, in order to

to remain on the iſland of Pangaïmotoo; whither they were attracted by our making choice of this little iſland as a market place for the proviſion, with which they could ſupply us. Several of theſe huts were already finiſhed. The iſlanders, whom we met with in them, received us with various teſtimonies of great affection.

The ground occupied by each of theſe habitations was not, in general, above ſixteen feet long, and ten feet wide. The roof, about ſix feet and a half high in the middle, ſloped down to the ground. In one of its ſides an opening was made, ſometimes the whole length of the hut, but ſo low, that there was no entering, without ſtooping ſo much, as to be obliged to creep on all fours. On the oppoſite ſide we obſerved another opening, ſtill lower and narrower, which ſeemed intended to promote the circulation of air. In others a greater number of openings were ſeen, but ſmaller, and made even in the ends of the huts. We admired the fine texture of the mats, which were ſpread upon the ground. The roofs were covered with the leaves of the cocoa-tree, or of the mountain palm *(corypha umbraculifera)*, ſometimes too with graſs or ruſhes. Under ſuch a roof there is no ſtanding, except in the middle; but theſe people commonly ſquat on the ground, ſo that they can ſit tolerably near to the ſides.

In the neighbourhood of theſe tranquil dwellings we frequently met with very obliging though ſtout men, who took care to inform ſtrangers of the favourable reception they might meet with from the fair-ſex in theſe fortunate iſlands. Their offers, no doubt, were in ſome meaſure owing to their wiſh to oblige; but it appeared that they had an eye to their own intereſt at the ſame time, as they never forgot to aſk ſome recompenſe in return for their information.

We walked ſome time along the borders of the ſhore, on which we ſaw a great number of bread-fruit trees in full vigour, though their roots were bathed with brackiſh water. But ſoon the water riſing with the flood-tide, obliged us to go farther within the land, where we traverſed thick woods, in the ſhade of which grew the *tacca pinnatifida, ſaccharum ſpontaneum, muſſænda frondoſa, abrus precatorius* (Jamaica wild liquorice),

the ſpecies of pepper tree which they uſe for making *kava*, &c. We then walked over grounds employed partly in the culture of the ſweet potatoe, partly in that of the ſpecies of yam called *dioſcorea alata*; we ſaw, too, young plants of *vacoua*, or *pandanus odoratiſſima* (ſweet ſcented ſcrew-pine), the leaves of which are uſed for making mats. Farther on we found plantations of the paper mulberry tree, cultivated for the ſake of its bark, of which they fabricate ſtuff for garments. The *hibiſcus tiliaceus* grew ſpontaneouſly on the borders of theſe cultivated ſpots, and cloſe by the ſea. Its bark likewiſe furniſhes them with materials for making a kind of ſtuff, but much inferior in beauty to that of the paper mulberry tree.

Some of the natives, who followed us very cloſe, affected the appearance of having no other deſign, but that of being uſeful to us: yet we caught ſome of them now and then putting their hands into our pockets, to ſteal what they could find; and when we diſcovered them, we always obliged them to return what they had taken. One of them, however, having ſeized a knife, that belonged to one of the crew, took to his heels with all ſpeed, and diſappeared amid the wood.

It was not long before we fell in with a company of the iſlanders, who were preparing to drink *kava*. They invited us to ſit down by them, and we remained all the time they were preparing their beverage. They give the ſame name to the ſpecies of pepper tree, which conſtitutes its chief ingredient, and the long, fleſhy, and very tender roots of which are often more than four inches thick. Theſe they firſt cleaned with the greateſt care. They then chewed them, ſo as to reduce them to a kind of paſte, of which they formed balls, nearly four inches in circumference. As faſt as theſe balls were made, they were put into a large wooden veſſel; and when the bottom was covered with them, ſtanding about four inches diſtant from each other, they filled up the veſſel with water. The liquor was then ſhaken, and ſerved out in cups to all the gueſts. Some drank out of cocoa-nut ſhells, others made themſelves cups on the occaſion from the leaves of the plantain tree.

The large roots, with which the *kava* was made, had, in the direction of

of their length, very ſlender woody fibres, which ſubſided to the bottom of the liquor. Theſe fibres, the perſon who ſerved it out, collected in one of his hands, and uſed as a ſponge, to fill the cups.

We were invited to take a ſhare of this beverage; but our ſeeing it prepared was ſufficient to make us decline the civil offer. The chaplain of our ſhip, however, had the courage to ſwallow a bumper of it. For my part, as I was deſirous alſo of taſting the flavour of the root, I preferred chewing a bit of it myſelf, and found it acrid and ſtimulant. Each of the company afterwards ate ſome yams, freſh roaſted under the embers, and plaintains; no doubt to take off the heat, which the ſtomach muſt feel from this intoxicating liquor.

Theſe people ſet much ſtore by the pepper tree, from which they procure it. Its ſtalk, frequently bigger than the thumb, is tolerably ſtraight, and requires no ſupport. They cut off ſeveral pieces in the ſpaces between the knots, and made us a preſent of them, informing us, that they ſet them thus in the ground, in order to propagate the plant.

We were not far from the tents of the obſervatory, when ſome others of the natives invited us to eat fruit, among which we had the pleaſure of ſeeing that of the *ſpondias cytherea (pommes de cythère)*. Every one ſat down: Citizen Riche juſt laid down a pole-axe, when a native crept ſlily behind him, took it up, and ran off as faſt as he could. We immediately purſued him, but he had too far the ſtart for us to come up with him. A chief, who was then near us, would make the thief reſtore the pole-axe, and ran after him likewiſe; but he ſoon returned, and appeared very ſorry, that he could not overtake the fugitive.

We ſoon arrived within the encloſure where the traffic was carried on. Futtafaihe was ſtill there. We were informed that he had cauſed a ſabre, and ſeveral other things belonging to different perſons of the crew, which had been ſtolen by the natives, to be returned. Riche accordingly applied to him, in order to procure his pole-axe again; but the inquiries of Futtafaihe were to no purpoſe.

27th. A great many canoes ſurrounded our ſhips, though the General had given orders to oblige them to keep off; but they diſpoſed of their

merchandize to better advantage here, than at the market on ſhore: for there little was ſold but eatables, the price of which was fixed; while on board they frequently received a high price for objects of fancy. Beſides, theſe canoes carried on another ſort of trade, ſtill more rigorouſly prohibited by the orders of General Dentrecaſteaux: but the ſentries not being very ſtrict in this point, many young girls eaſily evaded their notice, and were creeping in at the port-holes every moment.

We went aſhore very early at the neareſt place, where we had the pleaſure to ſee that theſe iſlanders were in poſſeſſion of the ſugar-cane. They offered us ſome very large ones, which we accepted. They ſold us ſeveral birds, and among others a beautiful ſpecies of lory, which they informed us had been brought to them from Feejee; a fine ſpecies of dove, remarkable for a red ſpot on the head, and known by the name of *columba purpurata*; the Philippine rail, *rallus philippenſis*; the pigeon called *columba pacifica*, &c. Several had the lizard known by the appellation of *lacerta amboinenſis*, which they offered us as very good to eat.

The natives, who followed us, were very troubleſome to us by their number, and even by their eagerneſs to oblige us. Seeing us collect plants, ſeveral pulled up indiſcriminately all they found, made them up into large bundles, brought them to us, and then wanted to load us with them. Others, obſerving us collect inſects, were inceſſantly aſking whether they were not to feed the birds we had juſt purchaſed. But moſt put on a ſemblance of having the greateſt affection for us, while they were purloining our things. Several times we endeavoured in vain to get rid of them, the methods we took being unqueſtionably too mild, for people accuſtomed to be treated ſo roughly by their chiefs.

Futtafaihe, accompanied by another chief, had been to dine with the General, who preſented one with a ſcarlet ſuit of clothes, the other with a blue. Adorned with this new dreſs, which they had put on over their own clothes, they were in one of the tents of the obſervatory, when Feenou made his appearance at the entrance of it, and diſplayed great jealouſy at ſeeing them thus equipped. He retired with an air of great diſcontent, ſaying, that every body paſſed themſelves off for chiefs *(egui)*, and

and went to drink *kava* with ſome others. We did not know what to think of Feenou's precipitate retreat; but we preſumed, that he was leſs powerful than Futtafaihe, and declined appearing before him, that he might not be under the neceſſity of paying him the honours due to his rank.

The officer entruſted with the purchaſe of proviſion had a very laborious taſk to fulfil: for, though he had fixed a regular value on every article, the natives, ſtill in hopes of ſelling them dearer, never parted with their goods till they had diſputed a long time about their price.

Preſſed by hunger, we retired into the tent, where the proviſion purchaſed in the courſe of the day was depoſited; and were followed by two natives, whom we took for chiefs. One of them ſhewed the greateſt eagerneſs to ſelect for me the choiceſt fruit: I had laid my hat on the ground, thinking it a place of ſecurity; but theſe two thieves were not inattentive to their trade; he that was behind me was adroit enough, to hide my hat under his clothes, and went away, without my perceiving it; and the other quickly followed him. I was the leſs apprehenſive of ſuch a trick, as I did not ſuppoſe that they would have ventured upon an article of ſuch bulk, at the riſk of being caught within the encloſure, into which we had permitted them to enter: beſides, a hat could be of very little uſe to people who commonly go bare-headed. The addreſs they diſplayed in robbing me, convinced us that it was not their firſt attempt; and led us to preſume, that they frequently rob one another. The chiefs, too, might have ſome intereſt in the theſts committed on us; for we frequently ſaw them ſeize what they found in the hands of their ſubjects, whom they plundered very openly.

We were extremely unwilling to proceed to extremities with theſe knaves; but it was high time to check their boldneſs, which impunity ſerved only to encourage. With this view, we propoſed to let them ſee the effect of our fire-arms on a cock, which we tied to the end of a long pole. But the perſon, who fired at it, was ſo incautious, as to take a double-barrelled gun, which had been expoſed to the dampneſs of the air all the preceding night; in conſequence of which, the firſt time it flaſhed in the pan,

pan, the next it hung fire; ſo that he was obliged to take another piece to bring down the cock. Accordingly the natives appeared to retain a much higher idea of their weapons than of ours, when one of them, with a long arrow, furniſhed with three diverging points, ſhot another cock, fixed at the end of the ſame pole. In order to take aim at the bird, having placed himſelf juſt under it, he raiſed himſelf as high as he could on tiptoe, ſo that the point of his arrow was not above four yards from the cock. All the reſt had their eyes fixed upon him, and kept the moſt profound ſilence; but the moment he hit the object, their ſhouts of admiration gave us to underſtand that they did not in general ſucceed ſo well, even at ſo ſhort a diſtance.

The arrow uſed upon this occaſion was near three yards long; but they have others of inferior dimenſions, which they likewiſe carry in quivers of bamboo.

28th. Two ſentries kept guard day and night at the poſt we had eſtabliſhed on the Iſland of Pangaïmotoo, who were ſufficient to keep off ſuch of the natives as might endeavour to ſteal into it ſecretly, to carry off the articles we had depoſited there. Undoubtedly no apprehenſions had been entertained, that they would break into it by force, for no precautions had been taken to guard againſt an aſſault. A native, however, took advantage of a heavy fall of rain, which came on juſt as day was breaking, to get behind one of our ſentries, and gave him ſuch a violent ſtroke on the head with his club, that he knocked him down, though his helmet-cap warded off much of the violence of the blow. The aſſaſſin immediately made off with his muſket; and the other ſentry inſtantly gave notice of it to thoſe of us, who were ſleeping in the tents. The alarm was great, and ſeveral moved nearer to the ſhore, that they might be able to reach the long-boat, if the iſlanders ſhould fall upon us in great number. The cry of alarm was heard on board the Eſperance, that ſhip having come within hail of the ſhore the preceding evening, and immediately a few muſkets were fired from her, to give notice of it to the Recherche: but our fear of a general attack from the natives did not continue long, for we quickly aſſured ourſelves, that moſt of them were ſtill faſt aſleep round

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our poſt, and thoſe, who had been awakened, had fled. An officer, too, who arrived from the interior of the iſland, almoſt at the inſtant of the aſſaſſination, reported, that he had ſeen a great many of the natives, all of whom appeared to him to be in a profound ſleep.

The Commander of our expedition went on ſhore about ſix o'clock, with a detachment well armed, and gave orders to ſtrike the tents immediately, and carry them aboard, with every thing that had been left at the poſt for the purpoſe of barter.

Our removal much grieved ſeveral of the chiefs, who came to the General to expreſs the ſorrow they felt at this diſagreeable affair. They loudly expreſſed their diſapprobation of this cowardly piece of treachery, ſaying, that the culprit deſerved death, and ſhould not long eſcape the due reward of his crime. At the ſame time they did every thing in their power to prevail on us to continue our barter as before.

Our detachment having advanced a little way into the iſland, to examine the diſpoſition of the natives, found near a thouſand, who had ſlept in the neighbourhood of our poſt, and requeſted them to remove to a greater diſtance; which they all did, except a ſmall party of armed men, who, lifting up their clubs and ſpears, refuſed to retire a ſingle ſtep. Perhaps it would have been proper to have puniſhed their audacity, which led us to conſider them as accomplices of the aſſaſſin: but a chief, named *Toobou*, one of the king's relations, fell upon them with fury, and quickly diſperſed them by heavy blows with his club.

The General, before he got into the boat to return on board, made a few preſents to the different chiefs, who were collected around him. He alſo required them to deliver up the aſſaſſin, and return the muſket he had ſtolen, with the ſabre that had been taken from our gunner the day before; informing them, that he would allow the barter to be renewed on theſe conditions alone.

All the natives retired when our long boat put off from the ſhore; but as ſoon as it arrived alongſide the veſſel, ſeveral of them went to the ſpot we had quitted, and examined it very carefully, to ſee whether we had not left ſomething or other behind us. We obſerved one, who had the dexterity

dexterity to pull out the nail by which one of our clocks had been hung up to a poſt.

Feenou came on board in the afternoon, and made the General a preſent of ſome bread-fruit, yams, plantains, and a pig. In return he received a ſaw, a hatchet, and ſeveral chiſels: but we perceived, that he gave the hatchet a decided preference to the other tools. After having paid the greateſt attention to the account we gave him of the attack made on our ſentry by one of the natives, he promiſed to return the muſket the next day; and told us, that he would bring the aſſaſſin to us, and do juſtice on him in our preſence. He deſired to ſee the gunner, who had received a large wound in the head, but happily not dangerous, as the helmet-cap he wore had deadened the blow. Feenou diſplayed much ſenſibility on ſeeing the wound, and preſented the gunner with a piece of the ſtuff fabricated of the bark of the paper mulberry tree, to uſe in dreſſing the wound. In fact the properties of this ſtuff render it well adapted to ſuch a purpoſe.

Feenou having ordered ſeveral of the natives, who attended him, to make *kava*, theſe immediately began to chew ſome large roots of the ſpecies of pepper tree, to which they give that name, and the liquor was ſoon prepared. He drank of it firſt, and the reſt was ſhared among the other natives, who, as well as Feenou, ate plantains after it. Out of reſpect to him, they all ſquatted on the deck, while he ſat on the watch bench.

We ſhowed this chief ſeveral engravings in the voyages of Captain Cook. It was with the greateſt reſpect that he ſeveral times pronounced the name of that celebrated navigator, which he called *Toote*. It is remarkable, that though we could pronounce words of their language with great facility, they could not do ſo with ours: for inſtance, when they wiſhed to pronounce the word *François*, they ſaid *Palançois*; inſtead of *Beaupré*, they ſaid *Beaupélé*, &c. Feenou talked to us of Otaheite, and ſaid, that he had ſeen Omai at Anamooka. Perhaps this is the ſame Feenou who was particularly intimate with Cook in his laſt voyage, though that navigator ſays he was a tall man.

His

His attendants ſaid a great deal to us about King Toobou, of whoſe power they made great boaſt; and to point out to us his ſuperiority, they raiſed the right arm very high, pronouncing his name at the ſame time, and then touched it near the elbow with the left hand, to mark the inferiority of Feenou. He himſelf aſſented to this pre-eminence of Toobou, who, he ſaid, was to be on board us the next day.

29th. I had intended to ſpend this day on the iſland of Tongataboo, with ſome of my ſhipmates; but the General deſired us to poſtpone this excurſion, till the chiefs had given us a proof, that they were really determined to put an end to the depredations committed by their ſubjects.

Several canoes ſurrounded our veſſels, but no one was permitted to come alongſide. Many of their people, weary of their ſituation, as they could not carry on any kind of traffic, amuſed themſelves with fiſhing. Their nets were nearly nine yards long, about a yard and a half deep, and the meſhes were about an inch ſquare. From the ſhape of theſe nets, ſeveral of which we had already purchaſed, we imagined that they uſed them as we do ſeines, hauling them up on the beach; but we were much aſtoniſhed to ſee them throw them out in the open road, much in the ſame manner as we do a caſting-net. On the lower ſide were faſtened pieces of coral, which ſunk the net rapidly to the bottom; and the fiſhermen immediately dived, to bring the two ends together by means of ſmall lines faſtened to them; thus encloſing the fiſh, which they put into their canoes. It is obvious that fiſh muſt be very plenty, for them to be caught in this manner in the open ſea. No doubt the fiſhermen would not have taken all this trouble, had not their hunger been extremely craving; for, as they had no means of dreſſing their fiſh in their canoes, they did not heſitate to devour it raw.

About nine in the morning three chiefs came on board, to acquaint us that Toobou, the ſupreme chief *(egui laï)* of Tongataboo, Vavao, Anamooka, &c. was coming to pay us a viſit, and that he would deliver into our hands the aſſaſſin we demanded, and reſtore the muſket that had been ſtolen. In fact, it was ſcarcely eleven o'clock when Toobou arrived, with ſeveral chiefs. The aſſaſſin was at his feet, lying on

his belly with his hands bound behind his back. He ordered him on board immediately, and then directed the muſket, with its bayonet fixed, which had been taken from one of our ſentries, to be brought. Two pieces of ſtuff, made of the bark of the paper mulberry, ſo large, that each, if ſpread out, would have completely covered our veſſel, two hogs, and ſeveral very large mats, compoſed the preſent which he brought to the Commander of our expedition. The warrior Feenou, not diſdaining to perform the office of executioner, lifted up his club, to beat out the brains of the culprit, and it was ſomewhat difficult to prevent him from doing juſtice on the priſoner before our eyes. At length, however, he delivered him into the hands of the General, imagining, no doubt, that he was deſirous of keeping him, to inflict on him himſelf the puniſhment due to his crime. The priſoner too, ſuppoſing that his laſt hour was come, already ſtretched out his neck, when our ſentry, whom he had knocked down, begged the life of the offender. On this he was diſmiſſed, with a few ſtripes on the back with a rope's end: but Feenou, thinking this puniſhment far too little, again raiſed his club, to put an end to his exiſtence. The General bawled out as loud as he could, *icaï maté*, (that he ſhould grant him his life); but Feenou declared, nevertheleſs, that he ſhould not eſcape the puniſhment he deſerved. As we were examining ſeveral marks on his head, from blows this man had received with a club, before he had been brought to us, we were informed, that theſe had been given to him when he was taken. The General ordered our ſurgeon to dreſs his wounds, and then removed him to the Eſperance, intending to ſet him aſhore in the night, to endeavour to ſave his life.

King Toubou received as a preſent from the General's hands a ſuit of ſcarlet, in which he dreſſed himſelf immediately, and a large hatchet. Feenou, too, received a ſcarlet ſuit, with a hatchet of much ſmaller dimenſions; and a few ſmall hatchets were diſtributed among the other chiefs. They were all on the deck, forming a circle round Toobou, who ſat on the watch bench, with Feenou on his right hand, and another chief, named Omalaï, on his left.

Toobou appeared to us to be at leaſt ſixty years old. He was of a middling

middling height, and ſtill much more corpulent than Feenou. His garments were made in the ſame ſhape as thoſe of the other natives, differing only in the fineneſs of their texture. He wore a very beautiful mat, faſtened round him by means of a girdle, fabricated of the bark of the paper mulberry tree.

When Toobou gave orders for making *kava*, we requeſted ſome of the chiefs to take upon themſelves its preparation, and chew the roots of the *kava* pepper tree, which we offered them; but they uniformly refuſed, with an air of diſdaining an occupation beneath them. It was entruſted to men of an inferior claſs *(mouas)*, who were ſeated near the middle of the circle formed by the chiefs.

The rain, which had come on in the mean time, increaſing rapidly, we imagined that every one of them would have ſought ſhelter; but they all braved the weather, without quitting their places, except the king, who withdrew into the General's cabin, with Feenou, and Toobou-Foa, one of the royal family. *Kava* was carried to them in cups, which had juſt been made of plaintain leaves, and then plaintains were offered to them. The General invited them all three to dinner; but the king did not permit either of the chiefs to ſit at the ſame table with him. He taſted all the diſhes, refuſed moſt of them, and ate very little of thoſe that he did not appear to diſlike, ſugar excepted. The General had made him a preſent of a bird-organ, with which he was wonderfully amuſed, and on which he played almoſt all dinner time.

Theſe iſlanders ſhave with the edge of a ſhell, and the operation takes up a great deal of time. They were ſtruck with aſtoniſhment, when they ſaw how quickly our barber took off the beards of ſeveral of our crew, and every one was deſirous of experiencing his ſkill. Among the reſt, he had the honour of ſhaving his majeſty himſelf.

About half after three, the king giving us notice of his intention to depart, an offer was made to put him aſhore in the barge, which he accepted. He was attended by a great number of canoes, and ſoon arrived at the iſland of Pangaïmotoo, with moſt of the chiefs who had accompanied him on board. As ſoon as he landed, he ordered ſome yams, a

bread-fruit, ſome pork and plaintains, to be brought; and we were much ſurpriſed to ſee him eat with a very hearty appetite; for we imagined that he was not hungry, as he had done ſo little honour to our General's table. We had no reaſon to ſuppoſe, that our diſhes had not been to his taſte, ſince the other natives were perfectly ſatisfied with them. Perhaps it is a point of etiquette, for his majeſty not to indulge his appetite when he accepts an invitation, particularly from ſtrangers. He afterwards made a ſpeech, in which, no doubt, he expreſſed our friendly diſpoſition toward them, and our intention to puniſh all who ſhould be guilty of robbing us; and then he repaired to the iſland of Tongataboo.

Juſt before night Feenou brought the ſabre which had been taken from one of our gunners. He returned it to the General, and made him a preſent of a very large fiſh, of the perch genus, the *perca guttata* (the *hind* of Cateſby). Before he left us, he informed the canoes around, that we ſhould begin to trade with them again the next day.

30th. Very early the next morning our boat was ſent on ſhore to the iſland of Pangaïmotoo, with a quantity of ſtuffs and hardware. The canoes round our ſhip were ſeveral times deſired in vain to repair to the market, which had juſt been re-eſtabliſhed on that little iſland. We fancied, however, that we had diſcovered effectual means of driving them away from our ſhips, when we ſaw them take flight with precipitancy, on ſome water being ſpouted on them from an engine; but the ſucceſs of this mode was of ſhort duration; for ſoon finding that they ran no riſk but of a wetting, we might play the engine on them as long as we pleaſed, and they would not ſtir. Dauribeau, the captain of the Recherche, then gave orders, to upſet them when any of our boats went ſhore; and preſently the launch was ſent off for the neareſt part of the iſland, with various inſtruments for making aſtronomical obſervations. Accordingly our people pulled away, ſteering directly for a canoe which had three men and two girls on board; and, as they carried away the outrigger, we ſhould ſoon have had the vexation of ſeeing theſe two pretty laſſes tumbled into the water; but to prevent this accident, the men jumped overboard, and two of them ſteadied the canoe, while the third

ſet

ſet the out-rigger to rights, and then they paddled away for Tongataboo without delay. The other canoes, warned of their danger, had the addreſs to avoid ſuch of our boats as afterwards endeavoured to upſet them.

Feenou came on board very early in the morning, with Toobou, the king's brother. Theſe two chiefs invited the General to a feaſt, which the king intended to give him the next day but one, in the iſland of Tongataboo. Having requeſted us to let them ſee the effects of our ſwivels and carronades, we gratified them with a ſpecimen, at which they ſhowed equal marks of affright and admiration.

When we arrived on ſhore, we obſerved with ſurpriſe, that the market was very well ſupplied, though there were not a fourth as many of the natives preſent, as on the preceding days. Every thing there was going on with the greateſt order.

The ſame officer (Lagrandière) had ſtill the management of the traffic with them for victualling the ſhips. He was ſingularly delighted with the thought of having procured ſome ends of iron hoops, to be cut into the ſhape of carpenter's chiſſels, and of having turned them to good account in dealing with the natives. Yet we had on board a great number of very good tools, which had been brought from Europe, to give them; and we could not conceive how it was poſſible, that the ſatisfaction he muſt have felt at procuring them durable inſtruments, ſhould not have been of more weight with him, than any other conſideration.

Traverſing the interior of the iſland, we ſaw a barber employed in ſhaving one of the chiefs, after their faſhion. The chief ſat with his back leaning againſt his hut. The barber's razor conſiſted of the two ſhells of the *ſolen radiatus* (violet-coloured, or radiated razor-ſheath), one of which he held firmly againſt the ſkin with the left hand, while with the right he applied the edge of the other to the hair, as near the root as he could, and by repeated ſcraping, brought it away, ſcarcely more than a hair at a time. We were aſtoniſhed at ſo much patience, and left him, as might be ſuppoſed, long before he had finiſhed his operation.

The

The art of the potter has made no great progreſs among theſe people. We ſaw in their poſſeſſion ſome very porous earthen veſſels, which they had baked indeed, but very ſlightly. In theſe they kept freſh water, which would have quickly filtered through them, if they had not taken the precaution to give them a coating of reſin. Veſſels thus made could be of no uſe to them in dreſſing victuals. The natives ſhowed us ſome of a tolerably elegant form, which they ſaid had been brought from Feejee. (See Plate XXXI. Fig. 8.) We ſaw them drinking in companies out of cups of this ſort, round which they put a net of a pretty large meſh, to be able to carry them about eaſily. When they had emptied a few of them, they went to fill them again out of little holes, which they had dug in the ground, that the water might flow into them. Though theſe holes were about a hundred and fifty toiſes only from the ſhore, the water was ſcarcely to be called brackiſh. As we found it neceſſary to replace what we had expended ſince leaving Adventure Bay, we dug a hole in the ground, more than a yard deep, and at a good diſtance from the ſhore, and it was preſently ſupplied with very drinkable water. With this we filled ſmall caſks, which the natives of the *toua* claſs were very ready to carry on their ſhoulders to the boat: but the part on which the iron hoops of the caſk reſted being bare, was ſoon galled, and they gave up their work. We had on board, however, a little cart, which we had brought from Europe, and on this they readily conſented to draw the barrels down to the ſhore. The *touas*, twelve in number, ſung to mark the time of uniting their efforts in pulling. Theſe twelve ſoon increaſed to twenty, and at firſt required no addition to the pay we had agreed upon for each turn, which was twelve glaſs beads: a few days after, however, they demanded a higher price for their labour. They aſſured us that we ſhould not find water at Tongataboo, except in ponds, or by digging holes in the ground as at Pangaïmatoo; but that very good ſpring-water was to be procured at Kao, a ſmall iſland near Tofoa.

I had not yet ſeen a dog ſince we had been at anchor. In the afternoon a native brought one to ſell us, aſſuring us that its fleſh was very good



Effects of the Inhabitants of the Friendly Islands.

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15th April, 1800.

good eating. They give the name of *kouli* to this animal, which in theſe iſlands is commonly of a fallow colour, ſmall, and pretty nearly reſembling the Pomeranian dog.

Citizen Riche informed us, that the aſſaſſin, who was mentioned above, having been conveyed to the weſtern coaſt of Pangaïmatoo the preceding night, by one of the Eſperance's boats, had heſitated ſome time about going on ſhore, and had inquired of the boat's crew, with an air of great uneaſineſs, which way Feenou had gone, when he went on ſhore in the evening. At laſt he ventured to land, but crawled along the beach on his hands and knees for more than three hundred paces, before he durſt proceed into the interior part of the iſland.

Cloſe by the market, to which the natives brought their different kinds of proviſion, we obſerved a woman of extraordinary corpulence, at leaſt fifty years of age, round whom the natives formed a very numerous circle. Some of them paid her their reſpects in our preſence, by taking her right foot and placing it on their head, making a very low bow: others came and touched the ſole of her right foot with their right hands. Several chiefs, whom we knew, paid her other marks of their reverence. We were informed that this lady was Queen Tiné. Her hair, cut to the length of about two inches and half, was covered, as well as part of her forehead, with a reddiſh powder.

After having expreſſed her inclination to go on board the Recherche, to ſee the Commander of our expedition, ſhe invited us to accompany her, and immediately ſet off with part of her court. She preſented General Dentrecaſteaux with ſeveral very fine mats, a hog, and ſome yams; and he gave her in return various pieces of ſtuff, on which ſhe appeared to ſet a great value.

Deſirous of knowing what effect our vocal muſic, accompanied by a violin and cittern, would have on theſe people, we entertained them with a ſpecimen, and had the pleaſure of perceiving that it was pleaſing to them; but a few tunes on a bird-organ obtained more ſtriking marks of their applauſe.

Queen Tiné, unwilling to remain in our debt, ordered ſome young girls

girls of her ſuite to ſing. One of the prettieſt immediately roſe, and we did not fail to applaud her performance. She ſung, indeed, nothing but



which ſhe continued repeating for half an hour at leaſt; but ſhe diſplayed ſo much grace in the action with which ſhe accompanied this air, that we were ſorry ſhe finiſhed ſo ſoon. She moved her arms forward, one after the other, following the meaſure, and at the ſame time raiſed her feet alternately, though without quitting her place: the time ſhe marked with her fore-finger, which, after having been bent by the thumb, was let go againſt the middle finger; and ſometimes by moving the thumb againſt the fore and middle fingers. The beauty of theſe movements depended greatly on the fine ſhape of the hand and arm, which is ſo common among theſe people, and was ſtriking in this young woman. Soon after two other young girls repeated the ſame air, which they ſung in parts, one ſinging uniformly a fifth to the other; and ſeveral men roſe to dance to the muſic of their melodious voices. Theſe marked the time by movements analogous to thoſe of the young women, at firſt with their feet, and frequently carrying one of their hands to the oppoſite arm.

We took the words of this air (*apou lelley*, charming evening) as a compliment from the iſlanders, congratulating themſelves on ſpending the afternoon with us.

The queen taſted the different diſhes we offered her, but ſhe gave a particular preference to preſerved bananas. Our maître-d'hotel ſtood behind her in readineſs to remove her plate, but ſhe ſaved him the trouble, by keeping both it and the table-cloth for herſelf.

Tiné was extremely tenacious of the honours, which the chiefs could not refuſe to pay when they met her; and hence ſome of them avoided her preſence. Feenou, and the brother of King Toobou were on board, and had juſt promiſed to ſtay and dine with us when ſhe arrived. They immediately intreated, with great earneſtneſs, that ſhe might not be permitted

permitted to come upon deck; but ſhe came on board at once without ceremony, and the two chiefs haſtened into their canoes, becauſe otherwiſe they would have been obliged, as many of the natives aſſured us, to come and take her right foot, and carry it very reſpectfully to their heads, as a token of their inferiority. The queen informed us with an air of ſatisfaction, that King Toobou himſelf was bound to pay her theſe marks of reſpect, becauſe it was from her he derived his dignity.

After having informed us that ſhe purpoſed to take up her abode in the iſland of Pangaïmotoo, as long as we ſtaid in the road, ſhe invited the General to come and reſide on ſhore, and ſleep in her houſe. I do not imagine that the old lady had any other intention, than to procure him a more pleaſant and healthy reſidence than he had on board: but the General had no opportunity of aſcertaining with preciſion her motive for this obliging offer, for he did not accept her invitation.

One of our ſailors had in his hand a bit of bacon, which he was going to eat, when Féogo, one of Tiné's maids of honour, appeared deſirous of taſting it. He offered it to her, and ſhe received it with thankfulneſs: but as ſhe could not think of eating it in the royal preſence, the Queen had the complaiſance to go and ſit about twelve paces off, that her attendant might be at a diſtance from her; yet before ſhe quitted her place, ſhe had received from the young lady the ſame marks of reſpect, as others of the natives had already paid her in our preſence.

Two hours before ſun-ſet, Tiné expreſſed a wiſh to return to the iſland of Pangaïmotoo, and ſoon after went in our barge with part of her attendants.

We had ſeen in Bligh's narrative, that, juſt as he was preparing to quit the iſland of Tofoa, the ſailor, whom he had ſent on ſhore to caſt off the mooring of the launch, was killed by one of the natives. The people of Tongataboo informed us that the murder was committed by a chief named Moudoulalo; but we could not learn the motive which had induced him to this exceſſive barbarity. All of us were aſtoniſhed at the coolneſs with which the natives told the tale.

We had already ſeen ſeveral knives of Engliſh manufacture in the hands

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We had already ſeen ſeveral knives of Engliſh manufacture in the hands

of the natives; and this morning early Feenou brought us a bayonet that he had received from Captain Cook, the point of which he requeſted us to ſharpen, as it was blunted.

In the afternoon we viſited ſome iſlets, lying at a very little diſtance from each other between Tongataboo and Pangaïmotoo. They are all connected together by a ſhoal, which is almoſt wholly dry at low water.

We firſt arrived at a bank of ſand, lately emerged from the water, on which, however, a commencement of vegetation already appeared. From this, called by the natives *Iniou*, we proceeded to the little iſle of *Manima*; to reach which we were obliged to croſs a tolerably rapid current, not above ſix feet deep ſoon after the tide had begun to make in, and the water of which was warmed by paſſing over a beach ſtrongly heated by the rays of the ſun. Here we found one of the Queen's maids of honour, to whom we preſented a few beads; and immediately ſhe ſent to catch a couple of fowls to offer us. Theſe we took the trouble of carrying, leſt ſhe ſhould have been chagrined at our refuſal of them. She was very careful to let us know that ſhe did not give them by way of barter; affecting to repeat with an air of dignity *ikaï fokatau*, and to inform us by the word *adoupé*, that ſhe made us a preſent of them. Indeed the chiefs never offered to barter their articles for ours; they made us preſents, and received whatever we thought proper to give.

It is remarkable that the natives brought to our market ſeveral cocks, but very ſeldom any hens. Theſe they kept to hatch chickens, and of courſe they ſold us but few eggs likewiſe.

The two fowls now given us were hens, and had been caught in our ſight with the ſame kind of net, as we had ſeen employed to take fiſh in the open road.

The ſoil of the iſland of Manima is little cultivated, we ſaw in it, however, a few fields of yams, cocoa trees, and plantains.

After croſſing a channel as ſhallow as the preceding, we arrived at *Oneata*. Having the curioſity to examine the inſide of a habitation, conſtructed with much art, we were greatly ſurprized to ſee a chief, who, ſitting very gravely near the middle of the hut, permitted a foremaſt-man

of

of our ſhip to take the greateſt freedoms with one of the prettieſt girls in the iſland. He informed us, on offering us ſome cocoa nuts, that he could not allow us to drink their liquor within his dwelling. We could not have ſuppoſed that the witneſs of the party, we had juſt happened to interrupt under his roof, would have been ſo rigid to perſons who came thither merely to quench their thirſt; but we made a point of not diſputing the matter with him.

Two natives arrived in the mean time, bringing in their hands ſome very ripe cocoa nuts opened, and with theſe we ſaw them prepare a diſh, of which they appeared to be very fond. With ſhells, fixed in a piece of wood by way of handle, they ſcraped out the nuts, which they bruiſed with a very hot ſtone, ſo as to make a pulp of it; this they reduced to the conſiſtence of a pudding, after mixing it with ſome freſh roaſted bread-fruit; which done, they formed it into balls; and theſe they ate immediately.

Under a large ſhed we ſaw a double canoe, forty feet long, placed there by the natives to preſerve it againſt the injuries of the weather.

We were not far from the little iſland called *Nougou Nougou*, when ſome of the natives pointed out to us an iſlet, by the name of *Mackaha*, very near Pangaïmotoo. We proceeded toward the laſt iſland, and, as the tide was riſing, we were obliged to wade up to our middles, to reach it. We ſoon reached the place, where the queen kept a regular court. It was under the ſhade of a very buſhy bread-fruit tree, at a ſmall diſtance from our market. There ſhe was giving a concert of vocal muſic, in which Futtafaihe ſung, he regulating the time, which all the muſicians followed with the greateſt accuracy. Some performed their parts by accompanying the ſimple melody of the reſt with various modulations. In theſe we occaſionally noticed diſcords, which ſeemed to be highly agreeable to the ears of the natives.

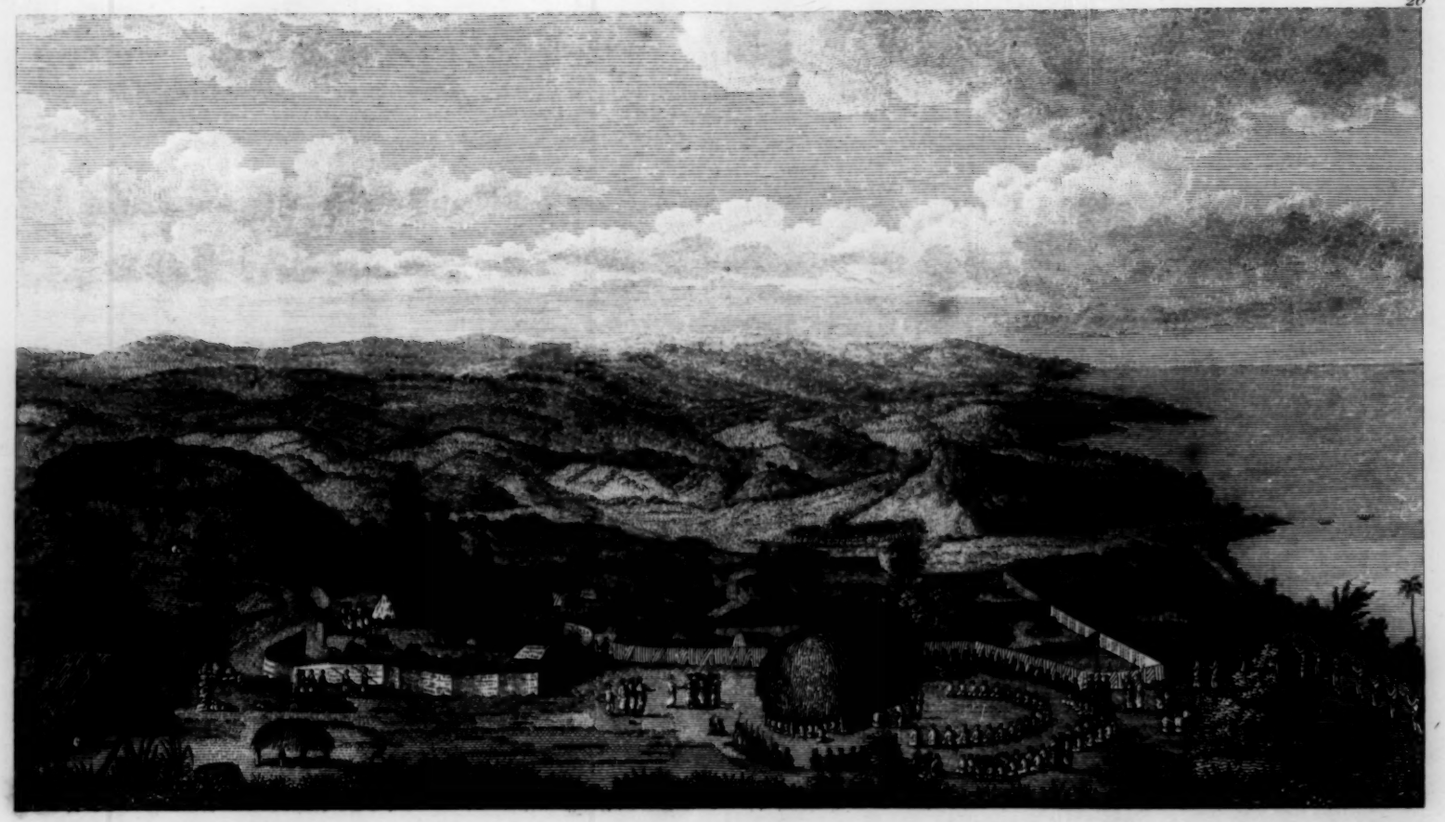
During this concert we ſaw a great number of people arrive, each carrying a long pole on his ſhoulder, at the ends of which hung fiſh and yams; and with theſe they immediately formed the baſe of a quadrangular pyramid, which they built up nearly to the height of two yards.

This was a preſent for General Dentrecaſteaux, to whom Tiné was giving an entertainment. She warned us againſt the danger of walking alone about the iſland in the evening, telling us, that thieves might take advantage of the darkneſs, to knock us down with their clubs, and then rob us.

On the 1ſt of April, at ſix in the morning, the General ſet off, agreeably to the invitation of King Toobou, who meant to give him an entertainment in the iſland of Tongataboo. We accompanied him, with almoſt all the officers of the expedition, and a detachment well armed.

Some of the natives, who followed us in their canoes, made us coaſt along ſhore toward the weſt for ſome time, in order to conduct us to a place, where, they informed us, we ſhould find a great number of the natives aſſembled with ſeveral of their chiefs. As ſoon as we landed, Feenou came to meet the General, and accompany him into the midſt of a large aſſembly of the natives, with *Omalaï* at their head. This chief invited him to ſit down on his left hand, after having ordered the natives, to arrange themſelves in a circle round him. We reſted ourſelves a moment on ſome mats ſpread on the ground, under the ſhade of ſeveral trees, ſome of which were the *cerbera manghas* (Indian mango tree), others the *hernandia ovigera* (ovigerous jack-in-the-box tree), the fruit of which is uſed by theſe people as an ornament. Soon after we went to ſee a very lofty ſhed, which ſerved as a ſhelter to a war-canoe, eighty-feet long, the inſide of which was ſtrengthened by very ſtout knees, placed about a yard diſtant from each other. Feenou, after having made us admire the conſtruction of this double canoe, informed us, that he had taken it in an engagement, which he had fought with the people of the Feejee Iſlands.

As we proceeded toward the weſt, we croſſed a ſpacious encloſure, formed of paliſades, the poſts of which, placed in an oblique direction, were tolerably near to each other, within this grew bread-fruit trees, plaintain trees, the *corypha umbraculifera* (great fan palm), &c. Farther on, in an encloſure of much leſs extent, we found a ſmall hut, of a conical figure, in which, we were informed, were depoſited the remains of a chief lately dead; and a caution was given us, that entering into it was prohibited.



Entertainment given to General Dentrecasteaux, by Tournau, King of the Friendly Islands.

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 1.st April, 1800.

After this we walked on near a quarter of an hour in a narrow path, bounded on each ſide by paliſades, till we reached an extenſive eſplanade, where King Toobou was ſoon to arrive (See Plate XXVI.).

We were invited by Omalaï, to take the cool air under a ſhed, the ſhape of which was nearly half an oval, twelve yards in length, by five in breadth. The roof, covered with the leaves of the *vacoua*, which rendered it impenetrable to the heavieſt ſhower, had an elevation of about five yards and a half, and deſcended within three quarters of a yard of the ground, on which ſome fine mats were ſpread. The floor was raiſed ſix or eight inches higher than the ſurrounding earth, which ſecured it from all danger of being overflowed; and the roof was ſupported by ten pillars.

At length Toobou arrived with two of his daughters, who had poured on their hair an abundance of cocoa-nut oil, and wore each a necklace, made with the pretty ſeeds of the *abrus precatorius*.

The natives formed a great concourſe on all ſides. According to our eſtimation, at leaſt four thouſand of them were preſent.

The place of honour, no doubt, was on the king's left hand, for it was there he invited the General to ſit, who immediately ordered the preſents, which he intended for Toobou, to be brought forward. The king expreſſed much thankfulneſs for them; but, of all that was offered him, nothing ſo much excited the admiration of this numerous aſſembly, as a piece of crimſon damaſk, the lively colour of which produced from all ſides an exclamation of eho! eho! which they continued repeating a long time, with an appearance of the greateſt ſurpriſe. They uttered the ſame exclamation, when we unrolled a few pieces of ribbon, in which red was the predominant colour. The General then preſented a ſhe-goat with kid, a he-goat, and a couple of rabbits, one a buck, the other a doe, of which the king promiſed to take the greateſt care, and to let them breed and multiply in the iſland.

Omalaï, who, Toobou told us, was his ſon, alſo received ſome preſents from the General, as did ſeveral other chiefs.

On our right, toward the north-eaſt, were thirteen muſicians, ſeated under the ſhade of a bread-fruit tree, which was loaded with a prodigious quantity

quantity of fruit. They ſung together in different parts. Four of them held in their hands a bamboo of a yard, or a yard and a half long, with which they beat time on the ground; the longeſt of theſe bamboos ſometimes ſerving to mark the meaſure. The ſounds theſe inſtruments gave approached tolerably near thoſe of the tambourin, and the following were their proportions to each other. Two bamboos of the middle length were in uniſon, the longeſt was a note and a half below them, and the ſhorteſt was two notes and a half above. The muſician, that ſung the counter-tenor, made his voice be heard much above the reſt, though it was a little hoarſe; and at the ſame time he accompanied it by beating with two little ſticks of caſſuarina on a bamboo ſix yards long, cleft throughout its whole length. Three muſicians placed before the others expreſſed the ſubject of their ſong by action alſo, which no doubt they had thoroughly ſtudied, for their geſtures were performed all together, and in the ſame manner. Every now and then they turned toward the king, making not ungraceful motions with their arms: ſometimes they bowed their heads quickly, till the chin touched the breaſt, and ſhook them ſeveral times, &c.

In the mean time Toobou preſented the General with ſome pieces of ſtuff fabricated with the bark of the paper mulberry tree, cauſing them to be ſpread abroad with a great deal of oſtentation, that we might be ſenſible of all the value of the gift.

One of his miniſters, who ſat on his right hand, ordered *kava* to be prepared, and preſently a wooden bowl, of an oval ſhape, and a yard long (See Plate XXXI, Fig. 9), was brought in full of this liquor.

The muſicians, no doubt, had reſerved their choiceſt pieces for this inſtant; as now, at every pauſe they made, the cry of *mâli, mâli,* reſounded from every quarter, and the reiterated applauſes of the natives informed us, that this muſic made a very ſtrong and pleaſing impreſſion upon them.

The *kava* was then diſtributed to the different chiefs, by him who had given orders for its preparation. He ſent it to them in cups, which were made on the ſpot with the leaves of the plantain, and every time he offered a cup, he pronounced, in a pretty loud voice, the name of him for whom

whom it was intended. Feenou he ſerved firſt, ſaying *mayé maa Feenou*; and he did the ſame to the other chiefs, all whoſe names we could eaſily pronounce. Some of theſe, perhaps, the reader will not be diſpleaſed to hear: they were *Nufatoa, Fefé, Mafi, Famouna, Fatoumona*, &c.

We may preſume, it was neceſſary, that ſome of the chiefs ſhould judge of the goodneſs of the liquor, before the king drank, for it was not offered to him till it came to the fourth cup. None was ſent to his daughters; and indeed it always appeared to us, that this liquor was reſerved entirely for the men.

Notwithſtanding the preſence of the General, the king very ſoon fell aſleep, and ſnored aloud, with his legs croſſed, and his head bowed down almoſt to his knees. When he awoke, we ſhowed him a drawing of a cow, and aſked if that given to King Poulaho by Captain Cook had bred. He knew the animal perfectly well, which he called *boakka toote*, and told us, there were none now at Tongataboo, but there were at Hapaee. Several of the natives, however, aſſured us, imitating at the ſame time tolerably well their lowing, that there were ſome at Tongataboo, though others denied it. Thus we were unable to learn what had become of the bull and cow, which Captain Cook had left on the iſland; and it was the ſame with regard to the horſe and mare, which he had given to Feenou. Perhaps they were afraid that we ſhould require ſome of theſe animals from them.

Quitting the aſſembly, we walked toward the eaſt, aſcending a gentle ſlope. At firſt we paſſed along paths bordered with paliſadoes; but we ſoon reached the end of theſe, and came to fields of yams fully cropped. Farther on, the ground, recently turned up, exhibited every appearance of fertility.

We ſoon reached a delightful ſpot on the top of a little hill, where the natives had formed a ſort of rotunda, about four yards wide, with paliſades, and ſome ſhrubs cut with art. Under this rotunda we ſtill ſaw the remains of *kava* roots, that had been chewed; and round it were twenty-four ſmall huts, conſtructed in a circle of fifteen or ſixteen yards diameter. Theſe huts were all covered with cocoa leaves, interlaced together; their

ſhape

ſhape was nearly that of half an oval, three yards long, by two broad; and they were divided at the top, throughout their whole length, by a very narrow ſlit, which was the only opening in them, though there was no entering without ſeparating its edges. We were informed by ſome of the natives, who had followed us, that the king frequently came to this place, to drink *kava*, with ſeveral of the chiefs of the iſland, and that then each went to take a nap in theſe ſort of huts.

On returning toward the place of entertainment, we went round the largeſt circle formed by the natives; in the midſt of which we ſaw ſeveral *egui's* wives. The wife of Futtafaihe attracted almoſt every eye by her beauty; but ſhe took care, from time to time, to acquaint us, that it was her duty to preſerve her fidelity to her huſband. This ſhe expreſſed with great ſimplicity, by *taboo mitzi mitzi*, words of which I cannot give a literal tranſlation, as may be ſeen by the vocabulary of the language of the Friendly Iſlands, which will be found at the end of this work.

We obſerved in the hands of one lady, who appeared to be of ſome conſideration, a ſort of mat, about two feet ſquare, and of a white colour, made of the hair of a horſe's tail. Poſſibly they were obtained from thoſe which Cook left on the iſland; but ſhe would not ſatisfy our curioſity on this head.

The King had ordered his ſubjects to bring the preſents which he intended for the General; and ever ſince half after ten we had ſeen many arrive at intervals, each of them carrying on his ſhoulder a bamboo two yards long, at the ends of which hung ſmall fiſhes of the *ſcarus* and *chætodon* genera, moſt of them ready dreſſed, and wrapped in cocoa-leaves; others brought bread-fruit, yams, &c.; and preſently, by laying their bamboos acroſs each other, they raiſed two portions of triangular pyramids, one of them two yards high, the other one yard only. The raw fiſh already began to ſtink very much.

About one o'clock in the afternoon Toobou went away, without ſaying a word to any perſon. We then left the aſſembly, and were accompanied to the place where we landed by Feenou and Omalaï, who ordered a whole hog juſt dreſſed, ſome fiſh, yams, and bread-fruit, to be brought

brought us, and invited us to ſit down to our repaſt; but their hog not being half ready, for ſuch is their uſual mode of cookery, we preferred going on board to dinner.

They then requeſted us to accept theſe different articles of proviſion, which they ordered to be carried into our long-boat, while others of the natives, in obedience to the orders of Toobou, were filling it with the eatables taken from the pyramids, that had been erected for our Commander. In a very little time, every thing was ready for our departure.

Our boats having been obliged to puſh off from the ſhore, on account of the low water, we could not reach them but by croſſing a coral bank covered with water for more than three hundred paces: but we found the natives extremely civil; for, that we might not be wetted, they carried us to ſome rocks juſt above water, to which others came with their canoes to fetch us, and conveyed us to our boats.

The men who carried us appeared well ſatisfied with the articles we gave them for their trouble; but in this ſhort paſſage others contrived to gain ſtill more, by robbing us at their eaſe, after having crept ſlily behind us, while their countrymen had us on their backs. All theſe pickpockets, however, did not meet with equal ſucceſs, for we gave chace to ſome, whom we forced to reſtore what they had taken.

As ſoon as we got on board, the commanding officer informed us that, during our abſence, he had cauſed a native to be ſeized, at the moment when he was going off with ſeveral articles of hardware, which he had ſtolen between decks; and that Futtafaihe, reprobating the habit of pilfering, of which the natives were every day guilty towards us, had affected to ſay publicly, that the culprit ſhould be puniſhed with death. But this, they ſoon perceived, was all artifice on the part of the chief: for, as ſoon as they began to inflict the puniſhment of the rope's end on the pilferer, he interceded for his pardon, which, however, was not granted; and Futtafaihe ſeemed to be greatly affected at his receiving the five-and-twenty ſtripes, which he had been condemned to ſuffer.

APRIL 2d. Pretty early next morning, we received a viſit from *Tonga*, who accompanied his father Toobou, the King's brother. They both took a great deal of trouble to explain to us all the dignities of their family.

Tonga ſeveral times gave us proofs of great intelligence, in particular when we ſhowed him a chart of the Friendly Iſlands conſtructed by Captain Cook. He firſt glanced his eye rapidly over the archipelago; and then, ſtopping at Tongataboo, he obſerved to us, that ſeveral reefs of rocks had been laid down which did not exiſt; informing us that, to the north-weſt we ſhould find a paſſage, through which we might eaſily carry our veſſels into the open ſea. This information was the more important to us, becauſe we had ſuppoſed, that we muſt get out of the road through the narrow channel by which we had entered; and in which we ſhould probably have had to work out againſt the prevailing winds, which would be extremely favourable to our paſſing out through the new channel. Tonga offered to ſhow it us, and would ſleep on board that night, to conduct to it Citizen Beaupré, our engineer-geographer, who would aſcertain its poſition.

On an excurſion we made into the country neareſt the anchoring place, we found among a group of the natives a young perſon, who had all the characteriſtics of an albino, and who was in other reſpects of a very ſickly complexion, as is commonly the caſe, for this deviation from nature is owing to a ſtate of diſeaſe.

3d. In the morning of the third, having ſurpriſed ſome of the natives, who were making off to the coaſt of Tongataboo with ſome articles, which they had juſt ſtolen from our ſhip, the commanding officer ſent ſome of our people in purſuit of them; when one of the party, who had cauſed himſelf to be announced as a chief, ſaid, that he would puniſh them himſelf, and would bring us the next day the things that had been ſtolen. But it appeared, that he was connected with the thieves, for he took care never to return on board again.

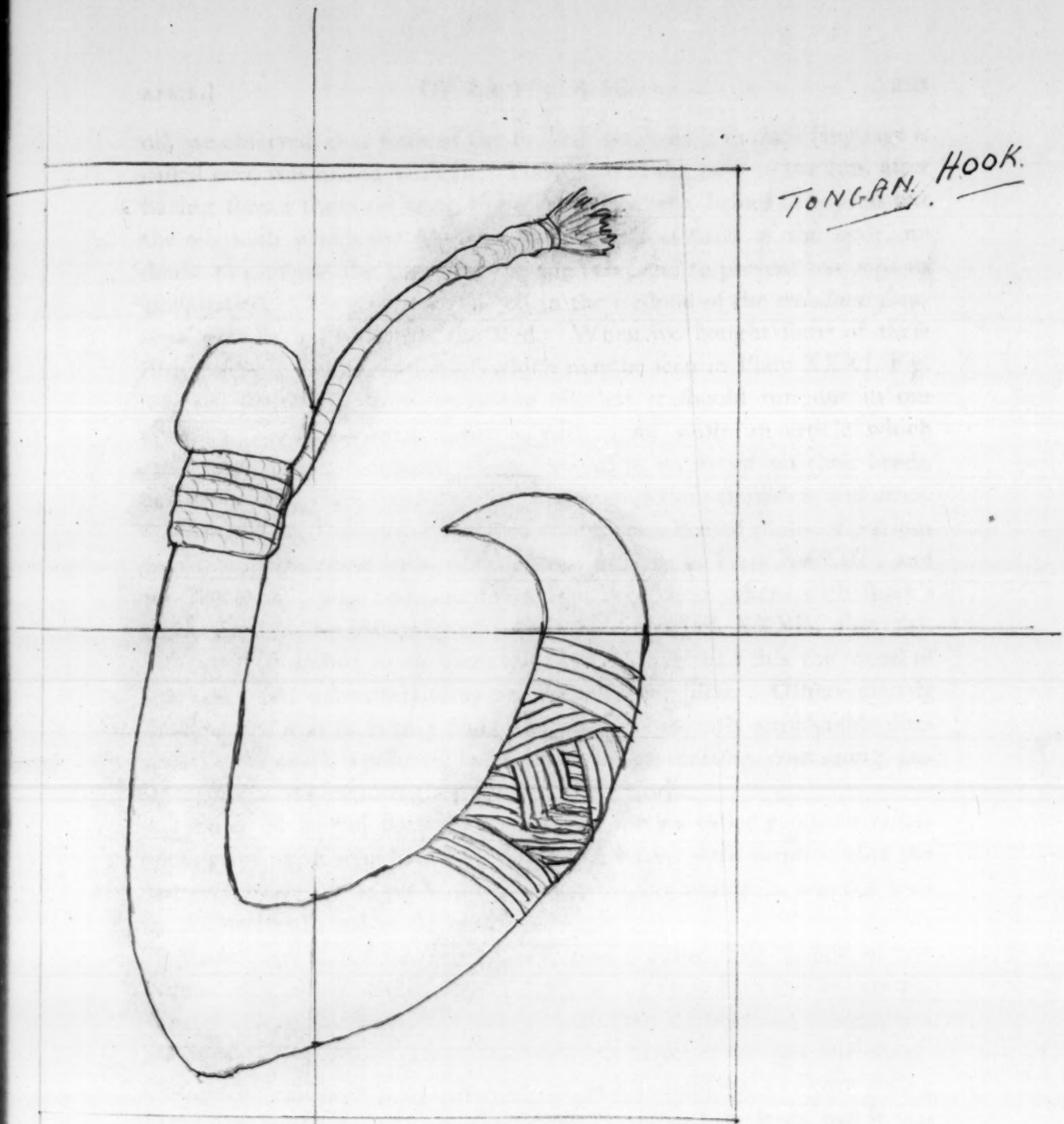
When we went aſhore, Omalai accompanied us, and admired the boat's rudder for a long time. He was deſirous of ſteering himſelf, and did ſo with great ſkill. Theſe people uſe nothing but paddles for ſteering their canoes.

The ladies, in dreſſing their hair, made uſe of cocoa-nut oil, previouſly perfumed with a ſmall ſeed, which they call *langa kali*, and which is gathered on the iſland of Tongataboo. On examining a little of the oil,



Effects of the Inhabitants of the Friendly Islands.

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TONGAN. HOOK.



oil, we obſerved, that ſome of the bruiſed nut, which in their language is called *mou*, was mixed with it. They expoſed the nuts to the ſun, after having ſpread them on mats, in order to dry them, before they preſs out the oil, with which the women anoint the upper parts of the body, no doubt to preſerve the ſuppleneſs of the ſkin, and to prevent too copious perſpiration. They preſerve the oil in the ſeedpod of the *melodinus ſcandens*, after having taken out the ſeed. When we bought ſome of theſe little phials, a repreſentation of which may be ſeen in Plate XXXI, Fig. 14, we frequently threw away the oil, leſt it ſhould run out in our pockets; but the women, ſeeing us with regret waſte an article which they much value, commonly came forward to receive it on their heads, and then, with their hands, they ſpread it over their ſhoulders and arms.

The natives had already ſold us a great number of clubs of various forms, and faſhioned with ſkill, as may be ſeen in Plate XXXIII: and we ſaw ſeveral who were employed in cutting out others with ſhark's teeth fixed at the extremity of a piece of wood (Pl. XXXII, Fig. 23). We were aſtoniſhed to ſee them cut with a chiſel like this the wood of the *caſuarina*, notwithſtanding its extreme hardneſs. Others already handled the iron tools they had obtained from us with conſiderable dexterity. All theſe workmen had a little bag of matting, containing pumice-ſtones, with which they poliſhed their work.

I obſerved ſeveral cotton-plants of the ſpecies called *goſſipium religioſum*, growing in uncultivated places; and I ſaw, with ſurpriſe, that the fine cotton, which might be procured from it in abundance, was not uſed by the natives in any of their works.

About nine in the evening we perceived a canoe cloſe by one of our buoys. Apprehenſive that the people in her would cut the buoy-rope, we ſent one of our boats in chace of her; but the boat had ſcarcely put off from the ſhip's ſide, when ſomebody was heard to fall into the water. Our men immediately haſtened to the perſon's aſſiſtance; when ſeeing him ſwim away, without ſpeaking a word, we had no doubt but it was a thief making off with his booty. He was purſued immediately, frequently eſcaped by diving, and was not taken at laſt till he had been

wounded in the thigh with a boat-hook, which was employed to catch hold of him. As ſoon as he was brought on board, he was ſecured upon deck, where he remained all night. He confeſſed that, having taken ſeveral things out of our launch, he had conveyed them to the canoe, which was in waiting for them near our buoy, and had made off without delay. In half an hour afterwards, we fancied we ſaw her ſlowly approaching our ſhip aſtern, in ſearch of the native whom we had ſeized. The men in our yawl immediately pulled away toward her, and when they came up with her, they found in her only one man and two paddles: but they ſoon diſcovered that ſhe had brought us another thief, who had roamed about the ſhip till the arrival of another canoe, that came to convey him aſhore. As ſoon as our people got ſight of her, they gave her chace, but the natives in her paddled away with ſuch ſpeed, that it was impoſſible to overtake them.

4th. At three o'clock in the morning Citizen Beaupré returned with Tonga, after having examined the paſſage toward the north-weſt, of which Tonga had given us information. They had run along very cloſe to *Attata*, which they had left on the larboard, as they ſailed from our anchorage. *Kepa*, the chief of this little iſland, had come to meet them, and received them with great civility. In the morning he came to ſee us, and inquired after Captain Cook, who, he told us, was his friend. On being informed of his death, he could not refrain from tears, and took out of his girdle a ſhark's tooth, with which he was going to wound his cheeks, in order to expreſs the violence of his grief, if we had not prevented him.

The art of phyſic is practiſed among thoſe people with a parade of myſtery. One of our crew, who had accompanied us along the beach, having hurt his wriſt by an exertion, a native offered to eaſe the pain, and ſucceeded pretty quickly by ſqueezing and preſſing the part injured, *(en maſſant la partie bleſsée)*; at the ſame time he blew upon it repeatedly, intending, no doubt, that we ſhould aſcribe the cure to his breath.

On the ſea-ſide we ſaw ſeveral natives occupied in ſquaring ſome large ſtones of the calcareous kind, which, we were informed, were intended

to

to be employed in burying a chief, who was related to Futtafaihe. They firſt removed the earth from them, and then ſeparated them by breaking them with a volcanic pebble, round which, near the middle, they took the precaution to wrap pieces of matting, to prevent the ſplinters from flying into their eyes. They were ſcarcely below the ſurface of the earth, and arranged in ſtrata about four inches thick.

We had before obſerved among theſe people a game with the hands, which they call *léagui*, and which requires great attention. Two play at it, and it conſiſts in one's endeavouring inſtantly to repeat the ſigns made by the other, while the former makes ſigns in his turn, which the other is to repeat in like manner. We ſaw two in a party at no great diſtance from our market, who were ſo quick at this exerciſe, that our eyes were ſcarcely able to follow their motions.

Citizen Legrand, who had been ſent the day before to diſcover ſome paſſages to leeward of our anchorage, returned in the evening, after having found two towards the north.

5th. Early in the morning I ſet off, with all the other naturaliſts of our expedition, for the iſland of Tongataboo. Some of the natives would carry us thither in their little canoes, but moſt of us, not being ſufficiently careful in preſerving our equilibrium, upſet them as ſoon as they put off. We then determined to go in their double canoes, which they managed very ſkilfully, and ſoon ſet us aſhore, making the paſſage under ſail. The maſt was ſet up in that canoe which was to leeward.

We were obliged to get out of the canoes more than ſix hundred paces from the ſhore, on account of the ſhallowneſs of the water, through which the natives carried us on their backs. They then ſhowed us the dwelling of Toobou, the king's brother, where we ſtopped; and the gardener made him a preſent of ſeveral kinds of ſeeds, that were brought from Europe, chiefly of culinary vegetables, which the chief promiſed us to cultivate with care. We left him, to ſtrike into the woods, the ſoil of which was of a calcareous nature; and we obſerved in different places heaps of madrepores, which proved that the waters of the ſea had long covered the ground. On the trees we obſerved many large bats,

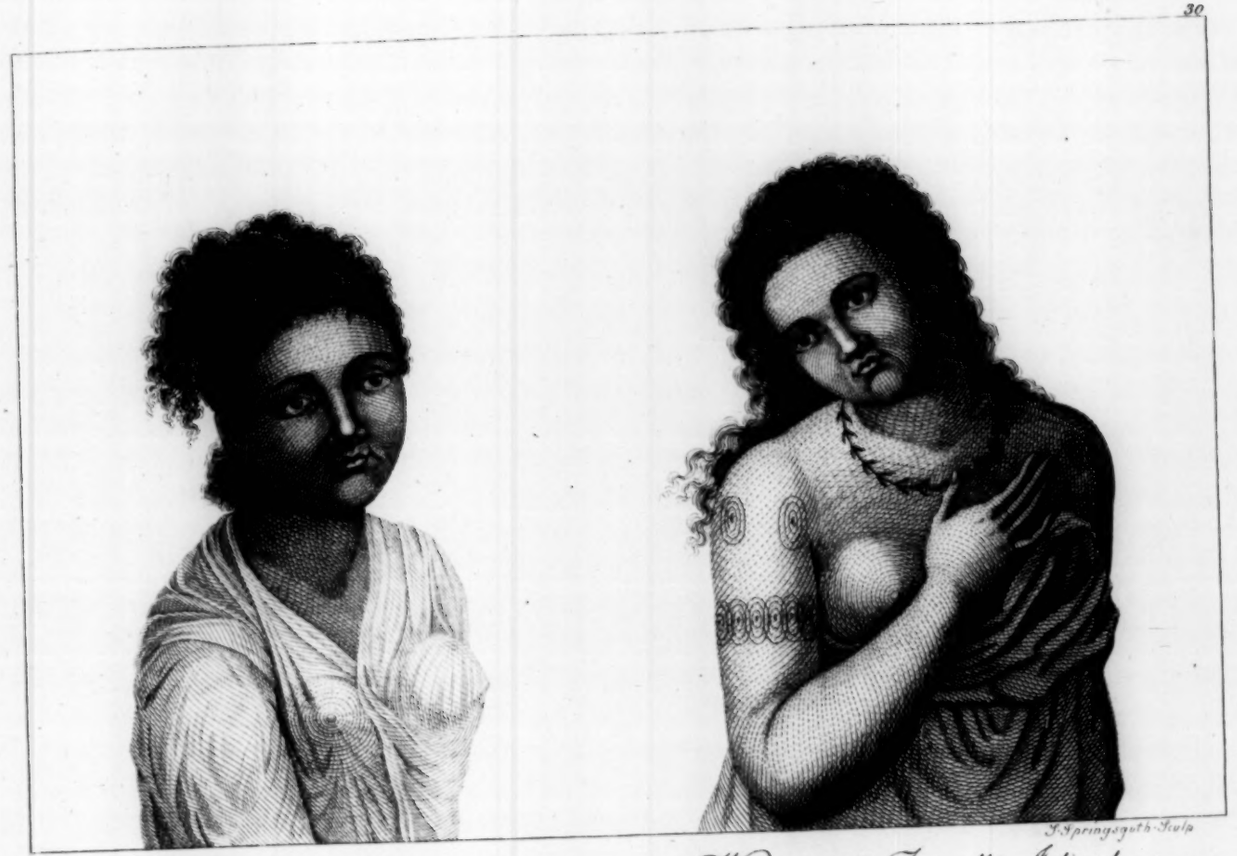
bats, of the ſpecies called *veſpertilio vampyrus* (the vampire bat), which the inhabitants told us were very good food.

We were near the middle of the wood, when a native, who had crept behind one of our party, ſnatched out of his hands a pair of pincers, which he uſed for catching inſects. The thief inſtantly took to his heels; but he had ſcarcely run fourſcore paces, when, finding himſelf briſkly and cloſely purſued, he placed himſelf behind a tree, round which he turned ſeveral times, to avoid being caught. Our companion, however, laid hold of his clothes, and fancied himſelf on the point of recovering his pincers, as he imagined he had the thief faſt: but what was his ſurpriſe, when the other looſened his girdle, and left his clothes behind him, to eſcape with the article he had ſtolen!

We ſoon got into the fields, where we ſaw the property of each individual divided into ſmall encloſures, ſurrounded by paliſades, and completely cultivated. The Indian cole, *arum eſculentum*, grew there vigorouſly among many other vegetables, which I have already mentioned, and which equally with it are uſed as food by the natives. The ſugar-canes we ſaw there, were planted at a pretty conſiderable diſtance from each other, under the ſhade of the *inocarpus edulis*, the fruit of which theſe people roaſt and eat, its flavour much reſembling that of the cheſnut. In the ſame encloſure, we ſaw ſeveral of the orange-leaved Indian mulberry trees (*morinda citrifolia*), loaded with ripe fruit, which is much eſteemed by the natives. They brought us a great quantity of this fruit for a few days when we firſt anchored here, but we refuſed it on account of its inſipidity.

After proceeding ſome way to the eaſtward, we ſtopped, to examine two little huts, erected in an encloſure of ſmall extent, and ſhadowed by ſome fine ſhaddock trees, loaded with fruit, and ſeveral *caſuarina* trees. Some natives informed us, that the remains of two chiefs of Toobou's family had been depoſited in them. We lifted up the mat, which cloſed the entrance of the larger. The ſurface of the ground within was covered with ſand, and toward the middle we obſerved an oblong ſquare, formed of ſmall pebbles of different colours. None of the natives

who



J. Springsguth Sculp

Woman of Amboyna.

Woman of the Friendly Islands.

Publd by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 18th April, 1800.

who were with us, would gather any of the ſhaddocks, no doubt from reſpect to the dead, though we deſired to buy ſome of them. They ſaid that they could not ſell them to us.

In a ſhort time we returned to the houſe of Toobou, to whom we made a complaint againſt the ſtealer of the pincers. He promiſed to return them to us the next day; and he kept his word. This chief preſſed us to ſpend the night in his habitation; but we would not accept his offer, leſt our abſence ſhould occaſion any uneaſineſs on board.

Theſe people are accuſtomed to geld their pigs, with a view to render the fleſh more delicate. We ſaw this operation performed on a very young pig, which one of the natives laid on the back, after having tied his legs, while another made an inciſion into the ſcrotum with the edge of a piece of bamboo, and removed the teſticles, ſeparating them from the parts to which they adhered, with all the dexterity of an anatomiſt.

Toobou treated us with fowls broiled on the coals; yams, plantains, and bread-fruit, roaſted under the aſhes; and the liquor of the cocoa-nut to drink.

Three of the daughters of this chief came to keep us company. They talked a great deal; and though we were very hungry, they did not ſcruple to interrupt us frequently, by forcing us to anſwer their queſtions, which related chiefly to the cuſtoms of the French, particularly thoſe of the women. As they obſerved our ſeamen addreſs every one indiſcriminately, they enquired with earneſtneſs, whether the women were not *tabooed* in France; that is to ſay, whether they enjoyed the ſame liberty as moſt of thoſe in their iſland. The anſwer, by which we endeavoured to convey to them an idea of our cuſtoms, pleaſed them highly. They informed us, that the *eguis* (chiefs) of Tongataboo had ſeveral wives; and aſked how many wives a French *egui* uſually had. When they underſtood that each had but one, they burſt out into a laugh; and we had great trouble to perſuade them, that the *egui lai* (kings) of Europe, had no more, which gave them no very high idea of their power.

Of all the articles with which we preſented the ladies, odoriferous waters were moſt eſteemed. They appeared to us as paſſionately fond of perfumes,

perfumes, as moſt of the inhabitants of warm climates: and yet their bodies were partly beſmeared with cocoa-nut oil, which diffuſed a diſagreeable odour.

One of the fineſt girls in this party having the little finger of the left hand wrapped round with a piece of ſtuff of the paper mulberry, which appeared bloody, we begged to ſee the wound. Another immediately took down from the roof, under which we ſat, a pice of a plantain leaf, out of which ſhe drew the firſt two joints of the little finger of the young girl, who had them very lately cut off, in order to cure her, as ſhe told us, of a ſevere diſeaſe. She ſhowed us the hatchet, made of a volcanic ſtone, which had been uſed for the operation; and informed us, that the edge had firſt been placed at the extremity of the third phalanx of the finger, and then the operator ſtruck a ſmart blow on the head of this hatchet with the handle of another.

This young perſon ſoon left us; but, before ſhe went away, ſhe kiſſed Toobou's daughters after the manner of the inhabitants of the Friendly Iſlands, which is by touching with the tip of the noſe the noſe of the perſon you ſalute. It is remarkable, that theſe iſlanders, who pretty much reſemble Europeans, have, notwithſtanding, the extremity of the noſe a little flattened: this ſlight deformity may very probably be owing to the cuſtom, of which I have juſt ſpoken.

Toobou's daughters changed names with us; an eſtabliſhed cuſtom among theſe people, to teſtify their affection. They then played a very monotonous duet on flutes made of bamboo: but we were much amuſed at ſeeing them blow with the noſe into a hole at the extremity of the inſtrument, in order to make it ſound. We received from them as a preſent ſome combs of a very elegant ſhape, repreſented in Plate XXXII. Fig. 21.

The natives, who formed a circle round us, having ſtolen ſeveral of our things, we complained of it to Toobou's daughters, who ſoon after left us without ſaying a word, probably to go in ſearch of their father, and requeſt him to come and put an end to theſe pilferings; but, as we could not wait till their return, we ſoon began to walk toward the iſland of Pangaïmotoo. The tide being very low, we eaſily paſſed over the ſhoals, which

which connect the iſlets with the principal iſland. We ſtopped about half way at a hut, where we were witneſſes of the manner, in which a woman was eating her meal, that appeared to us laughable enough. Sitting near a poſt, and motionleſs as a ſtatue, ſhe opened her mouth from time to time, to receive morſels of bread-fruit, which another woman put into it. We were informed, that it was not allowable for her to touch any kind of food with her own hands, becauſe a few days before ſhe had waſhed the body of a deceaſed chief.

When we arrived at Pangaïmotoo, Queen Tiné, ſitting under a ſhed covered with cocoa-leaves, and erected under the ſhade of ſeveral fine bread-fruit trees, was giving an entertainment to General Dentrecaſteaux. She firſt ordered ſome young perſons of her attendants to dance, which they did with infinite gracefulneſs, ſinging at the ſame time, while Futtafaihe, who was ſtanding, directed their movements, and animated them by his voice and geſtures. (See Plate XXVII.)

After this we had a grand concert, which differed little from that the King had given us a few days before, only on the preſent occaſion the expreſſion of joy was much more lively.

The Queen was ſurrounded by women, while a great number of men kept at a little diſtance oppoſite to her, forming a circle round the muſicians.

When the women had ceaſed dancing, ſeveral men roſe up, each holding in his hand a little club, nearly of the ſhape of a paddle. Theſe they brandiſhed about, keeping time with much preciſion, and making different movements with their feet. The muſicians, after they had ſung ſome tunes in very ſlow time, ſung often very quick, which gave this ſort of pyrrhic dance a very animated action, that we admired for a long while. The ſubject of this dance excited our curioſity; but we ſoon found, that its object was to celebrate the great deeds of ſome of their warriors. The women occaſionally united their voices with thoſe of the men, accompanying their ſong with very graceful movements.

One of the armourers of the Eſperance was much ſurprized to ſee among theſe dancers, and not far from Futtafaihe, the native who had ſtolen his

ſabre; this chief having always aſſured us that he could never find out the thief. It appeared to us, however, that it was one of his attendants: but he retired with precipitation as ſoon as he perceived that he was known.

During this time a pyramid of bamboos had been erected, to which were ſuſpended different fruits, deſigned as a preſent to the General from Queen Tiné.

We expreſſed a ſtrong deſire to ſee ſome of the natives engage in a wreſtling match; but we were told that a ſpectacle of this ſort was never exhibited before the Queen.

This entertainment had attracted a great number of the natives, among whom were ſeveral thieves, whoſe impudence was continually increaſing. They had already taken ſeveral articles from ſome or other of us by open force, and run off with them into the woods.

More than thirty of us were aſſembled together, and we were quenching our thirſt with the delicious liquor of the cocoa-nuts, which Tiné had juſt preſented to the General, when a native had the audacity to ſnatch a knife out of one of our hands. Indignant at ſuch effrontery, ſeveral of our party immediately ran after the thief, and purſued him as far as the iſland of Tongataboo; but, finding themſelves ſurrounded by a great number of the natives, they preſently returned toward our anchoring place. The ſmith of the Recherche, however, a German by birth, thought it was proper to ſhow more courage than the reſt, by venturing farther and farther among the natives. Theſe ſoon faced about, purſued him in their turn, as ſoon as they found him inclined to make off, and even attempted to ſtrike him with their clubs: but he kept them at bay a long time, by preſenting to the moſt forward a bad piſtol, which he ſeveral times attempted to fire. Being now about ſeven hundred yards only from our ſhips, he fancied himſelf ſecure from any attempt on their part, when one of them laid open his ſkull with a club, and another threw a ſpear at his back. A great number of them fell upon him, and continued their blows till they thought he was dead. One of them tried repeatedly to ſhoot him with his own piſtol, which they had ſeized, but fortunately the priming was gone.

They

They were already dividing his clothes, when they were obſerved from the Eſperance, and a cannon was immediately fired, the ball of which paſſed very near the aſſaſſins, and quickly diſperſed them. We ran from all quarters to the aſſiſtance of the unfortunate ſmith. One of the crew, having come along the beach to his ſuccour, was attacked by a native, who knocked out two of his teeth with his club; but the aſſault coſt him his life, for he was inſtantly ſhot dead. Our ſmith was ſoon raiſed from the ground, and, though his head was laid open at the left frontal ſinus to a conſiderable extent, and he had other very dangerous wounds, he had ſtill ſufficient courage to walk to the boat, ſupported only by the arms.

A few guns loaded with langrage were fired, to protect ſuch of us as were on ſhore. The natives fled on all ſides, and collected in very numerous bodies in different parts of the iſland: and, to endeavour to diſperſe them, and to bring off thoſe of our people, who were ſtill in the interior of the iſland, a detachment was ſent on ſhore well armed.

Several chiefs, aſſembled cloſe by our market with ſome of us, were riſing to depart; but they yielded to our invitation not to quit the place.

Preſently we ſaw a launch manned and armed coming from the Eſperance, under the command of Trobriant, her Firſt-Lieutenant. Knowing very little of the occaſion of the alarm, and ſuppoſing that all the natives were preparing to fall upon us, he ordered his party to ſeize upon a double canoe, juſt as ſhe was coming to the ſhore, totally ignorant of all that had paſſed. Moſt of the natives in her immediately leaped into the ſea; but the chief, to whom ſhe belonged, remaining on the deck, Trobriant ſent one of the crew to ſeize him. On his attempting to ſtrike the chief with a club the chief diſarmed him; they laid hold of each other; and Trobriant thought proper to fire on the chief, whom he ſhot dead. We were all extremely grieved at this misfortune.

Another native, witneſſing what paſſed, leaped from the canoe's maſt-head into the ſea, not daring to come down upon deck: and immediately a negro, whom we had taken on board at Amboyna, purſued him with a pike, which he had in his hand, but fortunately could not overtake him.

The rage of these barbarians was not yet appeased. A marine, by birth a German, whom likewise we shipped at Amboyna, perceiving the daughter of the unfortunate chief, who had concealed herself in the bottom of the canoe, had already raised his sabre to run her through, when a gunner belonging to the Recherche, Citizen Avignon, caught hold of the madman's arm. He then threw himself between him and the poor girl, whose mother soon gained the shore, distracted at the death of her husband. The daughter, too, wept bitterly for the loss of her father, and we saw her beating herself violently with the fist on the cheeks and breast.

We detained as hostages the son of the king, and *Titifa*, chief of the island of Pangaïmotoo: but we all remarked with sorrow, the dejection into which this confinement threw the king's son, whom we had often seen issue his commands with such haughtiness to the subjects of his father. He frequently repeated that he was our friend, and that he could wish to accompany us to France. Titifa, on the contrary, expressed not the least fear.

These two chiefs spent the night in the great cabin of the Recherche. Each had brought with him a wooden pillow, of the shape of that represented in Plate XXXIII. Fig. 35, on which, after lying down, they laid the back part of their head, according to the custom of these people, which is no doubt the cause of the very perceptible flattening observed in that part.

During the night we saw a greater number of fires on the north coast of Tongataboo, than we had ever perceived before.

The next morning at day-break we were awakened by the piercing cries of two women, who were making their lamentations, as they went round our ship in their canoe. They cried alternately one after the other, no doubt that their voices might be distinguished by Titifa, who knew them immediately. These women were his wife and daughter, who, in their grief, beat their cheeks and breast with their fists. He immediately ran upon deck, but could not quiet their alarm, till he had given them an account of the good treatment he had received on board: and when he told them that he should soon return on shore, they were transported with

with joy. A ſhort time after he and King Toobou's ſon were both ſent aſhore in our barge, to the Iſland of Pangaïmotoo. The wife and daughter of Titifa followed us in their canoe, when, as they were paſſing cloſe by the Eſperance, a blunderbuſs went off by accident, and hit their canoe, which they were obliged to quit, as in conſequence ſhe preſently filled. We took them into our boat, and expreſſed our great ſorrow at this miſchance; but they ſoon forgot the danger they had run, for they were with Titifa, and thought of nothing more but the pleaſure of ſeeing him ſet at liberty. We made them a preſent of a few articles of hardware, among which a hatchet gave them great ſatisfaction. Titifa told us, he ſhould employ this in conſtructing another canoe, ſo that he ſhould ſoon repair the loſs he had juſt experienced.

When we landed, moſt of the natives retired from the ſhore, and were proceeding into the interior part of the iſland: but Titifa deſired them to return, and ordered them to range themſelves in a circle, which they immediately did. Our trade then recommenced with the greateſt order imaginable. This chief would not quit us the whole time; but Toobou's ſon diſappeared as ſoon as he ſet his foot on ſhore.

The chief, who had been killed the day before by Trobriant, appeared to be greatly loved by the natives, for ſeveral diſplayed much ſenſibility in lamenting his death.

For fear they ſhould endeavour to make repriſals on us, the General ordered every perſon belonging to our ſhips, to remain within the place where the trade was carried on.

Our ſhips were ſufficiently ſtocked with all ſuch proviſion as theſe people could furniſh. As we had now nothing more to apprehend from the conſequences of competition, ſome articles of hardware were diſtributed among the crew, that they might procure a few things for themſelves. On this the natives raiſed their demands for their goods to a very high price, frequently aſking ten times as much as before they had been contented to take.

We ſaw in their poſſeſſion an iron hook, which they had had ſkill enough to form like thoſe which they fabricate of bone, tortoiſe-ſhell, mother-

mother-of-pearl, and other animal ſubſtances, the figure of which may be ſeen in Plate XXXII, Fig. 27 and 28. The line, to which it was fixed, was intended, undoubtedly, to fiſh in very deep water, for a pretty large piece of alabaſter, cut into a conical ſhape, was faſtened to it. (See Plate XXXII, Fig. 25 and 26).

Titifa and ſeveral other chiefs were not without anxiety, on account of the hoſtile intentions of ſome of the natives toward us. They imparted to us their apprehenſions, and perſuaded us to return on board before the cloſe of the day; their authority, no doubt, being inſufficient to control them.

At night-fall we perceived, that our rudder chains had been taken away.

7th. We obſerved on ſhore ſeveral young girls, who had cut their hair to the length of an inch, except round the head, and afterwards powdered it with lime, for the purpoſe, we were told, of making it grow of a light colour. We ſaw ſeveral others, whoſe hair was of this complexion already.

Moſt of the women did not deſiſt from aſking us for glaſs rings and beads, with which they adorned themſelves, as ſoon as they obtained them. Their requeſt was always accompanied with a pleaſing ſmile, and at the ſame time they inclined their head, laying one of their hands on the breaſt, in the manner repreſented Plate XXX, Fig. 1.

Titifa brought us ſome nutmegs, which were tolerably round, and as large again as thoſe of the cultivated nutmeg, but they were deſtitute of aromatic flavour. The mace was covered with a pretty thick down. The natives, obſerving we received theſe with pleaſure, quickly brought us more.

Theſe people have invented a kind of flute, differing from that called in Europe Pan's reed only in the proportion of the tones. All the pipes gave full notes, and of little extent; and the higheſt is a fourth to the loweſt. We purchaſed ſeveral of theſe flutes.

I obtained of our Commander a large box, to hold ſome young bread-fruit plants, for the purpoſe of enriching our colonies with that uſeful vegetable;



Effects of the Inhabitants of the Friendly Islands.

Pub.d by L.Stockdale, Piccadilly, 18th April 1800.

getable; and it was placed upon the larboard quarter gallery. Some of the natives procured me a great number of ſuckers, and I planted them in very good mould, which they brought me, and which they called *kelé kelé*. I alſo took ſome roots and cuttings of this valuable tree, which I buried in loam, *oummea* in their language, placing them horizontally. Theſe cuttings were ſo many ſhoots, which I intended to plant on our arrival at the Iſle of France.

8th. Queen Tiné came on board, juſt as Feenou was in the cabin with the General, to whom he had brought as a preſent a diadem, made with the beautiful red feathers of the tropic-bird, with ſome other very ſmall feathers of a brilliant red colour. When he went out of the cabin, to return aſhore, he endeavoured to avoid the ſight of the queen; but the moment ſhe perceived him, ſhe made him come to her, and held out to him her right foot, which he took hold of immediately, and placed on the hind part of his head, making a profound bow, in teſtimony of the reſpect he owed the queen. He dared not refuſe her theſe honours, though it appeared to us, that he was deeply affected by it. The General had juſt made him a preſent of ſeveral iron tools, and we obſerved with pleaſure, that he appeared to know the value of this metal, giving it a very decided preference to the bones and volcanic ſtones, of which moſt of the hatchets of theſe iſlanders are made.

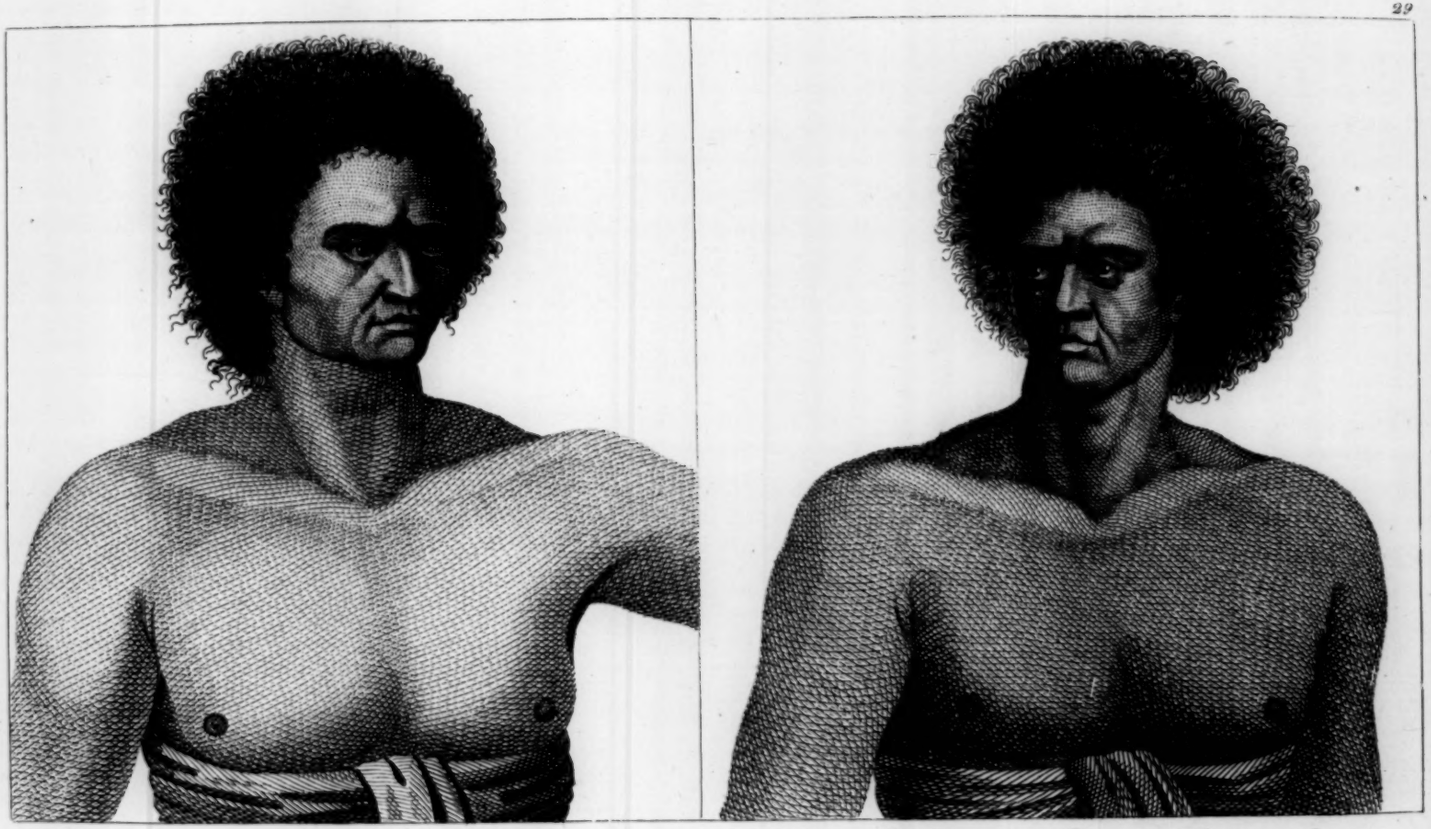
We were afterwards viſited by different chiefs, who repeated to us, what ſeveral others had already informed us, reſpecting the reigning family. They employed for the purpoſe playing cards, with which we furniſhed them. Theſe they firſt ſpread on the table, and then they aſſigned to each the name of one of the perſons of the family; which did not appear to us to bear one common ſurname, as Captain Cook imagined (that of Futtafaihe, at preſent the name of the ſon of Poulaho); for Poulaho's father was named *Taibouloutou*. Taibouloutou married a wife, whoſe name was *Toobouhou*, by whom he had four children; two ſons, *Poulaho*, who ſucceeded him, and *Futtafaihe*; and two daughters, the one named *Tiné*, the other *Nanatchi*. When *Poulaho* died, he left a ſon very young, named *Futtafaihe*, whoſe uncle then took into his hands the

the reins of government: but he did not long ſurvive his brother, and then the ſovereignty devolved upon *Tiné*, the elder ſiſter. She held all the honours of it, without exerciſing the authority, however; with which it appears a female cannot be inveſted: the power, therefore, paſſed into the hand of a chief named *Toobou*, brother to *Tiné's* mother. This queen had married *Ovea*, one of the chiefs of Toſoa; and he had divorced her, after having had two ſons by her, *Veaïcou*, and *Veatchi*.

Thus it apppears, that the ſucceſſion to the throne devolves firſt on the brothers, then on the ſiſters, of the prince who has reigned, before it comes to his ſons; and when a woman ſucceds to the royal title, the ſovereign authority is exerciſed by one of her mother's neareſt relations, though only during the life of the queen. The family of Toobou will retain the power during the reign of *Tiné*; and *Futtafaihe*, the ſon of *Poulaho*, will not aſcend the throne, till after the death of both his aunts. The royal family, at this time diveſted of the ſovereign power, nevertheleſs enjoyed the regal honours, and even received the homage of thoſe, by whom the authority was exerciſed, as we obſerved on ſeveral occaſions.

Vouacécé, one of the chiefs of Feejee, had arrived at Tongataboo, ſoon after we anchored there. We were frequently viſited by him, and he affirmed to us, what he had ſaid ſeveral times, that it would take him three days ſailing, in his double canoe, with a ſouth-eaſt wind, to reach Feejee, the ſituation of which he pointed out to the north-weſt. Hence we reckoned, that this iſland, which is very lofty, and of the fertility of which he boaſted much, was about a hundred and fifty leagues from Tongataboo. This is an immenſe voyage for people, who, having no inſtruments, ſteer only by obſerving the ſun and ſtars with the naked eye, as ſoon as they are out of ſight of land: but it is ſtill more difficult to conceive, how they can reach Tongataboo from ſuch a diſtance, when they have to work up againſt the ſouth-eaſt winds; and they muſt be very ſure of their marks in the heavens, not to miſs the land, after being obliged to ply to windward, as they are ſometimes, for more than a month.

The



Toubau, Son of the King of the Friendly Islands.

Vouacécé, Native of Fidgi.

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 18.th April, 1800.

The people of Tongataboo informed us, that the natives of the Feejee Iſlands were cannibals; but Vouacécé endeavoured to exculpate himſelf from this accuſation, by aſſuring us, that the lower claſs of people only, the *touas*, ate human fleſh. It appeared to us, however, from what we learned on other occaſions, that the chiefs ate it likewiſe: indeed, as theſe people eat their enemies only, and commit this ſavage act ſolely to glut their rage, it may be preſumed the people of Tongataboo did not impoſe upon us when they aſſured us that the Feejee chiefs themſelves were cannibals.

Unqueſtionably the reader will be aſtoniſhed to hear, that, notwithſtanding this mark of ferociouſneſs, the arts are much farther advanced at Feejee than at the Friendly Iſlands; the inhabitants of which never failed to inform us that the fineſt articles they ſold us came from Feejee, being careful to give us to underſtand that they were very decidedly ſuperior to thoſe which they fabricated themſelves.

Vouacécé diſplayed much greater deſire of acquiring knowledge than any native of the Friendly Iſlands, moſt of whom viſited us ſolely from motives of intereſt, and examined all parts of our ſhip with the greateſt attention. He was very well made, and his phyſiognomy was ſtrikingly expreſſive of character (ſee Plate XXIX. Fig. 2). His hair, on the forepart of the head, was ornamented with red powder.

The natives of Feejee are frequently at war with thoſe of Tongataboo; but, as ſoon as hoſtilities are at an end, a great trade is carried on between them.

The General received as a preſent from Futtafaihe a little canoe with an out-rigger, which was immediately ſtowed near the main-chains. It was near ten feet long, a foot wide, and capable of carrying only two perſons. Theſe canoes are decked for about a fifth part of their length at each end, which is ſufficient for them to navigate with ſecurity within the reefs; but their double canoes, being intended for the open ſea, are decked throughout their whole length, except toward the middle, where a little opening is left for a man to go down and bale out the water when it is neceſſary.

I ſaw with admiration that theſe people had conſulted nature in conſtructing their canoes for ſpeed. The bottom nearly reſembles the under part of a fiſh of the cetaceous kind, which ſwims with the greateſt ſwiftneſs, darting along by bounds on the ſurface of the water, the *delphinus delphis*, the dolphin.

9th. King Toobou having heard that we were ſoon to quit the iſland, came to intreat us to poſtpone our departure, and appeared extremely ſorry when he found us determined to go.

The natives imagined, no doubt, that we wiſhed to lay in a great ſtock of bread-fruit, for they brought much more than uſual to our market: but this fruit would not keep long without rotting, unleſs we had cut it into ſlices and dried it, or fermented it, as the natives do, much in the ſame manner as is done in Europe with ſeveral ſpecies of culinary vegetables. Ever ſince we had been at anchor we had ſufficient for our daily conſumption: and we ate it with pleaſure, relinquiſhing for it without regret our biſcuit, and even the ſmall allowance of freſh bread, which was uſually ſerved out to us every day, though this was of a very good quality. We preferred the bread-fruit to yams; but the natives, who came to dine with us, ſeemed to eat them almoſt indiſcriminately. Our cook commonly boiled it for us; yet it would have taſted much better had he taken the trouble to bake it in the oven.

This fruit is nearly of an oval ſhape, about a foot long, and eight inches thick. The whole is eatable, except a very thin rind, with which it is covered, and a ſmall portion at the centre, where the cells terminate. Theſe contain no ſeeds, but are full of a very nutritious pulp, eaſy of digeſtion, ſufficiently agreeable to the taſte, and which we always ate with freſh pleaſure.

During eight months of the year this tree produces its fruits, which, ripening one after another, thus afford the natives an abundance of wholeſome food. I ſhall not deſcribe it here, as this has been done already by ſkilful botaniſts. The want of ſeeds, no doubt, ariſes from propagating the tree by ſuckers; and in this reſpect it differs remarkably from the wild ſpecies, the fruit of which is much ſmaller, not very numerous, and full of large kernels, which are difficult of digeſtion.

The natives brought us a few bits of yellow ſanders, and to render its ſmell more powerful, they took care to rub it ſtrongly with a raſp made of the ſkin of the ray, ſuch as is repreſented in Plate XXXII. Fig. 24. They told us, that they procured it from the Feejee Iſlands, whence they call it *haï-feejee:* and they ſaid that they had frequently endeavoured to tranſplant ſome of the trees to their own iſland, but they could not ſucceed.

The canoes round our ſhip left us when night was coming on, returning to the neareſt part of the ſhore, as was cuſtomary; and our men were ſtill very merry, when the young women, who had found means to get between decks, gave them notice of their departure, ſaying to them aloud, *bongui bongui, mitzi mitzi.* Theſe words I ſhall not attempt to tranſlate; but from the vocabulary of the language of theſe people, given toward the end of the preſent work, it may be ſeen, that the girls were not aſhamed to publiſh what had paſſed between them and the crew, at the ſame time that they promiſed them to come again the next day.

Early the next morning ſeveral chiefs came to ſee us, and announced to the natives, who were already aſſembled round our veſſel in their canoes, that we were on the point of quitting their iſland: when we were much ſurpriſed to ſee a number of young women immediately falling into tears, and uttering piercing cries. No doubt their ſorrow was very acute, but it was of ſhort duration; for ſoon after we ſaw them merry enough with their companions.

Futtafaihe requeſted us to ſharpen for him a couple of hatchets, which had been given him by Captain Cook, and which he had had reforged on board the Eſperance. This chief was accompanied by his wife, who amuſed herſelf a long while by playing with a ſort of cup and ball, invented by theſe iſlanders. This toy conſiſted of a ball of wood, which ſhe threw up into the air, and then endeavoured to let fall through a very ſmall ſemicircle of ſhell, to which the ball was faſtened by means of a long ſtring. We were admiring her addreſs, when Futtafaihe, ſeized with a fit of jealouſy at ſeeing in her hands ſome preſents which ſhe had juſt received from one of our officers, began to abuſe her; and though

his ſuſpicions were without foundation, ſhe had a great deal of difficulty to perſuade him of his miſtake. This chief was with his father-in-law. We made them ſome preſents juſt as the ſon of king Toobou arrived, and they immediately hid them in their girdles: but Toobou perceived it, and we had ſoon a freſh proof that if the royal family enjoyed the honours of ſovereignty, the family of Toobou reaped all its profits. Toobou ſearched the girdles of the two chiefs, and ſeized every thing they had juſt received. Futtafaihe had no other means of revenge but by preventing his eating in his preſence, not ſuffering him to ſit by his ſide, and placing his foot on his head: accordingly he preſented his foot to him ſoon after, and Toobou paid him the homage due to a perſon of ſuperior rank.

We had many times ſeen the chiefs openly taking to themſelves things that belonged to people of the lower claſs; and we always remarked with ſurpriſe that this ſpecies of oppreſſion by no means diminiſhed the unalterable gaiety of their diſpoſitions. When they were aſſembled together, you would hear them every moment burſt out into great peals of laughter. Their government appeared to us, as it did to Captain Cook, to have a conſiderable affinity to the feudal ſyſtem.

Several natives requeſted to embark with us, in order to accompany us to France; and Captain Huon allotted a birth on board the Eſperance to *Kové*, a ſon of the queen. This chief, to convince us that he was prompted only by the wiſh to accompany us, would not accept any of the articles we offered him. The General, whom he came to ſee, ſet before him the principal inconveniencies attendant on long voyages; yet he perſiſted in his reſolution, and returned on board the Eſperance. Juſt as he was ſitting down to dinner, however, ſeveral natives came to intreat him to go on ſhore to ſee his family at leaſt once more, before he undertook a voyage of ſuch a length. He complied with their intreaties, and never returned on board again. Some of the natives informed us, that he was unable to reſiſt the prayers and tears of nine wives and ſeveral children, whom he was going to leave, perhaps never to ſee more; and that he had promiſed not to quit them. Kové had a fine countenance,

nance, but not the gaiety of the other natives. Perhaps ſome domeſtic uneaſineſs had been one of the chief cauſes of his deſire to leave his country. Had he carried his deſign into execution, he would many times have regretted the delicious fruits of his native iſle, when reduced, like us, to feed on worm-eaten biſcuit.

At the beginning of the night we fired off ten or a dozen muſkets, and immediately we heard the ſhouts of a great number of the natives, which were repeated from different places along the ſhore.

Our ſtay at the Friendly Iſlands contributed greatly to reſtore the health of our crew. We found there plenty of vegetables, and laid in a great ſtock. The pork was excellent, which muſt be attributed in part to the good quality of the roots and fruits with which the natives feed their hogs. We took on board as many as our ſtye would contain; and we were convinced, in the ſequel, that they could bear a long voyage, though Captain Cook informs us that he experienced the contrary with reſpect to thoſe which he procured at the Friendly Iſlands in the different viſits he paid them. We purchaſed upwards of four hundred while we lay at anchor, the greater part of which we ſalted. We adopted the proceſs recommended by Cook in his third voyage, which conſiſts in uſing a ſtrong brine, with a ſufficient quantity of vinegar to diſſolve the ſalt. This we could do the more eaſily, as a great part of our wine was turned ſour.

A ſmall quantity of pork was ſalted by our butcher with ſalt alone; and though under the Torrid Zone, it kept as well as what we prepared after Cook's manner, and taſted even better. The fat preſerved in the brine made with vinegar was diſguſting on account of its extreme ſoftneſs, and it had a very ſtrong taſte of the vinegar, which no one liked.

Our coops were filled with fowls.

During the whole time of our lying at anchor, the quickſilver in the barometer did not riſe above 28 inches two lines, French meaſure, and its variation was about one line.

The thermometer in the ſhade on ſhore had not riſen higher than 25° 4-10ths, though we felt exceſſive heat.

The

The winds had varied from the ſouth-eaſt to the north-eaſt, blowing but faintly.

Our obſervatory was in 21° 8′ 19″ S. lat., and 180° 29′ 38″ E. long.

The variation of the needle was 10° E.

The ſpring-tides roſe five feet; and it was high water about half after ſix on the days of new and full moon.

From the accounts given us of the ſhips that had anchored in this archipelago, by very intelligent natives, we were convinced that La Pérouſe had never put in to any of theſe iſlands. Beſides, they aſſured us, that no accident had happened to any veſſel that had ſtopped at them, except to Bligh's launch; the affair of which they related without diſguiſe, as I have mentioned above. The indifference with which they told us this ſtory, convinced us, that if theſe people be not naturally ferocious, they are at leaſt ſtrangers to ſentiments of humanity. The blows with clubs, or logs of wood, with which the chiefs uſually accompany their orders, are an additional proof of this. They well remembered the different periods at which they had ſeen Captain Cook; and, to acquaint us with the intervals, they reckoned them by harveſts of yams, giving two of theſe to each year. Several of the natives, particularly thoſe of the royal family, pronounced the name of Cook with enthuſiaſm: but the great ſeverity of that celebrated navigator had prevented many others from bearing him in memory with equal pleaſure; they ſpoke of him only with complaints of the rigorous treatment they had experienced at his hands. In fact, though in his laſt voyage he ſpeaks only of one man wounded by a ball in the thigh, we ſaw another who had been ſhot through the ſhoulder;* and he aſſured us that he had received this wound during Cook's laſt viſit to Tongataboo.

The natives of the Friendly Iſlands are in general tall and well made; for which they are principally indebted, no doubt, to the abundance and

* In the account of Cook's laſt voyage, now before me, it is expreſsly ſaid, that the man was ſhot through the ſhoulder, the ball having entered a little above the inner part of the collar bone, and paſſed out obliquely backward. How Labillardiere was led into this miſtake, I cannot ſay.—*Tranſlator.*

good

good quality of their food. The fine ſhape of theſe people is not degraded by exceſſive toil. Their muſcles being ſtrongly marked, we preſumed they muſt have great ſtrength; but the idle life they lead renders them very little capable of great exertion: accordingly, when they tried their ſtrength againſt our ſailors, they were almoſt always worſted.

The men, as well as the women, are accuſtomed to cut off one or two joints of the little finger, and ſometimes of the finger next to it, in the hope of obtaining a cure from ſevere diſeaſes.

Moſt of them are tatooed on all parts of the body. We ſaw a great number, whoſe ſkin was covered with a ſcurfy eruption; which perhaps is owing to their not being accuſtomed to wipe themſelves, or waſh themſelves with freſh water, after having been into the ſea.

We obſerved no ſymptoms of the venereal diſeaſe among the natives: one of our ſeamen, however, caught a gonorrhœa there, but from a woman, who had kept company with a man belonging to the Eſperance, that had long laboured under the complaint. Have theſe people been fortunate enough, for the diſeaſe to have become naturally extinct among them, after having run through its ſeveral ſtages with rapidity? ſince, from the teſtimony of Captain Cook, there can be no doubt but it has formerly made great ravages in theſe iſlands.

The ſkin of the people of the Friendly Iſlands is tawny, becauſe they frequently expoſe themſelves to the heat of the ſun; but the women, who remain pretty conſtantly within doors, or in the ſhade of their trees, have very fair complexions. The countenances of the women are in general very pleaſing, and highly animated; and the good ſtate of health they enjoy is particularly owing to their extreme cleanlineſs, and the good quality of their diet.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Departure from Tongataboo—We get Sight of the Southern Part of the Archipelago of the Tierra del Eſpiritu Santo, (New Hebrides)—Diſcovery of the Iſland of Beaupré—We Anchor at New Caledonia—Interviews with the Natives—Deſcription of their Huts—Theſe Savages are Cannibals—Their Impudence toward us—They eat great Pieces of Steatite, to appeaſe their Hunger—Their Attempts to ſeize upon our Boats—Different Excurſions into the Interior Part of the Iſland—Death of Captain Huon—New Species of Spider, on which the Savages of New Caledonia feed.

10th APRIL.

ABOUT ſeven in the morning we got under way, with a pretty freſh breeze from the eaſt-ſouth-eaſt, and ſteered for an hour from north-weſt by ſouth to north, and afterward north by eaſt, paſſing out through a channel toward the north of our anchoring place, which had been examined by Citizen Legrand.

In this channel we found by the lead from five fathoms and a half to nine fathoms water.

Some of the natives followed us in their canoes, expreſſing great regret at our quitting their iſland. They cried out from all parts, *offa, offa Palançois*, at the ſame time giving us marks of their regard.

We ſoon got ahead of the canoes that were paddled along; but thoſe with ſails were obliged to ſlacken their rate of going, to keep at a ſhort diſtance from us; and we had an opportunity of obſerving, that they would have taken the lead of our veſſels conſiderably, if they had availed themſelves of the whole force of the breeze: this advantage, however, they would ſoon have loſt, if the wind had been ſtronger, and the water leſs ſmooth. As ſoon as we got into the open ſea, they deſiſted from keeping us company any farther. We were then more than two leagues

leagues from the anchoring place we had juſt quitted, and we ſet the weſt end of Attata, bearing ſouth 48° weſt.

At this time we had a gravelly bottom, with twenty-two fathoms and a half of water.

11th. The next day, about five in the afternoon, we made Tortoiſe Iſland, bearing from us north-weſt by north.

On the 16th, about ſeven o'clock in the evening, the Eſperance made a ſignal for ſeeing land weſt 18° north, about eight leagues diſtance. This was Erronan, the eaſternmoſt of the iſlands of the archipelago of Eſpiritu Santo, diſcovered by Quiros in 1606. A little before noon the iſland of Annaton was in ſight, diſtant ten leagues, ſouth-weſt by ſouth.

It was five in the afternoon when we made the iſland of Tanna, bearing weſt 16° north. Pillars of ſmoke iſſued from its volcano, and ſpread abroad in the air, forming clouds, which roſe at firſt to a prodigious height, and which, after having traverſed an immenſe ſpace, ſunk lower as they grew cooler. During the night we enjoyed the brilliant ſpectacle of theſe clouds, illumined by the vivid light of the burning matter, which was thrown out from the bowels of the volcano at intervals.

18th. We were ſteering weſterly, the wind blowing very freſh from the eaſt, when, about half after three in the morning, Dumérite, the officer on the watch, heard the ſcreams of a flock of ſea-fowl paſſing very cloſe by our ſhip: apprehenſive that we were near ſome of the rocks, which commonly ſerve them as a retreat, he thought it adviſable to bring to, and wait for day-light to continue our courſe: and as ſoon as day broke, we ſaw a very little way to leeward of us ſome reefs of rocks ſtretching a great way, on which our ſhip muſt inevitably have ſtruck, if this fortuitous occurrence had not given us notice to ſtop our courſe in time. In fact, as the night was extremely dark, it would have been impoſſible to have ſeen the breakers ſoon enough to avoid them: beſides, the wind blowing very freſh, the ſea ran ſo high all round us, that we could not ſoon enough have diſtinguiſhed the waves that broke on the reefs from the reſt. Beyond theſe reefs, and near two leagues diſtant from them, we ſaw an iſland, which bore, when we made it, ſouth 28° weſt, and to which I

gave the name of Citizen Beaupré, engineer-geographer to our expedition. This iſland lies in the latitude of 20° 14′ ſouth, longitude 163° 47′ eaſt. It is very low, and about 1500 toiſes long. We afterwards diſcovered ſome rocks bearing ſouth 21° eaſt; and a little while after ſome others towards the ſouth.

It is to be remarked, that the currents ſet us to the north about twenty-four minutes a day, when we were near Tierra del Eſpiritu Santo, and paſſing between that archipelago and new Caledonia. Undoubtedly this is owing to the poſition of the land, which, while it changes the direction of the currents determined by the general winds, increaſes their ſtrength.

About one o'clock in the afternoon we got ſight of the high mountains of New Caledonia to the ſouth-weſt; and at half-after four we were within a thouſand toiſes of the reefs bordering that iſland. The foot of the mountains on this ſide are waſhed by the ſea, and they are likewiſe more ſteep here than on the weſtern ſhore, which we coaſted along the year before.

We ſaw a fine caſcade, the water f h ich, after having diſappeared ſeveral times in deep gullies, came tumbling into the ſea; and we admired the pictureſque effect of the torrents, which we perceived toward the ſouth-weſt, their waters white with foam producing an agreeable contraſt to the duſky verdure of theſe high lands.

During the night we continued plying to windward, endeavouring to maintain our ſtation againſt the currents, that we might be in a ſituation to come to an anchor the next day.

19th. As ſoon as day-light appeared we approached within 800 toiſes of the reefs, along which we ran, in order to find the opening through which we were to reach the anchoring place; but it blew very hard from the ſouth-ſouth-eaſt, and we had already fallen to leeward, when we diſtinguiſhed the opening in the reefs. Though we were pretty near the ſhore, we did not perceive Obſervatory Iſland, which left us for ſome time doubtful whether we were oppoſite the place where Captain Cook anchored in 1774; and accordingly we put about, to get more to the

the north-eaſt. At noon we found by our obſervations, that we muſt be near Obſervatory Iſland, and it was not long before we got ſight of it, though it is extremely low; when we immediately bore away for the anchoring place. In the opening between the reefs we had from eleven fathom water to thirteen and a half, but when we got within them we had only from ſeven fathoms to eight and a half.

A double canoe immediately came ſailing out to us. She had on board eleven natives, whoſe manœuvres gave us no very high idea of their ſkill in navigation. They ſpoke to us, and ſhowed us ſome pieces of white ſtuff, which they waved in the air, ſtill keeping more than a hundred toiſes from the ſhip. A ſhort time after they returned on ſhore.

The Eſperance, being a little to windward of us, grounded on a ſhoal, which we in conſequence took care to avoid, and preſently after let go our anchor, in order to lend her aſſiſtance. General Dentrecaſteaux immediately ſent our long-boat to her, and at eight o'clock in the evening we had the agreeable news that ſhe was again afloat, and had received no damage.

20th. At ſun-riſe the next morning we ſaw four canoes under ſail, coming towards our ſhips. When they got very near us, they ſeemed to be under ſome fears: but one of the ſavages, having yielded to our invitations, and come on board, was followed by almoſt all the reſt. We were ſurpriſed, to find them ſet more value on our ſtuffs than on our nails, or even hatchets, which they called *togui*; a name much reſembling that given them at the Friendly Iſlands, though they do not ſpeak the ſame tongue, as may be ſeen by the vocabularies of the languages of theſe people, at the end of the preſent work. We could not doubt, however, but they were acquainted with iron, which they deſignated to us by the denomination of *pitiou*; but the very hard ſtones which they uſe, renders it of leſs importance to them, than to many other inhabitants of the South Sea Iſlands.

We ſhowed them ſome cocoas and yams, and requeſted them to bring us ſome: but, far from going to fetch any for us, they wanted to buy ours, offering us in exchange their ſpears and clubs, and giving us to un-

derſtand that they were very hungry, putting their hands to their bellies, which were extremely flat. They expreſſed ſome fear on ſeeing the pigs which we had on board, which led us to ſuppoſe that they had no ſuch animal; though Captain Cook had left two, a boar and ſow, with one of their chiefs. As ſoon as they ſaw our poultry, however, they imitated the crowing of the cock tolerably well, ſo as to leave us no doubt that they had fowls on their iſland.

None of the women in the canoes conſented to come on board our veſſel; and when we were deſirous of making them a preſent of any thing, the men took it to carry to them.

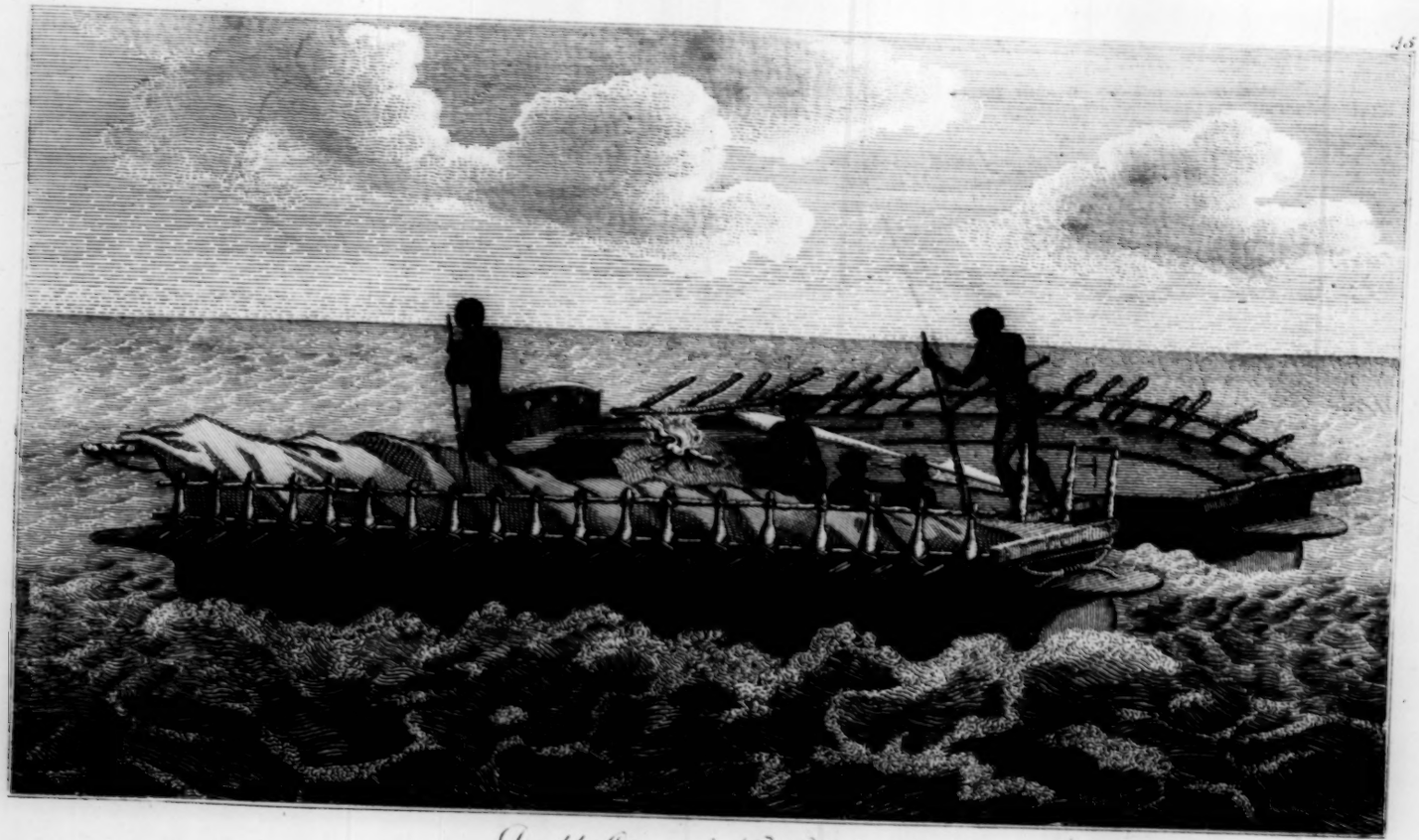
Canoes.

Theſe ſavages came in double canoes of the ſhape repreſented in Plate XLV. Fig. 1. Their maſt was fixed at an equal diſtance from the two canoes, and toward the fore part of the platform, by which they were joined together. They are not ſo ſkilfully conſtructed as thoſe of the Friendly Iſlands, to which they are much inferior in point of ſailing. One of them, running againſt our ſhip with too much force, received ſo much damage, that the canoe on one ſide ſoon filled. The ſavages in her immediately got upon the other, and let themſelves go with the current, which drifted them toward the ſhore. The other canoes left us preſently after, and ſailed after her, in order to give her aſſiſtance.

21ſt. Early in the morning we manned the capſtan, in order to warp our ſhip nearer to Obſervatory Iſland; for which purpoſe we had carried out ſeveral hawſers tied end to end; but they gave way ſeveral times, and obliged us to let go the anchor again.

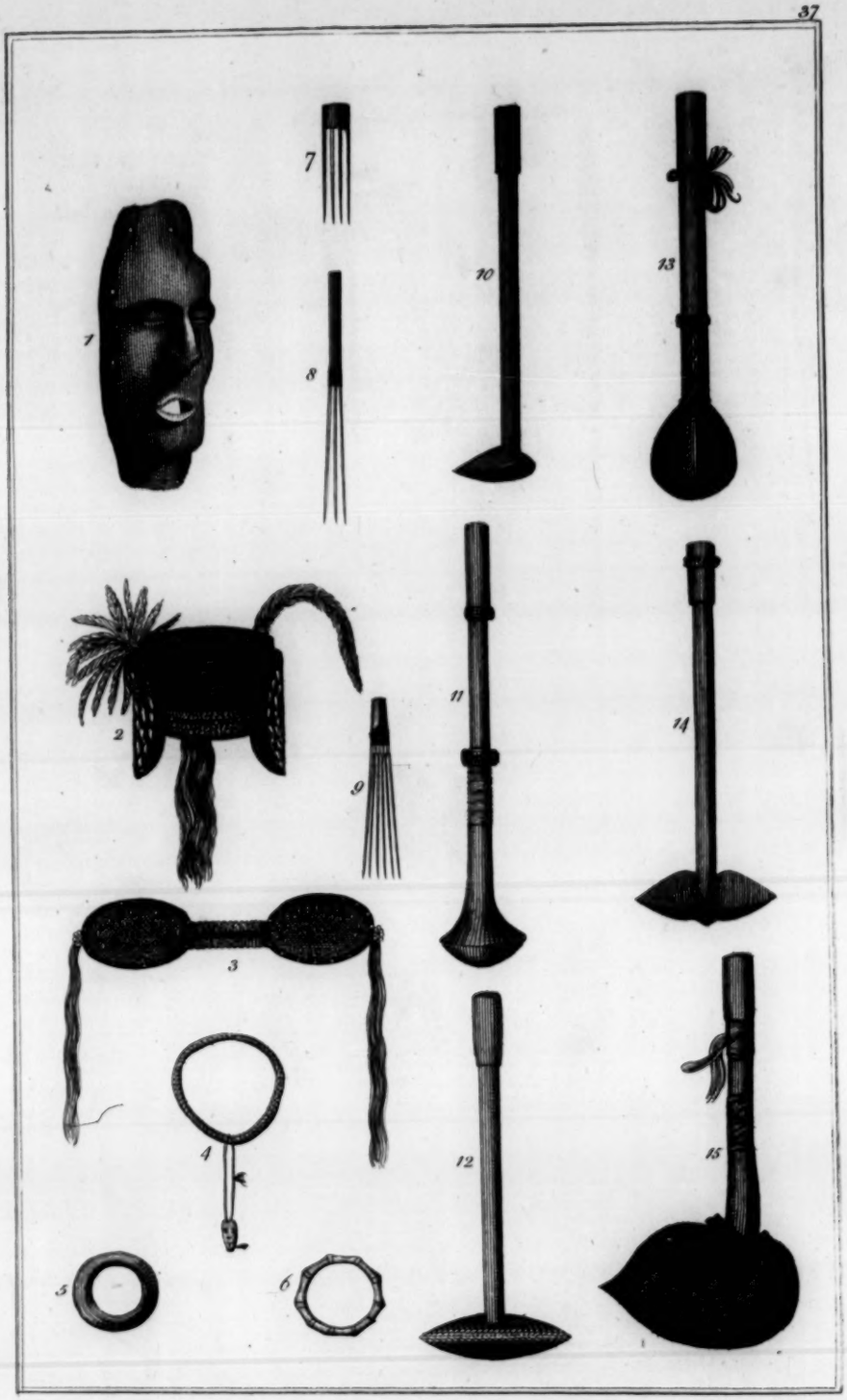
We were ſurrounded by canoes, the natives in which came on board our ſhip, and ſold us ſeveral articles, ſuch as are delineated in Plates XXXVII and XXXVIII. Some of them had a few cocoa-nuts and ſugar-canes, which they would not part with by any means, though we offered a great price for them.

Theſe ſavages were all naked, except that they wrapped their privities in pieces of coarſe ſtuff, made of bark, or in large leaves of trees. Their hair is woolly; and their ſkin is nearly of as deep a black as that of the inhabitants of Diemen's Cape, whom they very much reſemble in the general caſt



Double Canoe of New Caledonia.

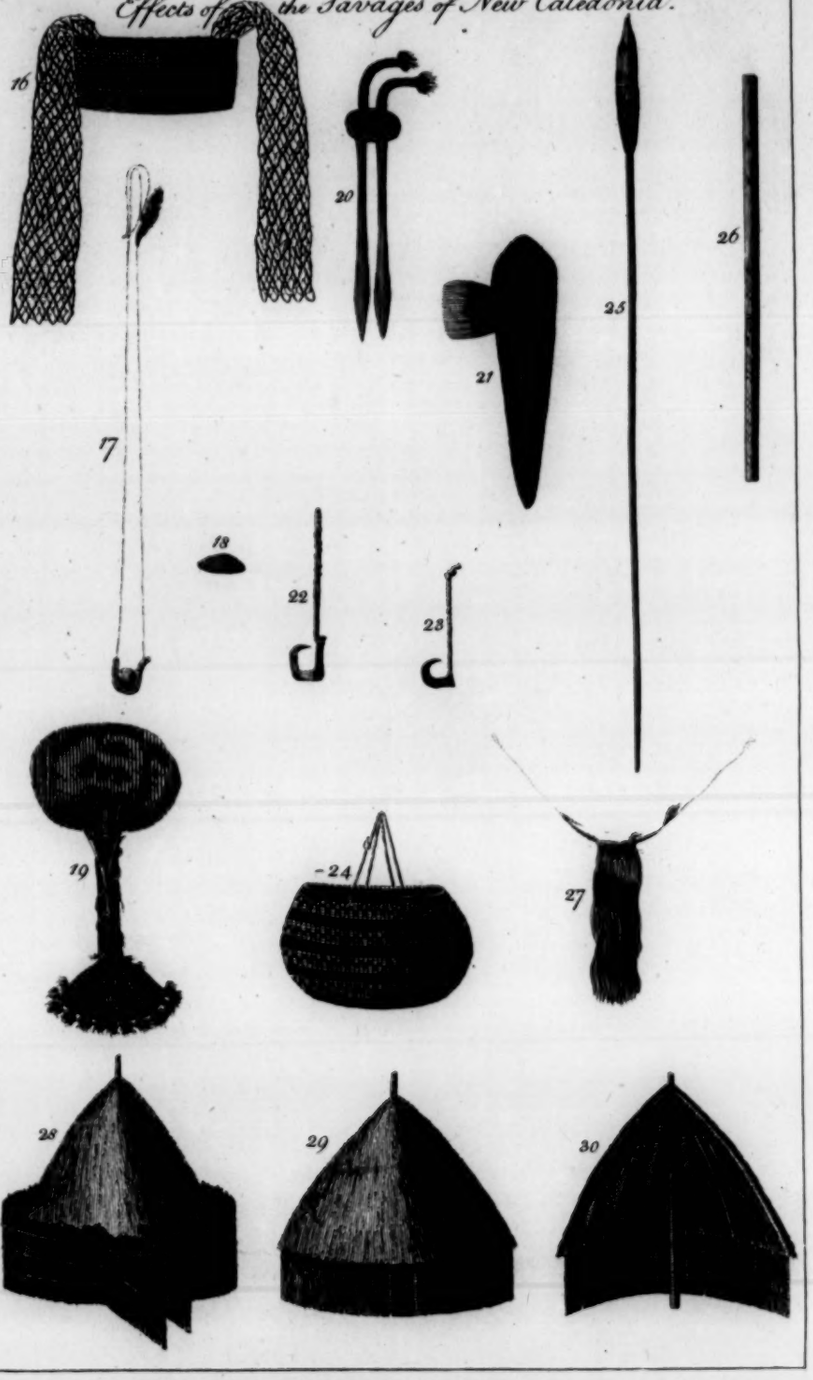
Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15th April, 1800.



Effects of the Savages of New Caledonia.

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 18.th April 1800.

Effects of the Savages of New Caledonia.



Huts of the Savages of New Caledonia

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly 1st April 1800.



J. Springsgrith Sculp

Woman of New Caledonia.

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15th Apr. 1800.

caſt of their countenance. Several of them had their heads bound round with a little net, the meſhes of which were large. We obſerved with ſurpriſe, a great many, who, deſirous, no doubt, of having the appearance of long hair, had faſtened to their own locks two or three treſſes, made with the leaves of ſome plants of the graſs kind, and covered with the hair of the vampire bat, which hung down to the middle of their backs.

Moſt of theſe iſlanders, armed with ſpears and clubs, carried at their waiſt a little bag full of ſtones, cut into an oval ſhape, which they throw with ſlings. (See Plates XXXV and XXXVIII. Fig. 16, 17, and 18.) The lower lobe of their ears, perforated with a very large hole, hung down to their ſhoulders. Into theſe holes ſome had introduced leaves of trees, others a piece of wood, to ſtretch them bigger. Several had this lobe jagged; perhaps from having been torn, either in battle, or in running through the woods.

Behind the ears of one of theſe ſavages we obſerved tubercles of the ſhape of a veal ſweetbread, and half as big as a man's fiſt. He appeared well pleaſed at ſeeing us examine this ornament, the growth of which he had effected by means of a cauſtic, by which the parts, no doubt, muſt have been greatly irritated for a conſiderable time.

The women had no other garment than a kind of fringe, made of the filaments of the bark of trees, which ſerved them as a girdle, paſſing ſeveral times round the waiſt (See Plate XXXVI).

The canoes kept themſelves cloſe by our ſhip, by means of different ropes, which we had thrown out to them. Each of them, however, had a large ſtone, to ſerve as an anchor, faſtened to a long rope, but they did not make uſe of theſe on the preſent occaſion.

22d. The next day we got up our anchor at ſix o'clock in the morning, and made ſeveral ſtretches to get nearer to Obſervatory Iſland, which the natives call by the name of *Pudyoua*. At half after ten, when we brought up, this iſland was not above 500 toiſes diſtant to the eaſt 3° 15′ ſouth. We ſaw the land of New Caledonia from eaſt 19° 30′ ſouth, to weſt 12° north, from the neareſt ſhore of which we were only 590 toiſes. The inhabitants

inhabitants now had no occaſion for their canoes to come to us; moſt of them ſwam to the ſhip, with the articles which they wiſhed to ſell.

I ought not here to omit a malicious trick, which had nearly cauſed the loſs of the young bread-fruit trees, that I had brought from the Friendly Iſlands. I had watered them in the evening; but, ſeeing ſome drops of water early in the morning trickle from the box in which they were planted, I had no doubt, but ſome one had watered them long after me. Of this I was fully convinced, the moment I taſted the water, that filtered through the mould; for it was ſalt. The inquiries I made to diſcover the perſon who had been guilty of this trick, were in vain.

About one in the afternoon we went aſhore, and were ſoon ſurrounded by a great number of the natives, who juſt came out of the middle of the wood, into which we had entered ſeveral times, though ſtill keeping near the ſhore. We preſently found a few ſcattered huts, three or four hundred paces diſtant from each other, and overſhadowed by a few cocoa trees. Soon after we came to four, which formed a little hamlet, in one of the gloomieſt parts of the foreſt. They were all nearly of the ſhape of beehives, a toiſe and a half in height, and as much in breadth. (See Plate XXXVIII, Fig. 28, 29, 30).

Figure 28 repreſents one of theſe huts, ſurrounded by a paliſade a yard and a half high, made with the limbs of the cocoa tree, arranged pretty cloſe to each other, and three feet and half from the borders of the hut. A little walk was formed in the ſame manner before the door.

We afterwards ſaw ſeveral huts which were not ſurrounded by paliſades (See Fig. 29). The door, which was about a yard high, and half a yard wide, was ſometimes cloſed by means of a piece of a limb of the cocoa-tree, the folioles of which were interlaced. Several of theſe doors had two poſts, made of planks, at the upper extremity of each of which a man's head was rudely carved. The lower part of theſe huts was erected perpendicularly to the height of a yard, where they tapered off in a pretty regular cone, terminated by the upper end of a poſt that was fixed in the centre of the floor.

Figure 30 repreſents the inſide of theſe huts. The frame conſiſts of poles,

poles, bearing againſt the upper end of the poſt, which may be ſeen riſing from the middle of the floor, and which is near three inches in diameter at the bottom. A few pieces of wood bent to an arch, render theſe little habitations ſufficiently ſtrong. They are covered with ſtraw to the thickneſs of two or three inches. The floor, on which the natives are perfectly ſheltered from the weather, is ſpread with mats. But the moſchettoes are ſo troubleſome, that they are obliged to light fires to drive them away when they go to ſleep; and as there is no vent for the ſmoke, except at the door, they muſt be extremely incommoded by it.

In general there is a board within the hut on one ſide, faſtened with cords in a horizontal poſition, about a yard from the ground. This ſhelf, however, can ſupport nothing of much weight, for the cords are very ſlight.

Near ſome of their dwellings we ſaw little hillocks of earth, twelve or fourteen inches high, with a very open treillis in the middle, of the height of two or three yards. The ſavages called theſe *nbouet*, and informed us that they were graves; inclining the head on one ſide, while they ſupported it with the hand, and cloſing the eyes, to expreſs the repoſe enjoyed by the remains of thoſe who were there depoſited.

On returning toward the place where we landed, we found more than ſeven hundred natives, who had run thither from all parts. They aſked us for ſtuffs and iron in exchange for their effects, and ſome of them ſoon convinced us that they were very audacious thieves. Among their different tricks I ſhall relate one which theſe knaves played me. One of them offered to ſell me a little bag, which held ſtones cut into an oval ſhape, and which was faſtened to his waiſt. He untied it, and held it out as if ready to deliver it to me with one hand, while he received the price agreed upon with the other; but at the very inſtant another ſavage, who haſt poſted himſelf behind me, gave a great ſcream, which made me turn my head round, and immediately the rogue his comrade ran away with his bag and my things, endeavouring to conceal himſelf in the crowd. We were unwilling to puniſh him, though moſt of us were armed with firelocks. It was to be feared, however, that this act of forbearance would be

be conſidered as a mark of weakneſs by the natives, and render them ſtill more inſolent. What happened ſoon after ſeemed to confirm this: ſeveral of them were ſo bold as to throw ſtones at an officer, who was not above two hundred paces from us. We would not yet treat them with ſeverity; for we were ſo much prejudiced in their favour, from the account given of them by Forſter, that more facts were neceſſary to deſtroy the good opinion we entertained of the gentleneſs of their diſpoſitions: but we had ſoon inconteſtable proofs of their ferociouſneſs. One of them having in his hand a bone freſh roaſted, and devouring the remainder of the fleſh ſtill adhering to it, came up to Citizen Piron, and invited him to ſhare his repaſt. He, ſuppoſing the ſavage was offering him a piece of ſome quadruped, accepted the bone, on which nothing but the tendinous parts were left; and, having ſhown it to me, I perceived that it belonged to the pelvis of a child of fourteen or fifteen years of age. The natives around us pointed out on a child the ſituation of this bone; confeſſed, without heſitation, that the fleſh of it had furniſhed ſome one of their countrymen with a meal; and even gave us to underſtand, that they conſidered it as a dainty.

This diſcovery made us very uneaſy for thoſe of our people, who were ſtill in the woods: ſhortly after, however, we had the pleaſure to find ourſelves all aſſembled together in the ſame ſpot, and no longer feared that ſome of us would fall victims to the barbarity of theſe iſlanders.

When we got on board our ſhip, being ſurpriſed at ſeeing none of the ſavages there, we were informed that there had been a great many, but that they had been driven away becauſe they had ſtolen ſeveral things. Moſt of them had made off in their canoes; and the reſt had jumped into the ſea and ſwam aſhore: two, however, were returned on board, not being able to ſwim faſt enough to join the others, whether owing to ſome bodily infirmity, or to their having leaped into the ſea too long after the departure of their boats to be able to take refuge in them. As the ſun was already ſet, and they were cold, they went to warm themſelves at the fire in our cook-room.

The moſt part of thoſe who belonged to our expedition, and who had remained

remained on board, would not give credit to our recital of the barbarous taſte of thoſe iſlanders, not being able to perſuade themſelves that people, of whom Captains Cook and Forſter had given ſo favourable an account, could degrade themſelves by ſuch a horrible practice; but it was not very difficult to convince the moſt incredulous. I had brought with me a bone which had already been picked, and which our Surgeon-Major ſaid was the bone of a child. I preſented it to the two natives whom we had on board. One of thoſe cannibals immediately ſeized it with avidity, and tore with his teeth the ſinews and ligaments which yet remained. I gave it next to his companion, who found ſomething more to pick from it.

The different ſigns which our people made, in order to obtain an avowal of the practice of eating human fleſh, being aukwardly made, occaſioned a very great miſtake. An exceſſive conſternation was inſtantly viſible in all their features; doubtleſs becauſe they thought that we alſo were men-eaters, and, imagining that their laſt hour was come, they began to weep. We did not ſucceed in convincing them entirely of their miſtake, by all the ſigns we could make of our abhorrence of ſo terrible a practice. One of them made a precipitate retreat through a port-hole, and held faſt by one of the ropes of the mizen maſt ſhrouds, ready to leap into the ſea; the other jumped into the water at once, and ſwam to the moſt diſtant of the boats aſtern of our veſſel; they were not long, however, before they recovered from their fear, and rejoined our company.

The ſmall ſtream, where Captain Cook had taken in water when he touched at this place, was dry when we viſited it: we found, however, a ſmall watering place to the ſouth-weſt of our veſſel, about three hundred paces diſtant from the ſea: the water was very good, but it was rather difficult to be come at, and the reſervoir which furniſhed it ſcarcely ſupplied enough to fill once in a day caſks ſufficient to load the long-boat of each ſhip, ſo that it was neceſſary to wait till next day till more was collected to repleniſh them.

We found very near this watering place the ruſty bottom of an iron

candleſtick, which probably had lain there ever ſince 1774, when Captain Cook anchored in this road.

23d. The next morning we went on ſhore at the neareſt landing place, where we found a number of ſavages who were already taking ſome refreſhment. They invited us to join them in eating ſome meat juſt broiled, which we diſtinguiſhed to be human fleſh. The ſkin which yet remained, preſerved its form and even its colour on ſeveral parts. They ſhewed us they had juſt cut that piece from the middle of the arm, and they gave us to underſtand, by very expreſſive ſigns, that after having pierced with their darts the perſon of whoſe limbs we ſaw the remnants in their hands, they had diſpatched him with their clubs. They no doubt wiſhed to make us ſenſible that they only eat their enemies, and indeed it was not poſſible that we ſhould have found ſo many inhabitants in this country, if they had had any other inducement but that of hunger to make them devour each other. We went to the ſouth-ſouth-weſt, and ſoon croſſed a country which lies rather low, where we ſaw ſome plantations of yams and potatoes; we then came to the foot of ſome mountains, where we found ten of the inhabitants who joined our company. They ſoon began to climb up trees of the ſpecies called *hiſbiſcus tiliaceus*, the youngeſt ſprouts of which they pulled off and immediately chewed, in order to ſuck the juice contained in the bark. Others gathered the fruit of the *cordia ſebeſtina*, which they eat even to the kernel. We did not expect to ſee cannibals content themſelves with ſo frugal a repaſt.

The heat was exceſſive, and we had not yet found any water. We followed a hollow track, in which we remarked the traces of a torrent of water in the wet ſeaſon. The verdûre of the underwood, which we perceived a little farther off on its borders, gave us hopes of finding a ſpring to quench our thirſt; in fact we were no ſooner arrived than we ſaw a very limpid ſtream iſſuing from an enormous rock of freeſtone, and afterwards filling a large cavity hollowed out in a block of the ſame ſort of ſtone. Here we halted, and the natives, who accompanied us, ſat down by

by us. We gave them biſcuits, which they devoured with avidity, though they were very much worm-eaten, but they would not even taſte our cheeſe, and we had nothing eatable beſides to offer them.

They preferred the water of the reſervoir to wine or brandy, and drank it in a manner which afforded us no ſmall entertainment, inclining the head at about two feet diſtance above the ſurface of the water, they threw it up againſt their faces with their hands, opening their mouths very wide, and catching as much as they could; thus they ſoon quenched their thirſt. It may eaſily be conceived, that even the moſt expert at this method of drinking muſt wet the greateſt part of their bodies. As they diſturbed our water, we begged them to go lower down to drink, which requeſt they immediately complied with.

Some of them approached the moſt robuſt amongſt us, and, at different intervals, preſſed with their fingers the moſt muſcular parts of their arms and legs, pronouncing *rapareck* with an air of admiration, and even of longing, which rather alarmed us, but upon the whole they gave us no cauſe for diſſatisfaction.

I obſerved in theſe places a number of plants belonging to the ſame genera with many of thoſe I had collected in New Holland, although the two countries are at very great diſtance from each other.

We ſaw with ſurprize, about a third part of the aſcent up the mountain, ſmall walls raiſed one above another, to prevent the rolling down of the ground which the natives cultivated. I have found the ſame practice extremely general amongſt the inhabitants of the mountains of Aſia Minor.

It is not a common practice amongſt the ſavages of New Caledonia to make an inciſion in the prepuce; nevertheleſs, out of ſix of them, whom we perſuaded to ſatisfy our curioſity in that reſpect, we found one who had it ſlit in a longitudinal direction on the upper ſide.

When we had reached the middle of the mountain, the natives who followed would have perſuaded us not to go any farther, and informed us that the inhabitants on the other ſide of this ridge would eat us; we, however, perſiſted in aſcending to the top, for we were ſufficiently armed to be under no apprehenſion of danger from theſe cannibals. Thoſe

who accompanied us were, without doubt, at war with the others, for they would not follow us any farther.

The mountains which we aſcended riſe in the form of an amphitheatre, and are a continuation of the great chain which runs the whole length of the iſland. Their perpendicular height is about 2,500 feet above the level of the ſea. We obſerved them riſe gradually to the eaſt-ſouth-eaſt, till they terminated in a very high mountain about three miles from our moorings.

The chief component parts of thoſe mountains are quartz, mica, and ſteatite, of a ſofter or harder quality, ſchorl of a green colour, granite, iron ore, &c.

On our deſcent from theſe mountains, we ſtopped at the bottom in the midſt of ſeveral families of ſavages aſſembled in the neighbourhood of their huts, to whom we ſignified a deſire to quench our thirſt with the water of the cocoa-nuts; but as this fruit is rather ſcarce in that part of the iſland, they conſulted together for a conſiderable time before they agreed to ſell us any. At laſt one of their number went to pull a few from the top of one of the higheſt trees, in order to bring them to us. We were extremely ſurpriſed at the rapidity with which he aſcended, holding the body of the tree with his hands, he ran along the whole length of it, almoſt with as much eaſe and celerity as if he had been walking on an horizontal plain. I never before had occaſion to admire ſuch agility amongſt any of the other iſlanders whom we had viſited.

The ſea water frequently waſhed the foot of the tree from which our cocoa nuts were taken, ſo that the liquor with which they were filled was ſomewhat ſour, but we drank it, being extremely thirſty. The children of theſe ſavages waited till we had emptied the water of the cocoa nuts, when they begged them of us, finding means to get ſomething more from them. They tore with their teeth the fibrous covering of theſe young fruits, of which the nuts were ſcarcely formed, and then eat the tender part encloſed in it, which was much too bitter for our palates.

When we arrived on board, we learned that two of the iſlanders had that morning carried off from an officer of our veſſel (Bonvouloir) a uniform

uniform cap and a ſabre, while he was occupied on ſhore making ſome aſtronomical obſervations, although the ſailors, who had landed with him, had traced upon the ſand a large circle round the place of obſervation, which they had forbidden the ſavages to enter; but two thieves having concerted their enterpriſe, advanced with precipitation behind the officer who had juſt ſat down, and placed his ſabre underneath him. One of them ſeized his cap, and the inſtant he roſe up to purſue him, the other ran away with his ſabre. This bold manœuvre was certainly not their firſt attempt.

Night approached, all our boats were already alongſide, yet two officers (Dewelle and Willaumez) were ſtill on ſhore, with two of the ſhip's crew, but they ſoon arrived on the beach, followed by a great number of the inhabitants. The General's boat was inſtantly diſpatched to bring them on board. They told us that the ſavages, who had crowded around them, to the number of above three hundred, upon obſerving that all our boats had quitted the ſhore, had behaved in the moſt audacious manner. One of them having wreſted his ſword from Dewelle, the latter attempted to purſue the thief, but the others immediately raiſed their clubs in his defence. All of our people were robbed with the greateſt effrontery, but when our boat arrived, two chiefs, who probably had prevented the ſavages from proceeding to greater extremities, begged leave to embark in it. They carried two ſmall parcels of ſugar-cane and cocoa-nuts to the General, who made them in return a preſent of an axe, and ſeveral pieces of ſtuff. Thoſe chiefs, whom they called *Theabouma* in their language, wore on their head bonnets of a cylindrical form, adorned with feathers, ſhells, &c. (See Plate XXXVII, Fig. 1ſt and 2d.) but as they were open at top, they were no covering from the rain.

It was not long before a double canoe, diſpatched from the ſhore, came to convey the chiefs back again. It was night before they departed, and the ſavages on ſhore had lighted a fire on a ſand-bank to warm themſelves. We went aſhore on the 25th with thoſe of the crew who were appointed to recruit our ſtock of wood, which they cut at a place 500 yards diſtant from where we had watered.

We

We did not ſtray far from our wood-cutters, for we were but few in number, and the deſigns of the natives appeared to us very ſuſpicious. About nine in the morning they took poſſeſſion of our ſhallop which was anchored near the coaſt, and only guarded by one man. They were already dragging it towards the ſtrand, in order to carry off the effects that were in it with the greater eaſe, when another boat's crew came to its relief; but the thieves did not give up their enterpriſe till they were on the point of being fired upon.

Laſſeny having gone on ſhore to make ſome aſtronomical obſervations, was obliged to re-embark almoſt immediately, being unable to keep off a number of ſavages who ſeemed inclined to attempt the ſeizure of the inſtruments, although he was armed and accompanied by two aſſiſtants, beſides ſeveral of the boat's crew.

The maſter gunner of the Eſperance, while hunting in the foreſt, perceived about noon, in a large open ſpace not far from the wood-cutters, above two hundred natives, who were practiſing themſelves in throwing their darts, and different exerciſes. He retired unperceived, and haſtened to relate to us what he had juſt witneſſed. One of the officers of our veſſel immediately went with four fuſileers to obſerve the motions of the ſavages; who, on perceiving them, advanced, and obliged them to make a precipitate retreat towards the wood-cutters. The ſavages ſoon repaired thither likewiſe; and we were not long before we diſcovered the deſign they had formed of ſeizing our axes, which had been laid in a heap in the midſt of our workmen, who were aſſembled to take ſome refreſhment. The commanding officer inſtantly gave orders for thoſe tools to be carried into the long boat; but the ſailor who attempted it was aſſailed by the iſlanders, who were on the point of carrying them off, when ſeveral muſquet ſhots were fired. One of the moſt audacious, who fell on that occaſion, had ſtill ſtrength enough to crawl as far as the wood. The others retired immediately, and ſaluted us with a ſhower of ſtones from their ſlings. The ſtones, which they carried in ſmall bags ſuſpended from their belts, were cut into an oval form; but they did not wound any one dangerouſly, on account of the great diſtance; beſides, moſt of them were

were ſtopped by the branches of the trees, behind which the natives had taken refuge. This is not always the caſe when they fight among themſelves; for being then probably leſs afraid to advance, they frequently have their eyes beat out in theſe battles, as ſeveral of the inhabitants, who had loſt one of them, informed us. When they diſcharge the ſtones from their ſlings they only make half a turn with them above their heads, which is done with as much expedition as if thrown with the hand. Theſe ſtones, cut from a ſteatite of conſiderable hardneſs, are very ſmooth, for which reaſon the ſavages take the precaution to wet them with their ſpittle, to prevent their ſliding from the two ſmall cords of which the bottoms of their ſlings are formed. Slings.

The different movements of theſe ſavages having been perceived from on board the Recherche, the General ordered two cannon-ſhot to be fired on them, which made them immediately diſperſe acroſs the wood; but ſoon after one of their chiefs advanced towards us alone and unarmed, holding in his hand a piece of white ſtuff, made of the bark of a tree, which the Commanding Officer received as a token that the good underſtanding between us and the ſavages ſhould not be interrupted. Soon after four other natives came and ſat down in the midſt of us with as much confidence as their chief, behind whom they placed themſelves; but he ſeemed much diſpleaſed with ſeveral others who came to reſt themſelves under the ſhade of the neighbouring trees, whom he ſeveral times called robbers *(kaya)*.

We re-embarked at four o'clock, P. M. and were already ſteering towards our ſhips, when we ſaw a troop of ſavages running along the ſtrand towards us, loaded with a variety of fruits, which they had brought as a preſent for us. They leaped into the water ſeveral times to bring them to us, but we were driven in a weſterly direction by a ſtrong current, and could not ſtop to receive thoſe marks of reconciliation.

I went on ſhore next day very near the watering place at the ſame time that the General arrived there. The guard was ſtronger than the day before, in order the better to keep the iſlanders in awe. It was feared after what had paſſed the preceding day, they might attempt to poiſon the

the water with which we were going to fill our caſks, and it was thought neceſſary, according to the opinion of our Chief Surgeon, to try the experiment on a gooſe; but it was attended with no bad effects. Indeed, ſeveral of our ſailors would not wait for the reſult of that proof, but, being very thirſty, had already drank of the water even before the commencement of the experiment.

The inhabitants having approached our place of landing, lines were drawn on the ſand, the limits of which they were forbidden to paſs, and we had the ſatisfaction to obſerve that they ſubmitted peaceably to thoſe orders. We gave to moſt of them pieces of biſcuit, which they begged by extending one hand, whilſt with the other they pointed to their bellies, which were naturally very flat, but the muſcles of which they contracted as much as poſſible, to make them look ſtill more empty. I ſaw, nevertheleſs, one man whoſe ſtomach was already well lined, but who, in our preſence, eat a piece of ſteatite, which was very ſoft, of a greeniſh colour, and twice as large as a man's fiſt. We afterwards ſaw a number of others eat of the ſame earth, which ſerves to allay the ſenſation of hunger by filling the ſtomach, and thereby ſupporting the viſcera of the diaphragm; although that ſubſtance affords no nutritive aliment, it is nevertheleſs very uſeful to theſe people, who are often expoſed to long privations from food, becauſe they neglect the cultivation of the ſoil, which is of itſelf very barren.

It is probable that the natives of New Caledonia have made choice of this earth on account of its being very liable to crumble; it is extremely eaſy of digeſtion, and one would never have ſuſpected that cannibals would have recourſe to ſuch an expedient when preſſed by hunger.

Three women having joined the other ſavages who ſurrounded us, gave us no very favourable idea of their muſic. They ſung a trio, keeping time very exactly, but the roughneſs and diſcordant tones of their voices excited in us very diſagreeable ſenſations, which the ſavages, however, ſeemed to liſten to with much pleaſure.

Lahaie, the gardener, and myſelf, ventured into the middle of the wood, followed by only two of the ſhip's company; we went from choice into

into thoſe places where we thought we had leaſt chance of meeting with the natives, who took care to conceal themſelves behind buſhes when they perceived us: at other times they hid themſelves behind large trees, changing their poſition as we moved; but one old man, finding us approaching on both ſides of the tree, behind which he was, ſo that he could not conceal himſelf, came up to us as if abandoning himſelf to our diſcretion, but he ſoon appeared ſatisfied he was ſafe when we gave him a few pieces of biſcuit.

The gardener had already ſcattered in the wood different ſorts of ſeeds which he had brought from Europe; but as ſome ſtill remained, he gave them to the ſavage, requeſting him to ſow them.

We ſoon diſcovered a number of huts ſtanding at ſome diſtance from each other, and were ſurpriſed at not finding any inhabitants in them. They were conſtructed in the ſame manner as that deſcribed in the beginning of this chapter: further on we perceived a heap of aſhes; probably one of the habitations had been recently conſumed by the fire which the ſavages kindle to drive away the muſquitoes.

Two tombs which were not far diſtant had not ſuſtained any damage. I ſaw two human bones, each ſuſpended by a cord to a long pole ſtuck in the ground; the one was a tibia, the other a thigh bone.

I obſerved, on the hills which I croſſed to return to our landing place, the tree called *commerſonia echinata*, which is very common in the Moluccas. Amongſt the different ſorts of ſhrubs which I gathered was a jeſſamine remarkable for the plainneſs of its leaves and its flowers, which have no ſmell, and are of the colour of marigolds.

Several fires lighted near the ſummit of the neighbouring mountain convinced us that it ſerved as a retreat for the natives.

On arriving at our landing place we found a great number of ſavages who had aſſembled there ſince our departure. They informed us that ſeveral of the inhabitants had been wounded in the affair of the preceding evening, and that one had already expired of his wounds. They did not manifeſt any hoſtile diſpoſitions towards us; but a boat belonging to the Eſperance being at a conſiderable diſtance from thence towards the

eaſt, had been attacked by another party of ſavages, who thought they were in force ſufficient to make themſelves maſters of it, but fortunately they failed in the attempt.

We were told on arriving on board that not a ſingle canoe had approached our veſſels, which we thought was rather to be attributed to a ſmart gale which had blown the whole day, than to any fear of our reſentment for the hoſtile diſpoſition manifeſted by them the preceding evening.

We had formed a deſign, together with ſeveral perſons belonging to the two veſſels, to go and viſit the other ſide of the mountains, bearing ſouth of our moorings; for this purpoſe we aſſembled on the ſhore to the number of twenty-eight, early in the morning of the 26th. We had all agreed to come armed, that we might be able to render mutual aſſiſtance, in caſe the ſavages ſhould venture to make an attack upon us.

We marched for a long while in paths that were well beaten, accompanied by ſome of the inhabitants, and many of us, in imitation of them, chewed the young ſprouts of the *hibiſcus tiliaceus*, and threw them away almoſt immediately; but to our great ſurpriſe the ſavages eagerly picked them up, and chewed them over again without the leaſt heſitation.

When we had reached the middle of the mountain we found very large blocks of mica, wherein we perceived granites which had loſt their tranſparency, and moſt of them larger than a man's thumb. We found others farther on in the rocks of freeſtone, which were very ſmall, but retained their luſtre.

A ſmoke which we obſerved to iſſue at intervals from a grove at a ſmall diſtance to the S. S. W. induced us to direct our courſe that way. We there found two men and a child occupied in broiling, on a fire of charcoal, the roots of a ſort of bean, which is known to botaniſts by the name of *dolichos tuberoſus*, and which the iſlanders call *yalé*. They had been but recently dug up, for the ſtalks were ſtill hanging to them, and were covered with flowers and fruits. They partook of the barrenneſs of the ſoil which produced them, the fibres were very ſtringy, and they were

were not not more than three-quarters of an inch in thickneſs, and about ten or eleven inches in length.

We met very near the ſame ſpot with a ſmall family, which appeared to be alarmed at our approach. We immediately made each of them a few preſents, in hopes of encouraging them, which had the deſired effect upon the huſband and two children: but one of our people having offered a pair of ſciſſars to the mother; and wiſhing to ſhew her the uſe of them, by cutting off a few of her hairs, the poor woman began inſtantly to cry; no doubt giving herſelf up for loſt: but her fears ſubſided as ſoon as ſhe was put in poſſeſſion of the inſtrument.

The inhabitants of theſe mountains appeared to us to live in the greateſt wretchedneſs. They were all extremely meagre. They ſleep in the open air without being tormented by the muſquitoes; for theſe inſects are driven from the high grounds by the E. S. E. winds, which blow here almoſt inceſſantly. The ſame winds are ſo prejudicial to vegetation, that trees which below grow to a great height, here wear the appearance of ſhrubs. *Melaleuca latifolia*, for example, is ſcarcely fourteen inches high, whereas on the hills it attains the height of twenty-ſeven or thirty feet. But ſtill there are vegetables peculiar to the ſummits of thoſe mountains, which appear to agree perfectly well with the current of air to which they are thus expoſed. I ſhall give a deſcription of one of the moſt remarkable. It forms a new genus, which I diſtinguiſh by the name of *dracophyllum*.

The calix is compoſed of ſix ſmall oval leaves, pointed towards the end.

The corolla is in one piece, and divided ſlightly on the border into ſix equal parts. It is ſurrounded with ſix ſmall ſcales at the lower end.

The ſtamina, to the number of ſix, are attached to the corolla by ſmall fine threads, nearly of the ſame length with the antheræ.

The ovarium is at the top, of a roundiſh form, and ſurmounted by a ſtyle, of which the ſtigma is of a ſimple form.

The capſule is compoſed of ſix cells, each containing a number of ſeeds, moſt of which are unproductive.

I ought to obſerve, that one of the parts of fructification is often wanting.

I have given this plant the name of *dracophyllum verticillatum*, becauſe its flowers are diſpoſed in rings.

Theſe leaves are rough, and ſlightly dentated, or notched, on the edges. They leave their impreſſion on the ſtalk as they ſeparate from it, as is the caſe with all ſorts of *dracaena*, with which that plant has a great analogy, even in the texture of the wood it produces. It is therefore of the diviſion of *minocotyledon*, although it has a calyx and a corolla, and naturally takes the next place to the ſpecies of aſparagus.

Explanation of the Figures, Plate XL.

Fig. 1. The plant.

Fig. 2. Bloſſom.

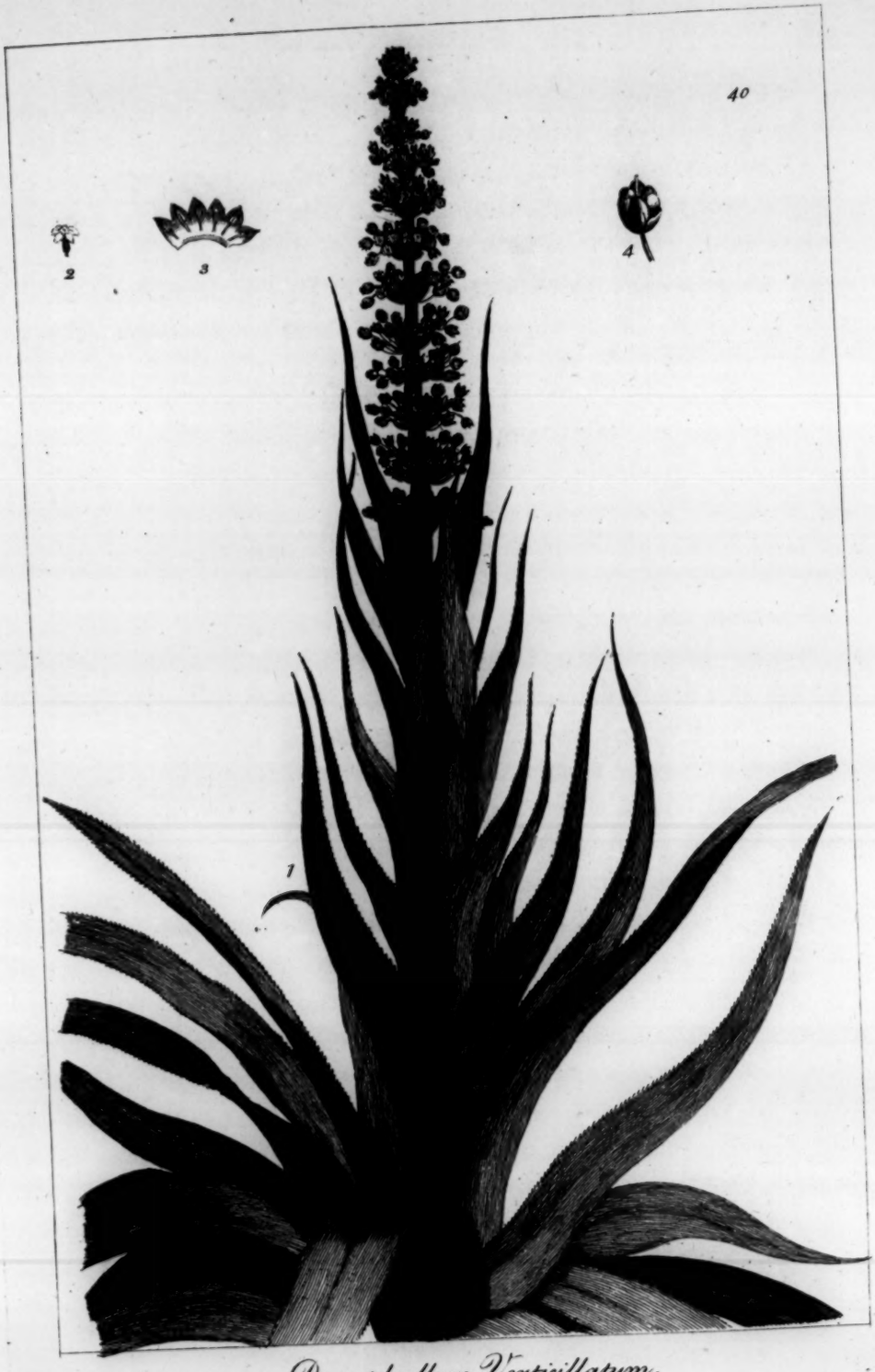
Fig. 3. The corolla magnified and cut obliquely, to ſhew the ſtamina.

Fig. 4. The capſule.

In examining from the ſummit of theſe mountains a great extent of breakers which defend the approach to this iſland, we obſerved another paſſage, at a ſmall diſtance to the weſt of that by which our veſſels had reached their preſent moorings. Towards the ſouth we had a proſpect of a delightful valley, ſurrounded with large plantations of cocoa trees, from amongſt which we ſaw columns of ſmoke ariſing, from the fires made by the ſavages. Vaſt fields, which appeared to us to be cultivated, even in the loweſt parts, indicated a great population. The valley was traverſed by a canal filled with water, which we miſtook for a river, the different branches of which came from the foot of the eaſtern mountains; but we afterwards found that this canal was filled with ſtagnated ſea-water. We perceived towards the ſouth-weſt the ſhoal, along which we had ſailed the year before; and we diſtinguiſhed the ſame inlet in it which the violence of the wind had prevented us from ſounding. It appeared to us a place of ſafety for ſuch veſſels as wiſhed to anchor out of the reach of breakers.

We were only followed by three natives, who no doubt had ſeen us ſail along the weſtern coaſt of their iſland laſt year; for before they had quitted us, they ſpoke of two veſſels they had ſeen in that direction.

We



Dracophyllum Verticillatum.

Pub.d by J.F. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 1st April, 1800.

We proceeded for ſome time along the tops of the mountains towards the ſouth-weſt, then we deſcended into a hollow, where we found two men and a child, who ſhowed no concern with reſpect to us, and did not quit the rock upon which they were ſeated. When we were cloſe by them, they ſhewed us a baſket (ſee Plate XXXVIII. Fig. 24), filled with roots, reſembling thoſe of a kind of ſun-flower called *helianthus tuberoſus*. They called them *paoua*, ſaying that they were good to eat, and they wanted to ſell us a ſmall quantity.

Perceiving, at about thirty yards diſtance, a thick ſmoke iſſuing from the midſt of large broken rocks, which offered a good ſhelter from the wind, we directed our courſe towards it, and found a young ſavage buſy roaſting ſome roots, amongſt which we diſtinguiſhed thoſe of the *dolichos tuberoſus*. He did not appear ſurprized at our viſit, and ſmiled at us from the bottom of his cavern, which was filled with a very black ſmoke, whereby he however did not appear to be at all incommoded.

Near this place the ſide of the mountain, laid open by the torrents which deſcend in the rainy ſeaſon, diſcovered to us cluſters of beautiful pieces of green ſchorl in a ſoft ſteatite, and below that ſmall fragments of a very tranſparent rock chryſtal.

In returning to our veſſel we came through a ſmall village, the inhabitants of which left their huts unarmed. They allowed us to examine the inſide of them, and one of them, without any heſitation, ſold us ſome human bones which were hanging up over one of their tombs.

We ſoon after arrived on the ſea coaſt, where we found a party of the natives who followed us, begging ſomething to eat, but as all our proviſions were conſumed, I gave them ſome green ſteatite, which I had brought from the ſummit of one of the mountains; ſome of them eat as much as two pounds weight of it.

Whilſt we were embarking in order to return on board, one of the crew fired his piece in the air to unload it, which ſtruck ſuch a panick in moſt of the iſlanders who were on the ſhore, that they inſtantly ran off to conceal themſelves in the woods; but ſome of them, confident of our good intentions

intentions towards them, ſhewed no ſymptoms of fear, but called back the fugitives, who ſoon rejoined them.

On the 27th I was obliged to remain all day on board, in order to arrange and write deſcriptions of various articles which I had collected the day before.

We received a viſit from ſeveral of the natives who ſwam to the veſſel. They were at great pains to aſſure us that they were not in the number of thoſe who had committed acts of hoſtility againſt us, and they told us they had eaten two of thoſe robbers, or *kaya*, one of whom had received a ball in the thigh and another in the belly in the engagement with us, but we did not give entire credit to this ſtory, ſuppoſing they had fabricated it to ſcreen themſelves from ſuſpicion.

They brought with them an inſtrument which they called *nbouet*, a name which they likewiſe gave to their tombs; it was formed of a fine piece of flat ſerpentine ſtone, with ſharp edges, and nearly of an oval form, perfectly well poliſhed, and of the length of nearly ſeven inches. It was perforated with two holes, through each of which paſſed two very flexible rods, whereby it was fixed to a wooden handle, to which they were faſtened with bands made of bat's-ſkin. This inſtrument was ſupported by a pedeſtal made of a cocoa-nut ſhell, which was likewiſe tied with ſtrings of the ſame kind, ſome of which were longer (See Plate XXXVIII, Fig. 19). We could not till then diſcover the uſe of this inſtrument; theſe ſavages told us that it was to cut up the limbs of their enemies, which they divided amongſt them after a battle. One of them ſhewed us the manner, by imitating it on one of the ſhip's company, who, at his deſire, lay down on his back. The ſavage firſt repreſented a combat, in which he indicated by ſigns that the enemy fell under the ſtrokes of his javelin and club, which he brandiſhed with great violence. He then performed a ſort of warlike dance, holding in his hand the inſtrument of murder; he then ſhewed us that they begin by opening the belly with the *nbouet*, throwing away the inteſtines, after having torn them out with an inſtrument (repreſented in Plate XXXVIII. Fig. 20), made

made of two human cubitus, well poliſhed, and fixed to a very ſtrong tape. He ſhewed us they next cut off the parts of generation, which fell to the ſhare of the conqueror. The legs and arms are cut off at the joints, and diſtributed, as well as the other parts, amongſt the combatants to carry home to their families. It is difficult to deſcribe the ferocious avidity with which he repreſented to us the manner in which the fleſh of the unfortunate victim is devoured by them, after being broiled on a fire of charcoal.

The ſame cannibal gave us likewiſe to underſtand that the fleſh of the arms and legs is cut into pieces about three inches thick, and that the muſcular parts are reckoned by theſe people a very delicious morſel. It was no longer difficult for us to conceive why they felt our legs and arm with their fingers in a longing manner, at which times they made a ſlight whiſtling noiſe, produced by ſhutting the teeth, and applying the end of the tongue to them, then opening their mouths, they gave ſeveral ſmacks with their lips.

We went on ſhore on the 28th, but not being in ſufficient numbers, durſt not venture to go far beyond our watering place. We no longer ſaw in the environs large parties of natives, as on the firſt days after anchoring here, which made us think that they had returned to their habitations, probably at a conſiderable diſtance from this place: indeed how could ſuch a vaſt number of men have found the means of ſubſiſtence on a coaſt ſo extremely barren.

Next day (the 29th), we ſet off early, to the number of eighteen, all well armed, with the intention of aſcending a very high mountain, ſituated to the ſouth-ſouth-eaſt, and from thence deſcending, if the weather ſhould prove favourable, into a delightful valley, which we had already perceived at a great diſtance behind the mountain.

We marched at firſt towards the eaſt along the ſhore, and ſoon entered an extenſive wood, when, amongſt other birds which we killed, there was a ſpecies of pie, which I named the *pie of New Caledonia*. It is entirely black except the breaſt, ſhoulders and neck, which are white. The bill is rather jagged at the extremity of each mandible, and is of a light black from

from the root to within one-third of the point, the remainder is yellowiſh. The feathers of the tail are arranged in rows two by two, the upper ones being much longer than the others (See Plate XXXIX, in which the bird is repreſented.)

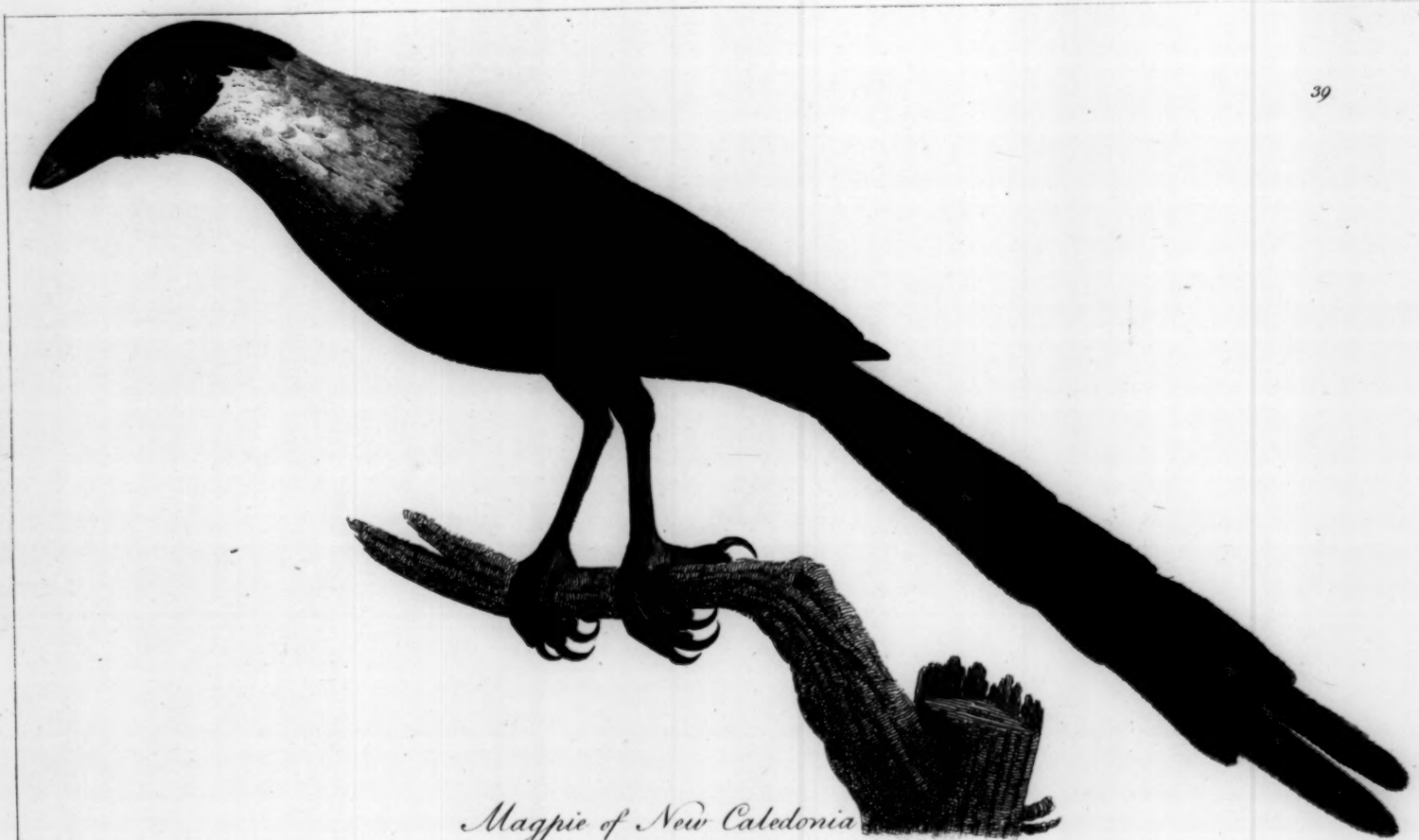
We had already proceeded above a mile, when we arrived at a village compoſed of a ſmall number of huts, ſufficiently diſtant from each other to prevent the flames from communicating in caſe of any unfortunate conflagration. Two of them had been recently conſumed. We there ſaw women cooking victuals, compoſed of the bark of trees and a variety of roots, amongſt which I diſcerned thoſe of the hypoxis, of which I have already made mention. Theſe different articles were put dry into a large earthen pot, ſupported over a fire by three large ſtones, which ſupplied the place of a trevet. We obſerved near the entrance to one of thoſe huts a large heap of human bones, on which the recent effects of fire were very evident.

It was probably an inhabitant of this village who ſtole the ſabre of Bonvouloir, as related above, for here we found the ſheath and belt ſuſpended over one of their tombs, as a kind of trophy.

Upon leaving this village, we followed a beaten path to the ſouth-eaſt, where we were not long before we ſaw ſome Caribbee cabbages *(arum eſculentum)*, planted near a rivulet, the ſtream of which the inhabitants of the iſland had turned off lower down to a plantation of *arum macrorrhizon*. Farther on we remarked ſome young banana trees planted at five or ſix yards diſtance from each other, as alſo ſome ſugar canes.

Soon after this we were ſurrounded by at leaſt forty of the natives, who came out from the adjacent huts, and from ſome ſtraggling cottages ſcattered in an extenſive plain covered with plants and ſhrubs, above which roſe a ſmall number of cocoa trees; but we were aſtoniſhed to ſee only very few men amongſt theſe ſavages, all of whom were either old or infirm, and moſt of them cripples. The remainder conſiſted of women and children, who teſtified much joy at receiving ſome preſents of glaſs ware which we gave them. We preſumed that the ſtout men were engaged at a diſtance in ſome expedition againſt their neighbours.

We



Magpie of New Caledonia

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15th April, 1790.

We were about one mile diſtant from the firſt village when we diſcovered another twice as large, ſituated on the borders of a ſmall river, along which we went upon a riſing ground in a ſoutherly direction. Upwards of thirty natives came out to meet us, and followed us for ſome time. We ſoon perceived three others deſcend from the mountains, one of whom we knew, having received ſeveral viſits from him on board the Recherche. Several amongſt the natives pointed him out to us as a chief of great diſtinction, whom they called *Aliki*.

We ſat down on the borders of the ſmall river to take ſome refreſhment, and to prevent the danger of any ſurprize from the ſavages, we invited them to ſit down. *Aliki* immediately complied with our invitation, and his example was followed by the others. The water being a few paces below us, the ſavages filled our bottles as faſt as we emptied them.

After breakfaſt we aſcended towards the ſouth accompanied by *Aliki* and three other natives, who teſtified a ſtrong deſire to follow us. Some cocoa and banana trees, planted on the leaſt rugged of the borders of the hollow formed by the waters of the ſmall river, pointed out to us the reſidence of ſome of the natives. We found there a hut exactly like thoſe which we had ſeen before. *Aliki* ſaid the hut belonged to him. It was ſurrounded with ſeveral of a new ſpecies of fig-tree, the fruit of which thoſe people eat, after having expoſed it to the fire for ſome time in earthen veſſels, in order to extract its corroſive quality.

Clouds, brought on by a briſk gale from the ſouth-eaſt, covered the tops of the mountains about ten in the morning, and occaſioned a heavy ſhower of rain, of which the ſavages took ſcarcely any notice. They did not even ſeek for any ſhelter, whilſt we retired underneath the thickeſt trees. As ſoon as it ceaſed we continued our route, and they followed us with many marks of friendſhip. One of them, wiſhing to relieve a ſailor who was loaded with a large tin-box, filled with a variety of objects of natural hiſtory, carried it for above four hours.

We ſoon after croſſed over the ſmall river, on the banks of which I obſerved the *acanthus ilicifolius*. We then aſcended very rugged rocks for a conſiderable time, and were under great obligations to the ſa-

vages, who exerted themſelves in ſupporting us by the arms, to prevent our falling.

Each of them carried an axe of ſerpentine ſtone; and one of them wiſhing to ſhow us how they made uſe of them to cut wood, hacked off a branch of the *melaleuca latifolia*, about four inches thick.

It was not till after a number of ſtrokes, that he was able to make a ſlight notch in it, then he broke it by forcibly bending down the end of it; they all ſhewed the greateſt ſurprize at ſeeing us cut down in a ſhort time, with a military axe, ſome of the largeſt trees in the foreſt.

We had juſt reached the ſummit of one of the higheſt of thoſe mountains, when one of our people made ſigns to the ſavages that he wiſhed to have ſome water to drink. Immediately two of them offered to go and fetch ſome from a hollow that appeared to be above half a mile diſtant. They ſet off, and we ſoon loſt ſight of them. As they were a long time before they returned, we were afraid they had gone away with the bottles we had entruſted them with, but at laſt they returned, and appeared pleaſed that they had it in their power to offer us ſome very pure water to quench our thirſt.

After this we deſcended towards the ſouth-eaſt and croſſed a fine valley, where I made a copious collection of plants, among which were the *acroſtichum auſtrale*, and ſeveral new ſpecies of *limodorum*.

A very heavy rain obliged us to ſeek for ſhelter in the hollows of the rocks, where we remained for ſome time. We invited the ſavages who accompanied us to partake of our repaſt, but were much ſurpriſed to find thoſe cannibals reject with diſdain the ſalted pork which was offered them.

The badneſs of the weather having prevented our continuing all night on the mountains, we returned towards our veſſels, going in a weſterly direction, in order to follow the declivity into a large valley, parallel with that which we had juſt croſſed. I there obſerved many new ſpecies of *paſſiflora*. The ginger, *amomum zingiber*, grew there abundantly, but the natives told us they made no uſe of it. As ſoon as we arrived on the ſhore, where we found our boats in waiting, to take us on board the ſhips, they quitted us, and went off to the eaſtward.

I em-

I employed the whole of the 30th in deſcribing and aſſorting the numerous collection of articles of natural hiſtory, which I had made the day before.

MAY 1ſt. This day we went towards the ſouth-eaſt, and after having penetrated a conſiderable way into the woods, we arrived at a hut ſurrounded with paliſades, behind which were a woman and two children, who appeared frightened on our approach, but they reſumed their courage upon our preſenting them with ſome pieces of cloth, and a few glaſs beads.

We next went towards two great fires that were kindled by the ſavages in one of the moſt gloomy parts of the foreſt. They diſperſed as ſoon as they perceived us, leaving two baſkets filled with the bark of trees.

Soon after we arrived on the borders of ſome marſhes, where we killed ſeveral beautiful birds of the genus *muſcicapa*: they had been attracted thither by the ſwarms of muſquitoes, which ſerved them for food. Further on we found two young girls who had juſt lighted a fire: they were dreſſing for their repaſt different ſorts of roots, amongſt which I recognized ſeveral belonging to plants which I had met with under the ſhade of the large trees in the foreſt. The girls left their proviſions for ſome time, retiring as we approached them.

On our quitting the wood, we met with ſeveral ſavages who accompanied us to our landing place. They were much amuſed with ſeeing Citizen Riche's dog purſue ſome of the natives who were at a conſiderable diſtance, and whom he ſoon overtook, though they ran as faſt as they could. As he did them no injury, thoſe who were with us begged us to ſet him at ſome women who were then coming out of the wood, and were anticipating their fright, but we would not be perſuaded to comply with their requeſt.

We were witneſs, on arriving at the ſhore, to a fact which proves the great corruption of manners amongſt theſe cannibals. There were two girls, the oldeſt of whom was not more than eighteen, who were ſhewing to our ſailors that part which they are accuſtomed to conceal with the fringed girdle mentioned above, and which forms the whole of their

clothing. A nail, or ſomething of equal value, was fixed upon as the price of this favour; but they took care to make their curious cuſtomers pay beforehand.

Upon returning to the ſhip, I found a chief who had dined at the table with the officers. He had come in his canoe, accompanied by his wife, whom he would never allow to come on board, notwithſtanding our repeated requeſts to that purpoſe.

On the 2d we went a ſhooting in the great woods, which we had not explored, to the ſouth-eaſt, where we killed a prodigious quantity of birds. We ſtopped in a ſmall village, where we ſaw over two tombs pieces of wood rudely carved: the inhabitants told us that it was forbidden to approach them; but they conſented very readily to ſell us in exchange for ſome pieces of cloth a human ſcull that was ſuſpended over another tomb, the coronal bone of which was fractured on the left ſide. They informed us, that the warrior it belonged to had been killed in battle by a club.

Next morning early, twenty of us ſet off with an intention to croſs the mountains, and from thence to deſcend into the extenſive valley, where, in one of our excurſions, we had deſcried at a great diſtance a conſiderable number of cultivated fields. It was probable that we ſhould there meet with a great number of inhabitants, but we were ſufficiently well armed to be able to repel any attack which they might venture to make

At firſt we followed the coaſt, advancing towards the weſt, and penetrating from time to time into the woods, we ſaw a number of inhabitants quit their huts, and leave behind them a net which they had ſpread out to dry. It appeared that that implement of fiſhing is very rare amongſt theſe ſavages: its common ſize is about eight yards in length, and eighteen inches in breadth. They ſhewed us but very few of them during our whole ſtay in the Iſland, and no price could tempt any of them to part with one.

We perceived near this place a great quantity of broken ſhells of fiſh, which had ſerved the Iſlanders for food. We found ſeveral of the ſpecies known by the name of *benitier*, of the length of twelve or thirteen inches.

inches. They ſtill bore the marks of the fire which had ſerved to dreſs the animal contained in them.

The women principally are employed in fiſhing for ſhell-fiſh. We ſaw ſome of them from time to time, oppoſite to where we lay at anchor, who advanced into the water up to their waiſts and gathered great quantities, which they diſcovered in the ſand, by means of pointed ſticks with which they groped for them.

We had already gone about three miles along the coaſt without finding any ſtream of water, when three young ſavages came to meet us, and perſuaded us to follow them to their cottage, not far out of our road. We then found a ſpring, below which they had dug ſome trenches to conduct the water to ſome plants of the *arum macrorrhizon*, the roots of which they eat.

We were on the ſlope of a ſmall hill, under the ſhade of ſome cocoa trees. One of the ſavages, whom I requeſted to procure us ſome of their fruit, climbed to the top of the tree with an extraordinary degree of agility.

We ſoon after continued our courſe to the weſtward. The air was ſerene, and the heat exceſſive, and we were attacked by a cloud of muſquitoes, which tormented us very much, by ſtinging every part of the body, not even ſparing our eyes and ears. Fortunately a breeze of wind ſpringing up ſoon after, relieved us from their perſecutions, by diſperſing them.

Soon after this we arrived on the borders of a deep canal, which went in an inland direction to the foot of a very craggy mountain. This canal ſerved as a harbour for the iſlanders, three of whom we ſaw enter it in a double canoe, which they immediately faſtened with a rope tied to the foot of a tree on the ſame ſide we were. They then went at a ſlow pace towards the ſmall hills on the ſouth-eaſt, pretending not to have perceived us. Their canoe was the only one in the harbour. We made uſe of it to croſs to the other ſide, where we found a ſmall cottage, the plantations contiguous to which had been recently laid waſte. We ſtill perceived ſome remains of Caribee cabbages, and of ſugar canes. The tops of all the cocoa trees had been cut off, and perhaps inhabitants had fallen victims to the voracity of the barbarians who had thus deſtroyed them.

Till

Till then we had never met with any of the tombs of the ſavages, except cloſe by their huts, but we now found one at a great diſtance from any habitation whatever, on the ſide of the road which we purſued. It differed from the others, being built of ſtone from the baſe till about half way up.

We halted about noon, under the ſhade of ſeveral *caſuarina equeſetifolia*, and of ſeveral new ſpecies of *cerbera*, which grew on the banks of a rivulet, where we quenched our thirſt, and in which we found ſome fragments of *roche de corne*, brought down by the water. We caught two ſea-ſnakes *(coluber laticaudotus)*, which we broiled and eat, but found very tough and ill taſted.

We were about eleven miles diſtant from our veſſels when freſh marks of devaſtation made us lament the lot of the wretched inhabitants, whom revenge often prompts to the commiſſion of the moſt horrible exceſſes. They had deſtroyed the principal habitations, and cut off the tops of all the cocoa-trees about them, having only ſpared two ſmall ſheds which were covered with ſpongy bark of the *melaleuca latifolia*.

Preſently after a foreſt of cocoa trees, whoſe tops we perceived at the diſtance of a mile and a half to the weſt, together with ſeveral columns of ſmoke which roſe in different directions, were indications of a great population. We directed our courſe toward this place for ſome time, but the marſhy ground which we muſt have croſſed to reach it, cauſed us to abandon our deſign; beſides, the day drew towards a cloſe. We then went ſouthward in ſearch of a commodious ſituation to paſs the night in, when we ſoon pitched on an eminence, the difficult acceſs to which ſecured us from being ſurpriſed by the ſavages. We lighted a fire, for the cold was ſharp and piercing on theſe high grounds, and we felt it the more ſenſibly, as during the day we had experienced in the plain a very great degree of heat.

I gave all the birds which I did not mean to preſerve to thoſe of the ſhip's crew who accompanied us, and amongſt thoſe which they broiled immediately for our ſupper were ſeveral of the *corvus caledonicus*, and

ſome

ſome very large pigeons of a new ſpecies, which I had before met with on the firſt days after our arrival.

We all ſupped and then went to ſleep, leaving two of our number to watch by turn, for it was to be feared that the light of our fire would bring ſome of the iſlanders to us. In a very ſhort time we were appriſed that the light of ſeveral torches, with which the ſavages were approaching our retreat in an eaſterly direction, was perceived towards the foot of the mountains. In an inſtant we were all on our legs to obſerve their motions, and prepared to give them ſuch a reception as circumſtances might render neceſſary in caſe of attack; but after traverſing ſeveral ſmall hills, they deſcended towards the coaſt, getting farther from us to the eaſtward. Perhaps theſe cannibals were upon ſome expedition againſt their enemies. As we did not appear to be the object they were in queſt of, we immediately lay down again to ſleep, truſting to the vigilance of our centinels.

4th. At day-break we aſcended towards the ſouth-eaſt, and were not long before we reached the ſummit of the mountain, from whence we perceived, toward the weſt-ſouth-weſt, on the ſea coaſt, the great opening of the canal which traverſes the plain we propoſed to viſit.

We ſoon deſcended into a valley, nearly about the middle of which ſtood a delightful grove, to appearance planted by the hand of man, but it was only the goodneſs of the ſoil, moiſtened by the water from the neighbouring mountains, that rendered the buſhes ſo ſtrong and luxuriant. I then collected a great number of plants, amongſt which I found a new kind of fern of the *myriotheca* ſpecies, the talleſt of which roſe to the height of twelve feet, although the ſtem was not more than three inches and three quarters in circumference.

On leaving the grove we perceived two natives about three hundred yards below us, going towards the plain, of which we now diſcovered the full extent. They looked at us without ſtopping, notwithſtanding the ſigns of invitation we made them to come to us. One of them carried on his ſhoulder, at the end of a ſtick, a baſket, in all probability filled with roots.

We

We had only a few more ſmall hills to croſs before we reached the plain, when ſeveral of our companions, apprehenſive that we ſhould be in want of victuals if we went much farther, or perhaps that we ſhould meet with numerous parties of ſavages, left us and returned to the ſhips early in the day. Our number was now reduced to fifteen, upon their departure; nevertheleſs we continued our journey. We ſoon found by the ſide of a path which ſeemed much frequented by the ſavages, ſeveral cabbage-palms, and having refreſhed ourſelves with the tender leaves from the tops of thoſe trees, we deſcended into a hollow, where ſeveral fine aleurites added to our repaſt a plentiful deſſert of fruit, the kernels of which we found of a very agreeable flavour.

The quartz and mica which were ſpread over a large ſpace, formed in that place a foliated rock of a very brilliant appearance, compoſed of a thin ſtrata.

We at length gained the plain, where the melancholy ſight of a habitation entirely deſtroyed, and cocoa trees cut up by the roots, furniſhed us with freſh proofs of the barbarity of the natives.

Farther on we ſaw plantations of yams, potatoes, &c. We proceeded for ſome time towards the ſouth, and were ſurpriſed at not ſeeing any of the ſavages, when I perceived an old man employed in pulling up the roots of the *dolichos tuberoſus*, which he gave to a child to clean. He did not ſeem in the leaſt intimidated on obſerving us approach him, but every feature of the child was expreſſive of the moſt violent apprehenſion. The old man had loſt one eye, which he told us had been knocked out by a ſtone, and we thought we recogniſed him to be one of thoſe inhabitants who had come ſeveral times to viſit us on board of our veſſels.

This man accompanied us along the path in a ſouth-eaſterly direction acroſs the plain, but had much difficulty in keeping up with us, for he had been wounded in one leg, where we perceived two great ſcars oppoſite to each other, as if it had been pierced through and through with a dart.

On both ſides of the road we ſaw ſtraggling huts at great diſtances from each other, ſurrounded with cocoa trees. Only a few ſavages appeared

peared at a diſtance in the middle of the vaſt plain. On our right lay a thick foreſt of cocoa trees extending to the foot of the mountains, on the edge of which we perceived a great number of huts.

We had gone a little more than a mile with the ſavage, when he perſuaded us to ſtop in the neighbourhood of a habitation, probably his own, for he invited us to gather the fruit of the cocoa trees which ſurrounded it ourſelves, excuſing himſelf from climbing the trees on account of his wounds. I gave him ſome pieces of cloth of different colours, and ſome nails, which he ſeemed to value highly.

Soon after another ſavage came to us, and both followed us till we came to the banks of a branch of the great canal which croſſed the plain; it was filled with ſtagnant water, equally ſalt with that of the ſea.

We perceived at a diſtance ſome women and children, when our two ſavages left us, after having pointed out the path which conducted us to the mountains.

At the ſame inſtant ſome other natives ſet fire to the dry graſs at a great diſtance before us on the ſide of the path which we were following, and immediately diſappeared in the woods.

After proceeding about half an hour, I arrived on a very agreeable eminence, where the natives had built themſelves ſheds about ſix feet in height, in order to enjoy the freſh air. They were of a ſemicircular form, and open at bottom all round to the height of about one foot, to admit a free circulation of air. We found no ſavages in either of two neighbouring huts, which were built near a bog, ſurrounded with the *hibiſcus tiliaceus*; but contiguous to them we ſaw a large cultivated field, covered with yams, potatoes, and a ſort of *hypaxis*, the roots of which thoſe people eat, and which grows ſpontaneouſly in their foreſts.

It was already one hour after dark, when we at laſt arrived at the ſummit of the mountains; from whence, looking in a north-weſt direction, we perceived the lights of our veſſels. At ſix or eight hundred paces below were ſeveral fires, lighted by the natives. The cold compelled us likewiſe to kindle a very large one, round which we ſat down to refreſh ourſelves, after which we went to ſleep, leaving two ſentinels to guard

two paſſages by which the iſlanders might come to ſurprize us, but none of them attempted to diſturb our repoſe. Only at day-break the ſentinel who was to the north-eaſt eſpied three of them approaching very ſlowly, but they returned back on hearing him cry out to warn us of their coming.

5th. All our proviſions being conſumed, we felt ſenſibly the neceſſity of returning on board. I could not, however, reſiſt the deſire I had to ſpend a few hours in viſiting a charming grove of trees, ſituated on the other ſide of the mountain, at a ſmall diſtance from the place where we had paſſed the night. I there obſerved a great quantity of plants, which I had not yet found in any of the excurſions I had made in this iſland. They belonged chiefly to the claſs of the ſilver tree and the trumpet flower.

I will here give a deſcription of one of the fineſt ſhrubs which grows on theſe heights. It forms a genus which I call *antholoma*, and which ought to be placed amongſt the ſpecies of the plaqueminiers.

The calyx, compoſed of from two to four leaves of an oval form, often falls off when the flower blows.

The corolla is of one piece in the form of a cup, and irregularly indented on the edges.

The ſtamina are numerous (about an hundred), and attached to a fleſhy receptacle.

The ovarium is of a pyramidal form, quadrangular, ſlightly ſunk into the receptacle, and ſurmounted by a ſtyle terminated by a pointed ſtigma.

The fruit has four cells filled with a great number of ſeeds; it was not yet ripe, but I think it becomes a capſule.

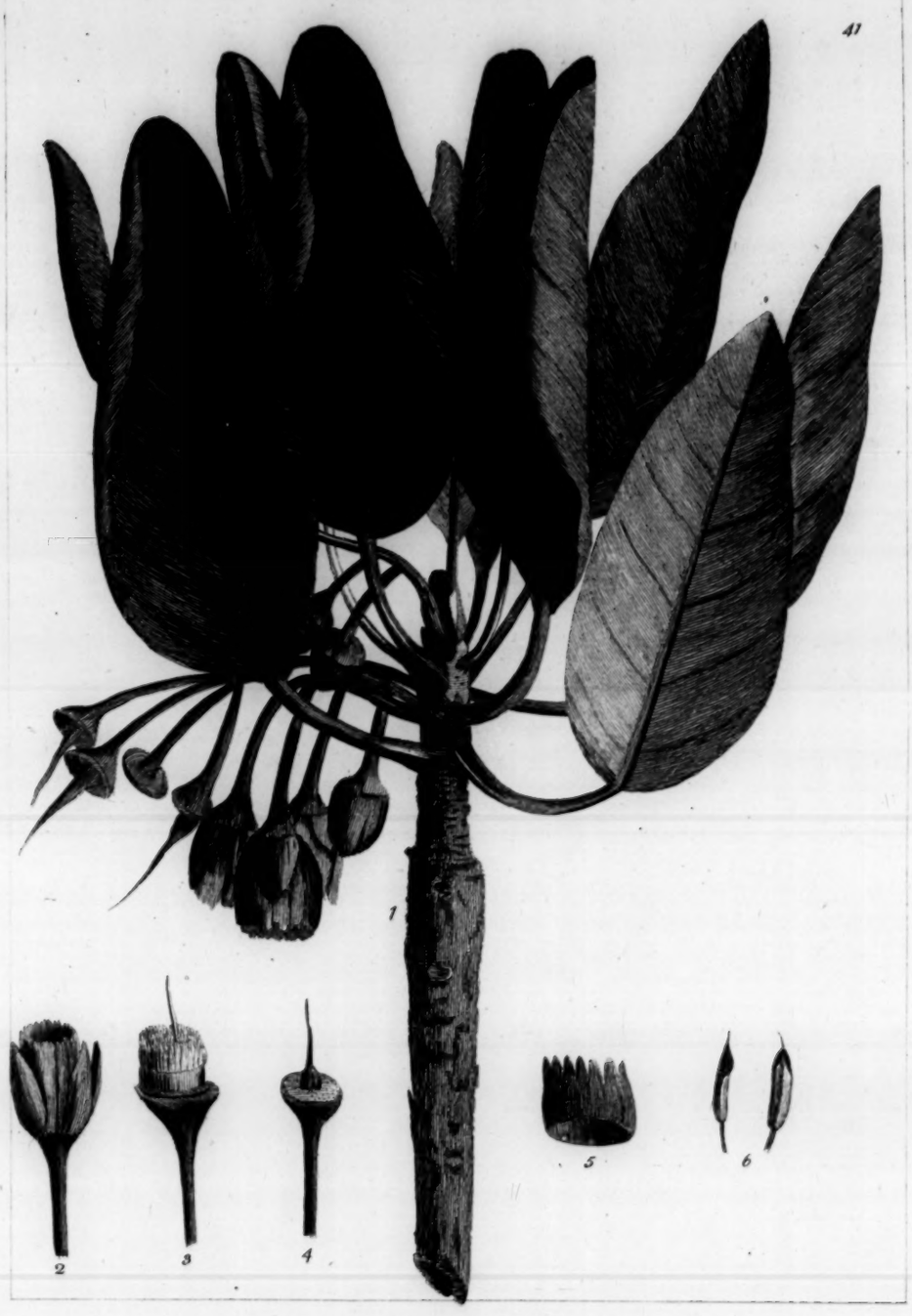
I have diſtinguiſhed a ſhrub by the name of *antholoma montana*, many plants of which I obſerved fifteen feet in height. Its leaves are alternate, very ſtrong, and, as well as the flowers, are only to be found at the extremity of the branches.

Explanation of the Figures in Plate XLI.

Fig. 1. Branch of the *antholoma montana.*

Fig. 2. Flower.

Fig. 3.



Antholoma Montana.

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15th April, 1900.

Fig. 3. Receptacle, ſtamina, and ovarium.

Fig. 4. Corolla.

Fig. 6. Stamina magnified.

One of the geographers of our company having left us about this time for the diſtance of rather more than half a mile, in order to aſcertain the poſition of the ſhoals which he diſcovered from a high peak, received a viſit from a ſavage, who approached him in a threatening manner; he was armed with a dart and a club, and we were afraid he intended to attack him, but he contented himſelf with examining the inſtruments which he was uſing, without giving him the ſmalleſt cauſe of complaint.

We arrived at our veſſels about noon. I obſerved along the coaſt a double canoe with two ſails. It was conſtructed like thoſe of the iſlanders of New Caledonia, but the men who were in it ſpoke the language of the natives of the Friendly Iſlands. They were eight in number, being ſeven men and one woman, all very muſcularly built (See Plate XXXIV.) They told us that the iſland from whence they came was a day's ſail to the eaſt of our moorings, and that the name of it was *Aouvea*; it was doubtleſs the iſland of Beaupré which they meant.

Theſe iſlanders, who were quite naked, had the end of the prepuce tied to the lower part of the belly by a cord of the outer covering of the cocoa nut, which went twice round them. They know the uſe of iron, and appeared much more intelligent than the natives of New Caledonia.

obviously Polynesians probably from the Loyalty Groups

I was much ſurprized to ſee one of the planks of their canoes covered with a coat of varniſh; and it appeared to have belonged to ſome European veſſel, which I was convinced of when I found that the powder of lead formed a great part in the compoſition of the varniſh. Without doubt the plank had belonged to a veſſel of ſome civilized nation wrecked on this coaſt. I requeſted the ſavages to inform us of what they knew concerning the plank; they ſet ſail ſoon after to the weſt, promiſing to return next day to bring us information; but they did not keep their word, and we never had an opportunity of ſeeing them again.

When we returned, we were informed that the ſame day that we had left the ſhip on our excurſion, the ſavages had attempted to ſeize the hatchets

of our wood-cutters, whom they had attacked with ſtones, but two muſket ſhots had been ſufficient to diſperſe them.

I employed the whole of the 6th to deſcribe and arrange the numerous collection of articles of natural hiſtory which I had brought with me from the mountains.

Next day the intelligence of the death of Captain Huon, which we learnt at day-break, ſpread a general ſorrow amongſt all thoſe concerned in the expedition. This ſkilful naval officer had fallen a ſacrifice to a hectic fever about one o'clock in the morning, after an illneſs of ſeveral months. He met death with the greateſt coolneſs, and was interred, according to his particular deſire, near the centre of the iſland of Pudyona, favoured by the veil of night. He had requeſted that no kind of monument might be erected for him, apprehenſive that it might lead to a diſcovery of his burial place by the inhabitants of New Caledonia.

Soon after ſun-riſe eight of us went aſhore, and penetrated into the woods in a weſt-ſouth-weſt direction. We ſoon arrived at a cottage, from whence came a native carrying in his hand a maſk, which he agreed to ſell to me for two joiner's chiſſels. This maſk was cut out of a piece of the wood of the cocoa tree (See Plate XXXVII. Fig. 10.), but much better carved than the figures we had ſeen in other places at the entrance into their houſes. He covered his face with it ſeveral times, peeping through the holes made in the upper part of it. There was an opening for the mouth, but there were none for the eyes. They probably make uſe of thoſe maſks to prevent being known by their enemies when they undertake any hoſtile enterprize.

We then advanced towards two fires lighted cloſe by the huts, where we found a man and woman dreſſing figs of a new ſpecies, which they had placed upon the fire in a great earthen pot, without water, to take away the corroſive quality. They called thoſe figs *ouyou*.

I remarked two children at the fire, regaling themſelves with ſpiders of a new ſpecies, which I had obſerved frequently in the woods, where they ſpread their webs of ſuch ſtrength, as frequently to incommode us very much in our progreſs. They firſt killed them, covering them

them up in a great earthen veſſel, which they heated on a briſk fire. They then broiled and eat them. They ſwallowed at leaſt one hundred of them in our preſence. We ſaw afterwards in the ſame iſland ſeveral other inhabitants eagerly ſeeking the ſame kind of food.

Such an extravagant and yet ſo general a taſte amongſt ſo many numerous tribes cauſed us great ſurprize, although we knew that ſome Europeans eat ſpiders, and in preference ſuch as are found in cellars, which they affirm taſte like nuts.

The inhabitants of New Caledonia call this a ſpecies of *nougui*, which I diſtinguiſh by the name of *aranea edulis* (ſpider which the Caledonians eat.). This ſpider is repreſented in Plate XII. Fig. 4. The ſituation of its eyes (See Fig 5 and 6.) which are eight in number, two being near the middle of its back, at a great diſtance from the others, make me give it a place in a new ſection of a black colour. Its back is grey, and above is covered with ſilver down; between the eyes are four ſpots of a brown colour; below it is black. The lower part of the belly is of the ſame colour as the upper part of the back, and is marked with from eight to ten ſpots of a brown colour. On the ſides are ſix greyiſh lines in an oblique direction, and below ſeveral faun-coloured ſpots. The legs, which are alſo of a faun-colour and covered with claws of a ſilver grey, are blackiſh towards their extremity.

One of the fuſileers who accompanied us had loſt one of his piſtols; we informed the inhabitants of this circumſtance, and promiſed them a reward if they would bring it to us. It was with conſiderable pleaſure that we ſaw, an hour after we had quitted them, a ſavage come running towards us with the piſtol, which he ſaid he had found on the ſands. In fact, the ſoldier remembers having left it in the place where we had dined. A piece of cloth and a waiſtcoat proved a very agreeable recompenſe to the iſlander. He followed us for ſome time accompanied by another Caledonian; then bid us adieu, pronouncing the word *alaoué*, bowing ſlightly with his head, retiring with an appearance of great ſatisfaction.

When

When we had reached the ſhore, one of us fired his piece as a ſignal to the ſhip's company, that a boat might be ſent off for us; the noiſe of the exploſion collected above eighty of the natives around us. We invited them to ſit down as faſt as they arrived, in order to prevent them from coming too cloſe, and notwithſtanding the diſproportion of our number, (for we were only eight,) they all agreed to our requeſt. One of theſe ſavages had a few tolerably ſweet oranges, which he conſented to ſell to me for a pair of ſciſſars.

We learned, on arriving on board, that ſeveral perſons belonging to the Eſperance, being in a canoe, had been aſſailed this morning with a ſhower of ſtones by the natives, on which it was found neceſſary to fire ſeveral muſket ſhot to make them retire into the wood. It muſt, however, be allowed, that this conteſt was owing to the imprudence of one of our men, who, wiſhing to keep the Caledonians at a diſtance, had pointed his piece at them, which went off, through his aukwardneſs.

8th. General Dentrecaſteaux gave the command of the Eſperance to Dauribeau.

I was very buſy during the greater part of the day, at a work which was indiſpenſably neceſſary for the preſervation of my collections. In the afternoon I went on ſhore, and ſoon after I perceived a number of the iſlanders who had attacked our fiſhermen, in order to carry off both the net and the fiſh that were caught. We were obliged to fire at leaſt twenty muſket ſhot before they could be entirely diſperſed. They ſtood firm on the ſhore the whole time, returning our muſketry with their ſlings, a ſtone from one of which wounded the maſter-gunner of the Eſperance ſeriouſly in the arm; they then gave way, but in a few ſeconds returned anew to the attack; however, when they perceived two of their number fall, in conſequence of our fire, and wounded ſo as to be ſcarcely able to crawl to the neighbouring wood, they were ſeized with a general panic, and fled, nor did any others venture to renew the attack.

At the ſame time that this encounter began, the Commander in Chief of the expedition left his veſſel to go on board the Eſperance; he immediately

mediately directed his boat toward the ſhore, but the ſavages were entirely diſperſed before he arrived there.

Before our fiſhermen had been interrupted by the iſlanders, they had caught ſeveral ſpecies of the *ſcorpaena*, amongſt which was that known by the name of *ſcorpaena digitata* pricked one of our ſeamen ſo acutely in the hand, that for ſeveral hours he felt a very violent pain through his whole arm.

9th. This morning at day break we went aſhore at the neareſt landing place to our ſhip, and ſix of us, well armed, penetrated into the woods, advancing for a long time to the ſouth-ſouth-weſt. I found on that excurſion many plants which I had not before met with.

I ſoon obſerved a large bread-fruit tree, which grew near the middle of the mountain, being the ſecond I had met with in the iſland. I took from it three ſuckers, which I planted in a box in which I had put thoſe I had taken in the Friendly Iſlands. Their leaves were not ſo wide apart as thoſe of the latter, perhaps they might not produce ſuch excellent fruit. But after the care which I obſerved the natives take of that which I had ſeen in a village to the ſouth-eaſt of our ſhip, I could not doubt but that they ſet a great value on this tree; it was planted in a very good ſoil, and ſurrounded with ſtrong paliſades. Neither of thoſe trees yielded fruit at that time, but had a great number of male flowers.

We had already advanced a great way up the mountain, when ſome of the people belonging to our veſſel, who went on ſhore, diſcharged their pieces before they returned on board. The report of the muſketry made us reſolve to direct our courſe toward them immediately, apprehenſive of their being engaged with the ſavages.

Night approached, and we went off to go on board our veſſel, but the wind blew from eaſt-ſouth-eaſt with ſuch violence, and the current was ſo ſtrong, that they were driven rapidly to weſtward; we had even great difficulty in making the Eſperance, which we left half an hour afterwards to go on board the Recherche, as the weather had become more favourable.

The

The natives of New Caledonia are in general of the middle ſize, we however, ſaw one who was more than ſix feet in height, but very ill built. Their hair is woolly; their cuſtom of pulling it up by the roots is very general; but we ſaw ſome of them who let their beards grow. The colour of their ſkin is as dark as that of the inhabitants of Diemen's land. They do not cover themſeves like the former with charcoal duſt, though we remarked a few amongſt them who had blackened a part of their breaſts with it, tracing thereon broad ſtrokes in an oblique direction which they call *poun*, in their language; many of them were adorned with necklaces, like that repreſented in Plate XXXVII, Fig. 4; theſe necklaces were made of twiſted threads, ſuſpended from which they uſually carried at the end of a bit of ſtring, a ſmall piece of bone very indifferently carved, which appeared to be a human bone. Their arms were ſometimes ornamented with bracelets cut, ſome from ſhells, others of quartz, or very hard ſtones. (See Plate XXXVII. Fig. 5 and 6.)

Theſe warlike people devote the greateſt attention to the manufacture of their arms, which they poliſh perfectly well. Their clubs are of a great variety of forms, ſome of which are to be ſeen in Plate XXXVII.

I was much ſurpriſed to find that they were unacquainted with the uſe of bows.

Their javelins, which are commonly fifteen feet in length, are not more than two and a half inches in circumference in the middle. I admired the ingenious method they had invented to accelerate the motion of thoſe javelins when they throw them: For that purpoſe they employ a piece of very elaſtic cord, made of the covering of the cocoa nut and fiſh ſkin, one extremity of which they fix to the end of the fore-finger, and the other which ends in a ſort of round button, is twiſted round the end of the dart, but in ſuch a manner as to quit its hold as ſoon as that weapon is thrown into the air. (See Plate XXXV.)

I did not perceive amongſt theſe iſlanders any confirmed ſymptom of the venereal diſeaſe, although many of them had a ſwelling of conſiderable ſize on the organs of generation, and others had obſtructions of the ſeminal glands.

The



Savage of New Caledonia throwing a Zagaie.

Pub.d by I.S tockdale, Piccadilly, 25th April, 1800.



The voracity of which the Caledonians had given us evident proofs, prevented the General from giving them the he and ſhe goats as he had intended: they had, doubtleſs, devoured the hogs and the two dogs, of which Captain Cook had made a preſent to one of their chiefs. They ſcarcely took any care of their fowls; I only ſaw three hens and one cock during our ſtay in the iſland.

We did not perceive amongſt them any of the articles given them by Captain Cook. Perhaps theſe riches had been the cauſe of the misfortunes of the inhabitants of this coaſt, by exciting their neighbours to come and plunder them.

I remarked with aſtoniſhment that the authority of their chiefs had always appeared very inconſiderable in our various dealings with the ſavages; but I was not leſs ſurpriſed to find that they exerciſed great power when their own private intereſt was at ſtake, for they generally ſeized upon ſuch articles as their ſubjects had received from us.

While we were in New Caledonia we enjoyed a pretty ſerene ſky.

The winds varied from the north-eaſt to the ſouth, and the ſtrongeſt were the eaſt and the ſouth-eaſt.

Our moorings were in lat. 20° 17′ 29″ ſouth, and 162° 16′ 28″ eaſt longitude.

The variation of the needle was 9° 30′ towards the eaſt.

The mercury in the barometer never roſe above 28 inches 2 lines and 2-10ths, and never fell below 28 inches 1 line and 4-10ths.

Notwithſtanding the exceſſive heat which we felt on the coaſt, the thermometer never exceeded 25°, and on board never roſe above 21°.

The tides were not obſervable above once a day, when we lay at anchor. The flood took place at half paſt ſix, and the waters roſe in perpendicular height four feet ſeven inches.

We could not gather the leaſt intelligence during our ſtay at New Caledonia, concerning the fate of thoſe unfortunate navigators who were the object of our reſearches. It is not, however, improbable, that this dangerous and almoſt inacceſſible coaſt proved fatal to them. We know that La Pérouſe was to have explored the weſtern coaſt of it, and one

is chilled with horror in reflecting on the fate that would await thoſe unfortunate ſeamen, ſhould a ſhipwreck have obliged them to ſeek for refuge amongſt the cannibals that inhabit it.

CHAP. XIV.

Departure from New Caledonia—Interview with the Inhabitants of the Iſland of St. Croix—Their Treachery—One of theſe Savages ſlightly pierces with an Arrow the Forehead of one of our Seamen, who died ſome Time after in Conſequence of the Wound—Singular Conſtruction of their Canoes—View of the Southern Part of the Archipelago of Solomon—Interview with its Inhabitants—Their Perfidy—The Northern Coaſt of Luiſiade reconnoitred—Interview with its Inhabitants—Dangers of that Navigation—Sail through Dampier's Straits in order to reconnoitre the North Coaſt of New Britain—Death of General Dentrecaſteaux—The Scurvy makes great Ravages in both Ships—Death of the Baker of the Recherche—Caſt Anchor at Waygiou.

10th MAY.

EARLY in the morning we ſet ſail from New Caledonia, but were no ſooner in the open ſea than we were becalmed near a long range of rocks, which we perceived to eaſtward, and againſt which the ſea broke in a tremendous manner; we however got clear of them, favoured by a light breeze from the ſouth-eaſt: ſailed by them in a longitudinal direction on the 11th and 12th, and on the 13th deſcried beyond that chain to the weſt the iſland of Moulin, at about 17 miles diſtance, and afterwards the Huon Iſlands.

Next day our veſſel was on the point of being daſhed to pieces on the rocks with which theſe iſlands are ſurrounded, when at day-break we perceived the danger of our ſituation. We immediately tacked about and

and ſtood off from them, and diſcovered before the evening that theſe rocks were connected with thoſe along which we had ſailed the year before.

Soon after we ſteered for the iſland of Saint Croix, which, early on the morning of the 20th, we perceived to the north-weſt, at about twenty-two miles diſtance.

Next day, about four in the afternoon, being then three miles diſtant from the ſhore, we perceived two natives coming towards us in a canoe with an out-rigger. They kept at a great diſtance till five other canoes had joined them, when they came nearer to our ſhip. One only of theſe canoes carried three ſavages, the others contained no more than two. They addreſſed their converſation to us, and made ſigns for us to land upon their iſland, but none of them would venture on board our ſhip, notwithſtanding repeated invitations to that effect. The boldeſt of them did not come nearer than about fifty yards. They were armed with bows and arrows, and their whole dreſs conſiſted of necklaces and bracelets ornamented with ſhells.

As night approached, our ſailors worked the ſhip to ſtand on different tacks, when the ſavages left us and returned to the coaſt, but ſeveral hours afterwards, notwithſtanding the darkneſs of the night, we were viſited by another canoe, the ſavages in which certainly thought that we underſtood their language, for they ſpoke to us for a long time in a very low tone of voice, but, not receiving any anſwer, they at length returned to their iſland.

22d. At day-break we approached the coaſt, and ſoon perceived twelve canoes making towards us. They haſtened alongſide of our veſſel, and the moſt of them were loaded with different kinds of fruit, amongſt which I remarked the bread-fruit, but of a ſmaller ſize, and not ſo good in quality as what we had met with at the Friendly Iſlands; it was not, however, of the wild ſort, for it only contained a very ſmall quantity of ſeed.

We were not a little ſurprized to obſerve that thoſe iſlanders ſet very little value on the iron which we offered them, though we could not doubt that they knew the uſe of it, for one of them had a piece of a

joiner's chiſſel with a wooden handle, of the ſame kind as their ſtone hatchets; but when we ſhowed them ſome pieces of red cloth, their admiration, expreſſed by the words *youli, youli*, gaves us hopes of ſucceeding better with theſe articles in bartering for their commodities than with our hardware. In fact they conſented to ſell us ſome of their arms, but probably fearing, leſt we ſhould turn them againſt themſelves, they took the precaution not to part with any of their bows, and even to blunt the arrows which they ſold us.

Soon after ſeveral of them gave us proofs of their diſhoneſty. With a view to cheat us of our articles in bartering, they at firſt offered a good equivalent, but inſiſted on having our goods delivered to them before hand, which they kept, refuſing to give us any thing in return.

About eight o'clock in the morning, the General ſent two boats to ſound a creek, which we perceived at about a mile diſtance to the north-weſt. On a ſudden we loſt ſight of them, and were under ſome apprehenſions reſpecting them, when, about noon they appeared again at the mouth of the creek, which they had been to reconnoitre. Several muſket-ſhot fired from theſe boats gave us to underſtand that they had been attacked by the ſavages. At the report, the canoes which ſurrounded us made off with great precipitation. Our boats were not long before they arrived, and informed us that the opening which we had taken for a bay, was the extremity of a channel, which ſeparates the iſland of St. Croix from that of New Jerſey. This channel extends in length N.E. ¼ E. being at the utmoſt not three miles long, and its greateſt breadth does not exceed one mile. It was ſounded with great accuracy, and a line of ſixty-ſeven yards did not find the bottom in any part of it, not even within an hundred yards of the ſhore.

A great number of canoes had followed our boats, whilſt large parties of ſavages on the ſhore endeavoured to entice our people to them, by ſhewing their cocoa-nuts, bananas, and ſeveral other fruits; at length ſome of them ſwam off with thoſe productions of their iſland in exchange for ſuch pieces of cloth of different colours as were intended for them.

Our boats on their return, at the entrance into the channel, and near a ſmall

a ſmall village on the coaſt of New Jerſey, were juſt leaving theſe ſavages, when one of them was ſeen to ſtand up in the middle of his canoe, and prepare to ſhoot an arrow at a man belonging to the boat of the Eſperance. Every one ſeized his arms, but nevertheleſs the iſlander recommenced his ſigns of hoſtility, whereupon one of our men preſented his muſket, but the ſavage, without being terrified with this menace, bent his bow very deliberately and let fly an arrow, which ſtruck one of the rowers on the forehead, although at the diſtance of about eighty yards. This attack was inſtantly returned by the diſcharge of a muſket and blunderbuſs, the latter of which having ſent a ſhower of bullets into the canoe, from which the arrow had been diſcharged, the three iſlanders who were in it immediately jumped overboard. Soon after they returned to their canoe and paddled haſtily towards the ſhore, but a ball at length reaching the aggreſſor, all three again jumped into the water, leaving their canoe, with their bows and arrows, which fell into the hands of our boat's crew.

canoes.

All theſe canoes have out-riggers, and are conſtructed as repreſented in Plate XLVI. Fig. 3. Their bows are placed upon the platform, ſituated between the canoe and the out-rigger, and formed of cloſe wicker work. The body of the canoes is in general fifteen feet long and ſix in width. It is of a ſingle piece cut out of the trunk of a tree, very light, and almoſt as ſoft as the wood of the mapou. There is through the whole length an excavation of five inches wide. Here the rowers ſit with their legs one before the other, and up to the calf in the hollow. They are ſeated on the upper part, which is ſmooth. At each of the extremities, which are formed like a heart, we obſerved two T's, the one above the other, cut out, but not very deep, and ſometimes in relievo. The lower part of the canoe is very well formed for moving through the water. The out-rigger is always on the left of the rowers.

Theſe iſlanders are accuſtomed to chew betel. They keep the leaves of it with areca-nuts, in ſmall bags made of matting, or of the outer covering of the cocoa-nuts. The lime which they mix with it is carried in bamboo canes, or in calebaſhes.

Theſe

Theſe people are, in general, of a deep olive colour, and the expreſſion of their countenances indicates an intimate connection between them and the generality of the inhabitants of the Moluccas; though we remarked ſome who had a very black ſkin, thick lips, and large flat noſes, and appeared to be of a very different race; but all theſe had woolly hair and very large foreheads. They are in general of a good ſtature, but their legs and thighs are rather ſmall, probably owing, in a great meaſure, to their inactivity, and the length of time which they are confined in their canoes.

Moſt of them had their noſes and ears bored, and wore in them rings made of tortoiſe-ſhell.

Almoſt all were tatooed, particularly on the back.

I remarked with ſurpriſe that the faſhion of wearing their hair white was very general among theſe ſavages, and formed a ſtriking contraſt with the colour of their ſkin. Without doubt, thoſe *petits maîtres* uſed lime for that purpoſe, in the ſame manner as I had obſerved amongſt the inhabitants of the Friendly Iſlands. They are in the habit of pulling up their hair by the roots. Their notions of modeſty have not taught theſe people the uſe of clothes. They generally have their bellies tied with a cord, which goes two or three times round them. Their bracelets are formed of matted work, and ornamented with ſhells that have been worn; theſe are fixed to different parts of the arm, and even above the elbow.

The ſailor, who had been wounded in the head by the arrow, did not feel much pain from it; he might have had it dreſſed immediately by the ſurgeon of the Recherche, but he choſe rather to wait till we ſhould get on board the Eſperance. No one would, at that time, have ſuppoſed that ſo ſlight a wound would one day prove mortal.

As ſoon as the boats were hoiſted on board the veſſels we ſtood to the ſouth-weſt, a quarter weſt, coaſting the iſland of St. Croix, at the diſtance of about three quarters of a mile, and obſerved many of the ſavages call to, and invite us to land. Several amongſt them launched their canoes to come to us, but we ſailed too faſt for them to overtake us.

We diſcovered ſome mountains, the higheſt of which were at leaſt three

three hundred yards perpendicular; they were all covered with large trees, between which we perceived here and there very white ſpots of ground, which appeared to be laid out in beds.

From thence, after having ſailed along the coaſt about nine miles, we found ourſelves oppoſite to a large bay, which has, without doubt, a good bottom, but it is expoſed to the ſouth-eaſt wind, which blew at that time.

We ſoon after perceived at a diſtance, to the ſouth, ſeveral canoes making towards the iſland of St. Croix; others were ſeen at a ſtill greater diſtance, apparently employed in fiſhing in ſhallow water; at the ſame time we deſcried to the ſouth another ſhoal very near us, and which extended far to the weſtward.

We had juſt diſcovered Volcano Iſland, when a great number of canoes left Gracious Bay, and made towards us, and as we had very little wind, they had ſufficient time to come up with us. We already counted ſeventy-four, which had ſtopt at the diſtance of eight or nine hundred yards from the veſſel, when the clouds, which had gathered on the mountains, cauſed the ſavages, by whom theſe perilous veſſels were manned, to be apprehenſive for their ſafety if they remained longer at ſea. They immediately paddled towards the ſhore, but before they had reached it a violent ſquall, accompanied with a heavy ſhower of rain, very much impeded their progreſs.

We ſtood off and on all night. The General propoſed to anchor in Gracious Bay the next day.

Several fires were kindled on the coaſt, to which we were near enough to diſtinguiſh the voices of the inhabitants, who ſeemed to be calling to us. We fired ſeveral muſkets, intending to give them an agreeable ſurprize, and immediately cries of admiration were heard from different parts of the coaſt, but the moſt profound ſilence ſucceeded to theſe demonſtrations of joy, although ſeveral other ſhot were fired.

23d. We did not perceive during the night, upon Volcano Iſland, any indications that it ſtill contained ſubterraneous fire. This ſmall iſland cannot contain a ſufficient quantity of combuſtible matter to ſupply inceſ-

ſantly

ſantly the volcanic fire, which Captain Carteret had obſerved there twenty-ſix years ago.

The ſouth-eaſt wind continued all that day, and even on the next (24th), prevented us from entering the Bay, near which a great number of cottages were built under the ſhade of the cocoa-trees, that were planted along the beach.

The natives ſoon made their appearance on the ſhore, when the General ſent out two boats, following them with our veſſels, ſo as to cover them in caſe of an attack from the natives. The ſurf was too great to admit of our landing, nevertheleſs ſeveral of the natives ſwam to us, bringing cocoa nuts in exchange for pieces of red cloth, which they preferred before every other article we offered them. Some came in their canoes, and all of them appeared very honeſt in bargaining with us, which was perhaps owing to their having heard what had paſſed between us and the inhabitants of the eaſt ſide of the iſland. They, however, offered us only the worſt things they had; moſt of the cocoa nuts they brought were growing ſeedy. It was not till after ſome time that they would ſell us ſome bows and arrows, but fearing leſt we ſhould turn theſe arms againſt themſelves, they took the precaution to carry the bows to one boat and the arrows to another. The latter were not pointed. We obſerved, that by means of a reddiſh gum, a ſmall piece of bone or tortoiſe-ſhell, about half an inch long and well ſharpened, was fixed to the end of them; others were pointed with the ſame ſort of materials from ten to twelve inches long; but many were armed with the bone which is found next the tail in that ſpecies of ray called *raia paſtinaca*.

We obſerved ſeveral hogs on ſhore, which they would not bring to us at any price, but promiſed to ſell them if we would come aſhore.

I remarked in their poſſeſſion a necklace of glaſs beads, ſome green and others red, which appeared to me to be of Engliſh manufacture, and which they agreed to exchange.

We bought from theſe inhabitants a piece of cloth, which gave us no very favourable idea of their induſtry: it was compoſed of coarſe bark of trees, and very indifferently joined together.

One of them wore, ſuſpended upon his breaſt, a ſmall flat circular piece of alabaſter, which he parted with to ſatisfy us.

This interview had laſted nearly two hours, when, at a ſignal from one of their chiefs, all the ſavages left us; but, when they ſaw our boats preparing to leave the ſhore, the women came cloſe to the water's edge to endeavour to perſuade us to land: we, however, continued ſteady to our purpoſe, in a ſhort time got on board the veſſels, and ſoon after ſet ſail for the Iſlands of Arſacides.

On the 26th, about ten A. M. we perceived the Iſlands of Deliverance to the weſtward. At noon we diſcovered the ſouthernmoſt of them, between W. 13° S. and W. 19° S. diſtant about twelve miles, and the other bearing W. 27° S. We found, by obſervation, that our veſſel was in 10° 48′ S. lat. and 160° 18′ E. long. Almoſt the whole circumference of theſe two ſmall iſlands is very rugged, but they do not lie very high. We perceived inhabitants upon them, and large plantations of cocoa trees.

We then crowded ſail for the Arſacides, the lofty mountains of which we ſaw to the weſt-ſouth-weſt. Solomons.

27th. We coaſted along it this day. About ten A. M. we had juſt paſſed a ſhoal near two miles in breadth, when, through the negligence of the watch, the ſhip went over another ſhoal, where, however, there was fortunately ſufficient water to prevent her receiving any injury.

At noon we were in lat. 10° 54′ ſouth, and long. 159° 41′ eaſt, when the land of the Arſacides bore from eaſt 21° north, to weſt 23° north: we were then about three miles to the ſouth of the neareſt ſhore. Theſe coaſts were indented, having ſmall hills projecting into the ſea, forming a number of little bays, which afforded ſhelter from the eaſt wind. Moſt of theſe ſmall capes are each terminated by a pyramidal rock of conſiderable height, crowned with a tuft of very green buſhes. Farther in the interior of the country we ſaw the ſame kind of ſmall hills ſtanding on mountains of a moderate height, which exhibited a very picturesque appearance.

It was generally at the extremity of the ſmall creeks that the inhabitants

bitants fixed their reſidence. Many of them had come upon the beach to enjoy the novel ſpectacle which our veſſels preſented to them. Their cottages were built under the ſhade of numerous plantations of cocoa trees.

We had not yet ſeen any canoes on that coaſt, when, about four in the afternoon, one came towards us. We were much aſtoniſhed that the iſlanders who were in it durſt venture out on a ſea greatly agitated in ſo frail a veſſel, the width of which was not any where more than two feet, and they ſat in the deepeſt part in order to preſerve a proper equilibrium. (See Plate XLIV.)

After having approached to about two hundred and fifty yards of our frigate, they addreſſed a few words to us in a very elevated tone of voice, pointing to their iſland, and inviting us to go on ſhore. They then came ſtill nearer, but a violent guſt of wind compelled them to return to the ſhore.

Theſe iſlanders had not more clothing than the inhabitants of the iſland of St. Croix, to whom they bear great reſemblance.

28th. This morning at day-break we perceived that the current had driven us 18′ eaſt during the night. Our ſurpriſe at this was the greater, as the eaſterly wind, which prevailed at this time, ſhould have counteracted the force of the currents. Can the tides occaſion this ſingular direction of the currents in theſe latitudes?

About ten in the morning four canoes came off the ſhore and advanced to within about four hundred yards of our ſhip, but we could not wait for their nearer approach, as we were obliged to continue our courſe to double a cape which would have interrupted ſome nautical obſervations we intended to make.

At noon we were in 10° 33′ S. lat. and 158° 57′ E. long. and we ſaw the ſea breaking with great violence againſt Cape Philip, which is a very rugged point. We doubled it about four P. M. and ſoon after perceived a large bay, the ſhores of which appeared to be very populous. We ſaw ſeveral ſheds under which the inhabitants had put their canoes to ſhelter them from the weather, and obſerved cottages in every part even to the ſummits of the higheſt mountains.

Soon after the ſavages launched five canoes, and ſailed towards us. They all kept within call except one man, who, mounted in a catimarron canoe, came much nearer the ſtern of our veſſel, to receive ſome pieces of red cloth which we had thrown into the ſea. His behaviour indicated the greateſt miſtruſt. He kept his eyes fixed on us, none of our motions eſcaped him, and at the ſame time he had the dexterity to catch every article that we threw him. The appearance of this native, ſeated upon a few planks, beat about by the waves, amuſed us for ſome ſeconds. Our muſician wanted to entertain thoſe iſlanders with ſome tunes on the violin, but juſt as he was tuning his inſtrument, they went off towards the Eſperance.

Soon after five other canoes came alongſide our veſſel, teſtifying the greateſt confidence in us. The natives by which they were manned were certainly acquainted with the uſe of iron, for they expreſſed great joy upon receiving ſome nails which we offered them. We could not learn whether theſe people are uſed to barter their commodities: at leaſt we were not able to obtain any thing from them by this mode of traffic, although they had javelins, tomahawks, bows and arrows. They were, however, very willing to accept of any thing that we offered them by way of preſent, and made us very obliging propoſals if we would land upon their coaſts; whilſt, with their natural gaiety of manner, they frequently repeated the word *ſouſou* (the boſom), accompanying their diſcourſe with very ſignificant geſtures, which produced great merriment among our ſailors.

At ſun-ſet the ſavages returned on ſhore and kindled three large fires.

29th. The currents had carried us during the night into a large channel which runs along this eaſterly iſland of the Arſacides, formerly called the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher, and belonging to the archipelago of Solomon, diſcovered by Mendana. It now bore north, and ſoon after we deſcried the Iſle des Contrariétés, which about noon bore E. 14° N. to E. 30° N. at a diſtance of 5,130 toiſes, we being in 9° 53′ S. lat. 159° 8′ E. long. This ſmall iſland is rather mountainous and very woody.

We ſoon coaſted along the ſmall iſlands called the Three Siſters, after

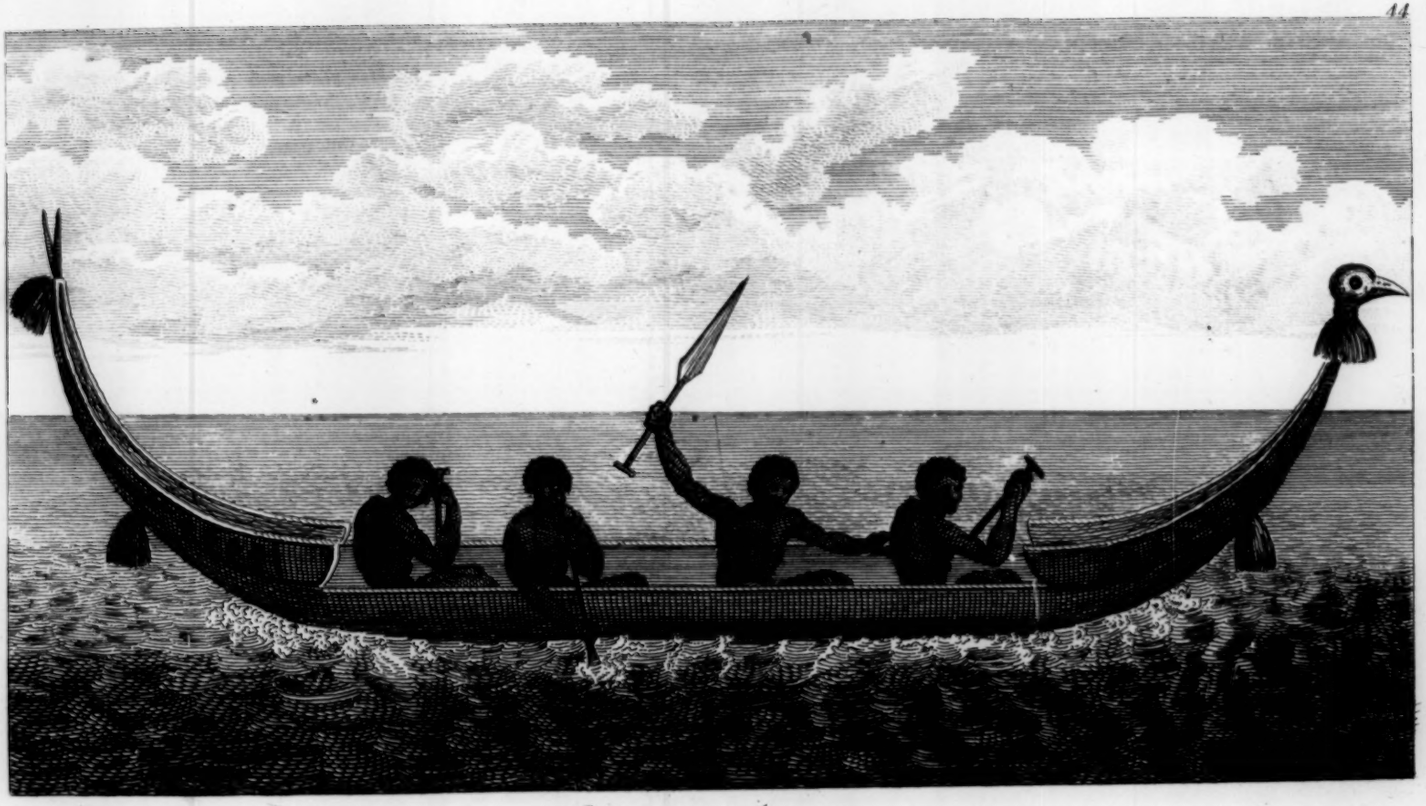
which we plied to windward, in order to get to the ſouthward, ſo as to paſs the ſtrait which ſeparates the iſland called by Mendana Guadal-canal from that of St. Chriſtopher.

About eight in the evening the Eſperance came near enough to us to acquaint us, by the ſpeaking-trumpet, of a piece of treachery which had been practiſed upon her crew by the iſlanders. She had been ſurrounded, during the preceding night, by a great number of canoes, from which only two of the natives came on board. Theſe ſavages commended, in very high terms, the fruits of their iſland, and promiſed to give a great quantity of them to our men, if they would come on ſhore: at length they departed about midnight; but amongſt the number of canoes which remained near the Eſperance, one was obſerved much larger than the reſt, which, about break of day, rowed ſeveral times round the veſſel, and ſuddenly ſtopping, at leaſt twelve arrows were diſcharged from it, one of which wounded one of the crew (Deſert) in the arm; the greater part of the reſt, fortunately, ſtruck in the ſides of the ſhip. After making this perfidious attempt, they precipitately fled with precipitation, and were already at a conſiderable diſtance before a muſket was fired at them: none of them were wounded by a rocket, which was diſcharged with a very good aim, and burſt quite cloſe to the canoe, terrified them exceedingly.

The other canoes had likewiſe fled at firſt, but they ſoon returned to the veſſel.

This act of treachery, and the perfidious conduct of the ſame ſavages to Captain Surville, gave us reaſon to believe that they had been actuated by the ſame motives, when they uſed their utmoſt endeavours to perſuade us to land upon their iſland.

30th. Being ſcarcely able to govern our veſſel, on account of the ſlightneſs of the breeze, which blew by intervals from N. W. and W. N. W., we were very perceptibly carried by the currents towards the Iſle des Contrariétés. As the ſky was very clear, we had a good view of the iſland, of which the engraving publiſhed by Surville affords a pretty exact repreſentation. We were at the diſtance of 1,500 toiſes, when a canoe rowed from the ſhore, and came alongſide of our veſſel. It was manned by



Canoe of the Arsacides

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 1st April 1800.

by four of the natives, who were very thankful for the preſents of ſtuffs and hardware which we made them, and immediately gave us in return ſome cocoa-nuts, which, like moſt of the natives of the South Seas, they call *niou*.

They appeared highly pleaſed with the nails which we gave them; and continually begged for more, frequently repeating the word *maté* (death), and endeavouring to intimate to us by their geſtures, that they intended to employ them againſt their enemies. Eight other canoes ſoon joined the firſt, and approached our veſſel without ſhewing any ſigns of fear. We admired the elegant form of their canoes, which were exactly ſimilar to thoſe we had ſeen the preceding days at the eaſterly part of the Arſacides. (See Plate XLIV). They were about twenty-one feet in length, two in breadth, and fifteen inches in depth. The bottom conſiſted of a ſingle piece cut from the trunk of a tree, and the ſides were formed of a plank, the whole length of the boat, ſupported by beams fixed at equal diſtances into the bottom: at both ends other planks were attached to the firſt. Theſe were ornamented on the outſide with figures of birds, fiſhes, &c., rudely carved. The greater part of the canoes were terminated in front with the head of a bird, under which was ſeen a large bunch of fringe, coloured with a red dye, which appeared to me to have been made of the leaves of the vacoua. The other extremity of the boat was likewiſe ornamented with red fringe, and here we frequently obſerved, in the inner ſide, the carving of a dog projecting from the veſſel, which led me to ſuppoſe that the ſavages poſſeſs this animal. I was ſurpriſed to obſerve that they had given it nearly the form of a blood-hound; though it is probable they do not poſſeſs that ſpecies, but that the carving was nothing more than an imperfect repreſentation of the dog uſually met with in the South Sea Iſlands.

The ſavages were obliged to remain conſtantly at the bottom of their canoes, in order to prevent their being overſet by the waves, and, what rendered their ſituation ſtill more incommodious, they had to ſit in the water which was thrown in by the ſurge. They, however, took care to bale it out from time to time.

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Amongſt the commodities which were obtained from them, was a long fiſhing line attached to the extremity of a large rod, which appeared to me ſomewhat remarkable, as the greater part of the ſavages we had hitherto ſeen, were in the practice of holding their fiſhing lines in their hands. The hook was made of tortoiſe-ſhell.

Some of theſe natives wore as ornaments, bracelets made of various kinds of ſhells; others had them of the rind of the cocoa nut, beſpangled throughout their whole circumference with a great number of coloured ſeeds.

It does not appear that they chew betel; at leaſt I never perceived any ſigns of their doing it.

After theſe boats had remained ſeveral hours about our veſſel, one of their chiefs gave them the ſignal for departing, upon which they immediately rowed towards the coaſt with great ſpeed. One of the boats, however remained a few moments, to receive ſome pieces of red cloth which we were about to preſent to the natives at the inſtant when the ſignal was given; but as ſoon as theſe iſlanders ſaw that their companions had left them behind, they plied their oars with all the ſpeed they were able, in order to overtake them. We were amazed to ſee their canoe ſkim the waves with ſuch rapidity, that it muſt have run at the rate of at leaſt 7,500 toiſes an hour.

JUNE 1ſt. Early in the morning we began to range along the ſouthern coaſt of Guadal-canal, which deſcends with a very gentle declivity to the ſea, and obſerved in the interior part of the iſland a long chain of very high mountains, running in the ſame direction. We ſoon diſtinguiſhed the Mount Lama of Shortland. The coaſt was bordered with cocoa trees, under the ſhade of which we obſerved a great number of huts. The low grounds rendered a large extent of this coaſt inacceſſible to our veſſels, and we were much incommoded by the currents which carried us to eaſtward. This unexpected direction of the currents ſurpriſed us the more, as the winds that had prevailed during our ſtay in theſe parts might have been expected to direct their courſe to the weſtward.

On the morning of the 4th, we doubled Cape Hunter, diſcovered by Shortland.

Shortland. About ten o'clock we paſſed quite cloſe to a ſmall iſland connected by ſome reefs to the coaſt, where we ſaw ſeveral groups of the ſavages ſeated under the ſhade of fine plantations of cocoas, and bananas, which give this iſland a very pictureſque appearance. A great number of canoes lay upon the beach, and we expected that the natives would put to ſea with ſome of them to come to our veſſels; but their indifference aſtoniſhed us: not one of them moved from his place, nor even roſe from his ſitting poſture in order to have a better view of our ſhips.

This ſmall iſland is ſituated in 9° 31′ S. lat. 157° 19′ E. long.

We ſoon came in ſight of the weſternmoſt point of Guadal-canal.

On the 7th, about noon, we deſcried the largeſt of Hammond's iſlands, N. 4° W. to E. 6° N. at the diſtance of 5,130 toiſes, we being in 8° 49′ S. lat. 155° 9′ E. long. We now left this archipelago, and made ſail for the northern coaſt of Louiſiade.

The ſurvey which we had taken of the Arſacides, left us no room to doubt of their being the archipelago of Solomon, diſcovered by Mendana; as had been ſuppoſed upon the ſame grounds by Citizen Fleurieu, in his excellent work upon the diſcoveries of the French.

On the 9th, the Eſperance informed us of the death of an unfortunate man of her crew (Mahol), who had been wounded in the forehead, ſeventeen days before, by an arrow from one of the ſavages of the iſland Sainte Croix. The wound, however, had cicatrized very well, and, for fourteen days, the man had felt no troubleſome ſymptom whatever; when he was ſuddenly attacked with a violent tetanas, under which he expired in three days time.

Many of our company ſuppoſed that the arrow with which he was wounded had been poiſoned; but this conjecture appears to me improbable, as the wound cicatrized, and the man remained fourteen days in good health. Beſides, we found that the arrows, left in the canoe by the ſavages, and afterwards taken poſſeſſion of by our ſailors, were not poiſoned; for ſeveral birds that we pricked with them experienced no troubleſome conſequences from the puncture: but it is a common occurrence

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in hot climates, that the ſlighteſt puncture is followed by a general ſpaſmodic affection, which almoſt always terminates fatally.

On the 12th, about ten in the morning, we deſcried the coaſts of Louiſiade, and at firſt miſtook the moſt eaſterly extremity for Cape Deliverance, but ſoon diſcovered that to be 25′ farther north.

We were aſtoniſhed to find that the rapidity of the currents had been ſo great as to carry us 44′ to the northward in the ſpace of twenty-four hours. The obſervations made on board the Eſperance gave the ſame reſult.

We now ſteered weſt, coaſting along pretty high lands, from which, however, we were obliged to keep at a conſiderable diſtance, on account of the great number of ſhoals which extended very far into the ſea, and rendered our navigation extremely dangerous.

On the 14th, at day-break, we found ourſelves ſurrounded with rocks and ſhoals, amongſt which we had been carried during the night by the currents from W. N. W. In vain we plied to windward with a very good ſouth-eaſt breeze, with a view of extricating ourſelves from this dangerous ſituation; the currents always prevented us from getting beyond a ſmall iſland ſituated to the north-eaſt, at the diſtance of 2,500 toiſes, near which there appeared to be a paſſage into the open ſea. We were then in 10° 58′ S. lat. 151° 18′ E. long. Our room for beating became more confined, and our ſituation the more hazardous, in proportion as we were carried farther to the weſtward; beſides, we found no bottom, ſo that we were at length obliged to reſolve venturing among the ſhoals to the N. W. in hopes of finding there a paſſage for our veſſels; but this reſolution was not taken till late in the evening. It was already night when we found ourſelves becalmed in a narrow channel, and at the mercy of a rapid current, which might every moment prove our deſtruction, by driving us upon the rocks with which we were ſurrounded. However, at break of day we had the ſatisfaction of finding ourſelves in the open ſea, extricated from all our dangers. Our ſituation had undoubtedly been a very hazardous one; but ſince we had already traverſed

traverſed ſeas full of ſhoals, we were become ſo accuſtomed to danger, that myſelf, as well as ſeveral others of our company, went to bed at our uſual hour, and ſlept as ſoundly as if we had been in a ſtate of the moſt perfect ſecurity.

17th. The coaſts, along which we had hitherto ranged to the northward of the iſlands, were intercepted by a great number of channels. We had ſeen many habitations in this numerous collection of iſlands, but not one of the natives. On the 29th, being in latitude 10° 8′ S. long. 149° 37′ eaſt, and ſailing at a ſmall diſtance northward of a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, we obſerved fifteen of the natives coming out of their huts. Three of them immediately entered a canoe, and made towards us, but we ſailed ſo faſt, that they were not able to come up with our veſſels.

Another canoe ſoon appeared near the weſternmoſt iſland of the group; it was much larger than the former, and carried an almoſt ſquare ſail, which being immediately looſed, it ſoon came very near to us, but all our endeavours to perſuade the men to come alongſide of our veſſel were in vain. They afterwards made towards the Eſperance, and having approached within a ſmall diſtance of her, drew in their ſail, and would not come nearer; our veſſels were then lying to. Citizen Legrand, being very deſirous of an interview with the natives, threw himſelf into the ſea, and ſoon ſwam up to the canoe. We were informed in the evening that this officer had not ſeen any arms amongſt them; and, that though they were twelve in number, they had ſhewed ſome ſigns of fear when they ſaw him approach them.

It appears that they are unacquainted with the uſe of iron, as they ſeemed to ſet little value upon that which he preſented to them.

Theſe iſlanders were of a black colour, not very deep, and ſtark naked. Their woolly hair was ornamented with tufts of feathers, and they wore cords bound ſeveral times round the circumference of their bodies, undoubtedly intended to afford a ſupport to the muſcles of the belly. Many of them wore bracelets made of the rind of the cocoa tree.

We admired their dexterity in ſteering near the wind when they returned to the ſhore.

On the morning of the 18th, two canoes with out-riggers and ſails, each manned by twelve ſavages, ſailed ſwiftly round our veſſel, watching us with great attention, but at a conſiderable diſtance. They afterwards kept for a long time to windward of us. We were then in 9° 53′ S. lat. 149° 10′ E. long. There was every appearance of great population on the ſouthern coaſt, and eſpecially towards the farther end of a large bay that extends to S. S. W. We ſoon perceived ſeveral canoes rowing towards us, each manned by ten or eleven natives, who kept at the diſtance of about a hundred yards from our veſſel, till ſome pieces of cloth, which we threw into the ſea for them, induced them to approach nearer. They appeared much ſurprized at ſeeing a young black on board of our veſſel, whom we had brought with us from Amboyna. They did not underſtand him when he addreſſed them in the Malay language. Theſe ſavages had all woolly hair and olive-coloured ſkins; I obſerved, however, one amonſt them who was as black as the negroes of Mozambique, and reſembled them alſo in other particulars. His lower lip, as is the caſe with them, projected conſiderably beyond the upper. All theſe iſlanders uſed betel; and they were all ſtark naked. They wore bracelets ornamented with ſhells. Many of them had a ſmall piece of bone paſſed through the partition between the noſtrils; others wore a ſtring of ſhells like a ſcarf over their ſhoulders.

They preſented to us roots baked in the aſhes, and carefully peeled. We obſerved no other weapons amongſt them than ſhort javelins. pointed only at one end.

Their huts were ſupported ſix or eight feet above the ground upon ſtakes, like thoſe of the Papous.

Theſe ſavages wiſhed us to land upon their iſland, but obſerving that we receded farther from it, in conſequence of the currents which carried us to the weſtward, they left us and returned to their coaſts.

Two of the canoes were ſtill quite cloſe to the Eſperance at half after three o'clock, when we obſerved three muſkets fired from that veſſel, upon which the ſavages fled, rowing with all their might. We ſoon learnt that the men in one of the canoes had thrown ſtones at the crew

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of the ſhip without the leaſt provocation having been given. None of the ſailors, however, had been wounded by this act of treachery; and the muſkets had been fired only to terrify them.

Soon after two boats were diſpached in order to ſound ſeveral creeks along the coaſt, where we hoped to find good anchorage.—We found ourſelves diſappointed; as it was neceſſary to approach within a hundred yards of the coaſt, before the bottom could be reached with a line of ſeventy yards; and at the diſtance of two hundred yards we could not ſtrike the ground with a line of leſs than a hundred and ſixteen.

Notwithſtanding the fright which the muſkets fired at their companions might have given them, ſome of the natives came alongſide of our veſſel from the very place to which the others had made their eſcape. They ſhewed themſelves very fraudulent in their dealings with us, bargaining at any price for the commodities which we had to barter with them, and as ſoon as they had got them in their poſſeſſion, refuſing to give us any thing in return. One of them, however, conſented to give up to us a flute and a necklace, which are repreſented in Plate XXXVIII. Fig. 26 and 27.

I obſerved one of the natives who wore, ſuſpended from his neck by a thin cord, a part of a human bone, cut from about the middle of the cubitus. Whether this might be a trophy of ſome victory gained over an enemy, and thoſe natives belong to the claſs of the cannibals, I cannot tell.

Many of them had their faces ſmeared over with the powder of charcoal.

They generally cover their natural parts with large leaves of vacoua, paſſing between their thighs, and faſtened to the girdle before and behind by a very tight ligature.

They had with them ſome pretty large fiſhing nets, to the lower end of which they had faſtened various ſorts of ſhells; ſome of theſe ſhells they carried in ſmall cylindrical baſkets, furniſhed in the inſide with cords ſeemingly intended to prevent their breaking.

They uſed combs with three diverging teeth, ſome made of bamboo, others of tortoiſe-ſhell.

The ſavages left us at the cloſe of the evening, and we plied to windward during the whole night.

We had ſcarcely advanced more than 10,000 toiſes to the N. E. ſince the preceding evening, when we found ourſelves ſurrounded with low iſlands connected by ſhoals, amongſt which we were obliged to beat even during the night. We ſeveral times paſſed over flats, which we could diſtinguiſh by the dim light of the moon, and often found ourſelves in leſs than ten fathoms water.

A calm coming on about midnight, left us at the mercy of the current, which carried us towards the coaſt where the ſavages had lighted ſeveral fires.

At break of day we perceived the Eſperance at a great diſtance from us, and much nearer to the land than our veſſel, ſo that ſhe was obliged to be towed by the boats.

The ſavages ſoon came in great numbers alongſide of our veſſel, but were not to be prevailed upon to come on board. An old man, who had already left his canoe in order to comply with our invitation, was prevented by the reſt, who eagerly pulled him back to them, as if they imagined him to be about to expoſe himſelf to ſome great danger.

We thought that we recognized amongſt theſe iſlanders ſome of thoſe whom we had ſeen on the two preceding days. They were very curious to know the names of the things we gave them; but what ſurpriſed us very much was, that they enquired with the terms *poe nama*, which very much reſemble the Malayan words *apa nama*, ſignifying "what is the name of this?" They, however, underſtood none of the men in our ſhips, who addreſſed them in the Malay language.

Theſe ſavages brought with them a ſort of pudding, which we found to conſiſt partly of roots and the fleſh of lobſters. They offered us ſome of it, and thoſe of us who ate of it, found it very well taſted.

Moſt of theſe iſlanders made uſe of a human cubitus, ſcooped out at the extremity, for drawing the pieces of chalk which they mixed with their betel, from the bottom of a calabaſh.

They ſold us an axe ſhaped like that repreſented in Plate XII. Fig. 9; it was made of ſerpentine ſtone, very well poliſhed, and hafted with a ſingle piece of wood. The edge of the axe was in the direction of the length of the handle, as in ours.

Theſe iſlanders are very fond of perfumes; moſt of the things we got from them were ſcented. They had pieces of the bark of different aromatic trees, one of which ſeemed to me to belong to the ſpecies of laurel, known by the name of *laurus culilaban*, which is very common among the Molucca iſlands.

The calm ſtill continued, and about one o'clock the Commander ſent the barge to aſſiſt in towing the Eſperance, as the crew might be ſuppoſed already much fatigued with their labour. At length, about half an hour after four a breeze ſprung up from the ſouth-eaſt, which enabled her to get clear of the ſhoals. The barge ſoon returned to our veſſel, when we were informed that the Eſperance had been ſurrounded for a long time by a great number of the ſavages; that about noon they had pointed out to the crew two canoes rowing from two ſmall iſlands to meet each other, and given them to underſtand that the iſlanders in the boats were going to fight a battle, and that theſe who came off conquerors intended to devour their enemies. During this recital, a ferocious expreſſion of pleaſure was viſible in their countenances, as if they were to partake of this horrible banquet. After this communication, almoſt all thoſe among our crew who had eaten of the pudding, which the ſavages brought them in the morning, were ſeized with retchings, from the apprehenſion that this food, which ſeemed to be ſo highly grateful to the iſlanders, was partly compoſed of human fleſh.

The two canoes were ſoon near enough together to commence the engagement. The combatants were ſeen mounted upon a platform of wood, ſupported by the out-rigger and the canoe, from whence they threw ſtones with their ſlings, each of them wearing a buckler upon his left arm, with which he endeavoured to ward of the ſtones thrown by his adverſary. They, however, ſeparated after a fight of half a quarter of an hour, in which none of them appeared to have been dangerouſly wounded, and returned to the ſhore.

The captain of the Eſperance ſent to the Commander a tomahawk and a buckler which he had obtained from theſe ſavages.

The tomahawk was very broad, and flat at one of its extremities. The buckler was the firſt defenſive weapon which we had obſerved among the ſavage nations we had hitherto viſited. It was made of very hard wood, and of the form repreſented in Plate XII, Fig. 7 and 8. It was nearly three feet in length, a foot and a quarter in breadth, and upwards of half an inch in thickneſs. The outer ſide was ſlightly convex. About the middle of Fig. 8, which repreſents the inner ſide of the buckler, three ſmall pieces of cane are viſible, by which the iſlanders fix it to the left arm.

Though the natives had been in great numbers about the Eſperance, they had attempted no act of hoſtility, except that one of them appeared to be preparing to throw a javelin at one of the crew who was upon the wale, but ſeeing himſelf obſerved, he deſiſted from his deſign, and the canoe in which he was rowed away from the veſſel with precipitation.

On the following days we ſailed by ſome very low ſmall iſlands, beyond which we ſaw very high lands to the ſouthward. The prodigious numbers of flats which we continually encountered, prevented us from ranging nearer to the coaſt.

On the 25th, being in 8° 7′ ſouth latitude, 146° 39′ eaſt longitude, we ſaw the high grounds of New Guinea extending from ſouth-weſt to north-weſt. After having followed them in their direction to north-weſt, we arrived on the 27th at a deep gulph, about 40,000 toiſes in extent, and ſurrounded by very high mountains, the loftieſt of which are on the north ſide, where they unite with that which forms the Cape of King William. The calm detained us here till the 29th, when we ſailed for the ſtraits of Dampier.

On the 30th, at break of day, we diſcovered to the N. W. W. a very high mountain furrowed near its ſummits by longitudinal excavations of a great depth. This was the Cape of King William. We afterwards obſerved the weſtern coaſt of New Britain, for which we ſteered under full ſail, in order to get before night to the northward of the ſtraits of Dampier.

Dampier. The ſun being in our face, the man at the maſt-head could not perceive timely enough a flat over which we paſſed about eight in the morning, the ſurge running very high. After getting clear of this, we thought ourſelves out of all danger; but about three quarters of an hour after, we found ourſelves between two ſhoals very near to each other, which incloſed us in ſuch a manner, that it was impoſſible to paſs through with the ſouth-ſouth-eaſt wind, which drove us farther and farther in. The Commander gave orders immediately to put about; but there was not time ſufficient to perform this manœuvre, before our veſſel drove towards the ſhoals to the northward, where we expected ſhe would ſoon be wrecked, when Citizen Gicquel cried from the maſt-head that he ſaw a paſſage between the rocks which, though very narrow, was yet wide enough for our veſſel to ſail through. We immediately ſteered for this paſſage, and were at length extricated from one of the moſt hazardous ſituations which we experienced during the whole courſe of our expedition. We were, however, not yet out of all danger, being ſtill ſurrounded for ſome time by other ſhoals, which obliged us ſeveral times to change our direction; but we were at length fortunate enough to find a paſſage through the narrow ſtraits by which they were ſeparated from each other.

About noon we were already very far up the ſtrait, our latitude being 5° 38′ ſouth, longitude 146° 24′ eaſt.

The coaſt of New Britain bore from eaſt 37° ſouth, to eaſt 61° north, we being at the diſtance of 2,500 toiſes from the land.

The iſland on which Dampier diſcovered a volcano bore weſt 38° north, at the diſtance of 7,600 toiſes. This volcano was then extinguiſhed; but we ſaw, at the diſtance of 5,130 toiſes, weſt 28° north, a ſmall iſland of a conical form, which was not obſerved by Dampier to exhibit any ſigns of ſubterraneous fire. A thick ſmoke proceeded at intervals from the ſummit of the mountain; and about half an hour after three, a great quantity of burning ſubſtances were thrown out of the aperture of the volcano, which lighting upon the eaſtern declivity of the mountain, rolled down the ſides till they fell into the ſea, where they immediately produced an ebullition in the water, and raiſed it into vapours.

pours of a ſhining white colour. At the moment of the eruption, a thick ſmoke, tinged with different hues, but principally of a copper colour, was thrown out with ſuch violence, as to aſcend above the higheſt clouds.

We ſaw a great number of inhabitants along the coaſt of New Britain, and ſeveral huts raiſed upon ſtones, after the manner of the Papous.

We left the ſtrait before cloſe of evening.

We now ranged along the northern coaſt of New Britain, where we diſcovered ſeveral ſmall iſlands, very mountainous, and hitherto unknown. The currents in this paſſage were ſcarcely perceptible, except under the meridian of Port Montague, where they carried us rapidly to the northward, which led us to ſuppoſe that we were oppoſite a channel that divides the lands of New Britain. We left this coaſt on the 9th July, after having been impeded in our ſurvey of it by the winds from the ſouth-eaſt, and the frequent calms.

We had been obliged for a long time to live upon worm-eaten biſcuit and ſalt-meat, which was already conſiderably tainted, in conſequence of which, the ſcurvy had begun to make great ravages amongſt us. The greater part of us found ourſelves compelled to leave off the uſe of coffee, as it occaſioned very troubleſome ſpaſmodic affections.

On the 11th we ſteered very near the Portland Iſlands.

In the afternoon of the 12th we eſpied the moſt eaſterly of the Admiralty Iſles.

On the 18th, about ſun-ſet, we diſcovered the Anchorites S.W. by W.

About ſeven o'clock in the evening of the 21ſt we loſt our Commander Dentrecaſteaux; he ſunk under the violence of a cholic which had attacked him two days before. For ſome time he had experienced a few ſlight ſymptoms of the ſcurvy, but we were far from imagining ourſelves threatened with ſo heavy a loſs.

AUGUST 2d. we deſcried the Traitors Iſlands, and about noon we ſaw them at the diſtance of 20,000 toiſes, from S. 35° W. to S 42° W. we being in 6′ S. lat. 134° 3′ E. long.

On the 8th our baker died of the ſcurvy, his whole body having been previouſly

previouſly affected with an emphyſema, which had encreaſed with aſtoniſhing rapidity, in conſequence of the heats of the Equator.

On the 11th we doubled the Cape of Good Hope of New Guinea, and on the 16th caſt anchor at Waygiou.

CHAP. XV.

Abode at Waygiou—Scorbutic Patients are ſpeedily relieved—Interviews with the Natives—Anchor at Bourou—Paſſage through the Straits of Bouton—Ravages produced by the Dyſentery—Anchor at Sourabaya—Abode at Samarang—My Detention at Fort Anké near Batavia—Abode at Iſle de France—Return to France.

DURING our ſtay at Waygiou we were frequently viſited by the natives, who brought us turtles, ſeveral of which weighed from 200 to 240 pounds. They had moſtly been taken on the iſlands of Aiou. The ſoup which we made of them afforded great relief to our ſcorbutic patients. When the natives perceived that we were in need of them, they made us pay for them at ten times their value. Theſe animals continued to crawl about ſeveral hours after their heads had been cut off. The natives ſold us likewiſe, turtle eggs roaſted and dried; broiled turtle fleſh, pullets, hogs, of which they told us there was great abundance in their woods; oranges, cocoa-nuts, papayas, gourds of different kinds, rice, purſlain (*portulaca quadrifida*), ſugar canes, pimento, unripe ears of Turkey corn roaſted, and the freſh ſprouts of the papaya tree. They told us that the ſprouts and unripe fruit of this tree were very good eating when boiled. They brought us alſo ſago, made into a ſort of flat cakes, three inches broad and ſix long, which they ate without any farther preparation. Some of them brought us ſago made into a ſouriſh taſted paſte, after having undergone fermentation.

Moſt of theſe iſlanders were naked all but their natural parts, which they cover with a coarſe ſtuff apparently made of the bark of the fig tree. The heat of the climate renders all other cloathing unneceſſary. Only their chiefs wear very wide trowſers and jackets, made of ſtuffs which they buy from the Chineſe, who, as they told us, came from time to time to anchor where we were. Some of them wore alſo bracelets of ſilver, which they had likewiſe bought of the Chineſe. Almoſt all the chiefs of theſe ſavages had been at the Molucca Iſlands, and ſpoke the Malay language. Some wore hats made of the leaves of vacoua, of a conical form, and very like to thoſe of the Chineſe. Others had their heads bound round with a ſort of turban. They have all curled hair, which grows very thick, and to a conſiderable length. The colour of their ſkins is not very black. Some ſuffer the beard on the upper lip to grow, and have their ears and the diviſion of the noſe bored. Several of them ſhewed us their dexterity in ſhooting with the bow at a mark placed at the diſtance of more than forty paces; and their arrows always came very near their aim. Others were armed with very long lances, pointed with iron or bone. Theſe iſlanders undoubtedly know how to forge the iron, as they ſet great value upon ſome bars of this metal, which we gave them. Tin was likewiſe in great requeſt with them. But of all our commodities they gave a decided preference to cloth, particularly ſuch as was of a red colour.

The iſland Waygiou, called by the inhabitants Ouarido, is covered with large trees, and throughout mountainous, even at a very ſmall diſtance from the coaſt. The huts were built of bamboo, raiſed upon ſtakes, about three yards above the ground, and covered with reeds.

It is remarkable, that as ſoon as we had landed, thoſe of our crew who were the leaſt affected with the ſcurvy, or even ſhewed no ſymptoms at all of that diſorder, became affected with a conſiderable degree of ſwelling all over the body: but this ſymptom, which had very much alarmed ſome of us, diſappeared entirely after walking three or four hours.

During our ſtay in this iſland I made very frequent excurſions into the foreſts, where I collected a great number of new plants, and killed a variety



Calao of the Island of Waigiou.

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15th April 1800.

riety of rare birds, amongſt which was that ſpecies of the promerops which Buffon calls the promerops of New Guinea; alſo a large *pſitaccus aterrimus*, and a new ſpecies of calao, to which I gave the name of the calao of the iſland Waygiou. Its beak is bent, of a dirty white colour, and about ſix inches in length. Each mandible is unequally notched, and the ſuperior is ſurmounted by a hood of a yellow colour, flat at the top and ridged. The wings and body are black, the tail white, and the neck of a lively red. (See Plate XI.) This beautiful bird is two feet in length, from the tip of the beak to the extremity of the feet.

I ſaw ſeveral wild cocks in the woods. The female of this ſpecies, which was brought us by the natives, was ſcarcely larger than a partridge, and yet its eggs were as large again as thoſe of our domeſtic hen. This wild ſpecies of the dunghill-cock is black, that which I had found in the foreſts of Java was grey.

The crowned pheaſant of India *(columba coronata)* is very common in theſe thick foreſts, where we found here and there wild orange trees, the fruit of which furniſhed our ſcorbutic patients with a very wholeſome ſort of lemonade.

The natives told us, that the road-ſtead where our veſſels rode at anchor was infeſted by alligators; but this did not deter ſeveral of our ſailors from bathing in it. We afterwards found ſome of the prints of their feet in the woods. It is particularly during the night-time that theſe animals are moſt to be feared.

Whilſt we lay at anchor we were viſited by ſeveral of the chiefs. The chief of Ravak ſupped and ſlept on board the Eſperance the night before our departure; but as ſoon as he ſaw preparations for weighing anchor, he threw himſelf into the ſea, from the apprehenſion that we were going to carry him away with us. We ſhould have been ſurpriſed at his harbouring ſuch a ſuſpicion, if we had not been informed, that five months before the Dutch had carried off his brother, during an entertainment which they had made for him on board of their veſſel. This chief

wore trowſers, with a very wide Indian cloak, and a of ſatin waiſtcoat. His ear-rings were of gold.

The inhabitants of this iſland had declared war againſt the Dutch, and the greater part of them, with the moſt powerful of the chiefs, to whom they give the title of Sultan, at their head, were gone to unite with the inhabitants of Ceram, in order to attack the Governor of Amboyna, who was expected there on his viſit to the Molucca Iſlands. The inhabitants of the huts built on the coaſt near our anchoring ſtation, had provided for the ſafety of their women and children, by conducting them, before their departure from the iſland, into the villages in the heart of the country. The road-ſtead where our veſſels lay is called by the natives Boni-Sainé. It is diſtant about 5,130 toiſes to the eaſtward of Ravak, and formed by the coaſt of Waygiou and a ſmall iſland called by the natives Boni, which was eaſtward of our ſtation. We were here almoſt under the Equator, our latitude being found by obſervation 38″ S. Our longitude was 128° 53′ E.

We took in our water towards the extremity of the road-ſtead, at a pretty large river, into which our boats could enter more than 500 toiſes from its mouth at low water, and twice as far at high water.

The thermometer, as obſerved on board, did not riſe higher than 24°, undoubtedly in conſequence of the abundant rains.

The barometer varied only from 28 inches 1 line to 28 inches 1½ line.

The variation of the magnetic needle was 1° 14′ E.

The breezes were very ſlight, and varied only from S. S. E. to S. W.

On the 28th we ſailed from Waygiou, and ranged along its northern coaſt, ſtanding to the weſt, in order to weather the weſterly point. We here met with a flat which is not indicated upon the charts, where the ſoundings gave us a depth of from four to eight fathoms, within a ſpace of about 300 toiſes in length, which we were obliged to croſs. We obſerved in different places, rocks almoſt even with the water's edge, but were fortunate enough to keep clear of them. The greateſt length of this flat is about 1,000 toiſes from north to ſouth.

On

On the 4th of SEPTEMBER we caſt anchor in the road-ſtead of Bourou, at the diſtance of 1,000 toiſes from the Dutch ſettlement, in a depth of 20 fathoms, over a bottom of ſand and mud. The Commander of this ſtation immediately ſent a corporal to us, to offer us a ſupply of whatever freſh proviſions we might have occaſion for. A few minutes after we obſerved ſome muſkets fired amongſt a herd of buffaloes that were walking along the ſhore, and were informed that the Reſident had ordered two of the fatteſt to be killed for the uſe of our veſſels. Well acquainted with the wants of navigators, he had ſent us a great quantity of fruit, ſeveral bottles of an agreeable liquor extracted from the palm-tree, and ſome of the young leaves of a ſpecies of fern of the *genus aſplenium*, which grows in moiſt places in the ſhade: eaten as ſallad they are very tender and well-taſted.

The Reſident, Henry Commans, was a man of great ſimplicity of manners, and very much beloved by the inhabitants. It was he whoſe happineſs the Dutch of Amboyna deſcribed, by telling us that he might ſleep as much as he pleaſed. We met with ſeveral perſons in his houſe who had ſeen Admiral Bougainville during his ſtay at Bourou, and who mentioned the name of that celebrated navigator with enthuſiaſtic admiration.

This and the following day were employed by me in ſurveying the different diſtricts of this iſland, which preſents every where a very varied and pictureſque appearance. The ſago tree grows here in great abundance: it forms the principal ſource of ſubſiſtence to the inhabitants, and affords even an article of exportation. Large plantations of it were ſeen near the Dutch eſtabliſhment, in marſhes which render this place very unhealthy, particularly in the beginning of the ſpring. The cayou pouti of the Malays *(melaleuca latifolia)*, grows in great abundance upon the hills. The Reſident ſhowed us a large alembic, which he uſes for diſtilling the leaves of this tree, from which he procures every year a great quantity of the oil of cajeput.

The iſland of Bourou produces ſeveral kinds of wood proper for inlaid work, which are in great requeſt among the Chineſe; and others uſeful in

in dyeing. Two Chineſe veſſels were run aground in the mud to the N. E. of the Dutch fort. The village near which the fort is built is called Cayeli, in the Malay language. Thoſe of the natives who follow the Mahometan religion have a moſque, whoſe roofs diminiſhing in regular gradation as they riſe one above the other, preſent a very agreeable appearance. (See Plate XLII. which repreſents a part of this village.)

The coaſt to the eaſt of the village is watered only by very ſmall ſtreams, but about 2,500, toiſes to the N. W. we went up a very conſiderable river, called by the inhabitants Aer-Beſſar, which diſcharges itſelf into the road-ſtead. This river is very deep, and for the length of about 2,000 toiſes, as far as we went up it, more than 70 feet broad. The iſland of Bourou undoubtedly owes its poſſeſſing ſo conſiderable a ſtream to the great elevation of its mountains. On the borders of the river I frequently found the beautiful ſhrub known by the name of *portlandia grandiflora*.

The pebbles rolled from the mountains, which I found on the banks of ſeveral rivulets, were fragments of rocks of quartz mixed with mica, and frequently of a ſort of free ſtone, which likewiſe conſiſted of quartzoſe particles.

Birds, eſpecially parrots, are ſo numerous in this iſland, that it probably derives from this circumſtance its name, which ſignifies in the Malayan language, a bird.

The woods afford ſuch abundance of deer, goats and wild boars, that the natives can furniſh the Reſident with as many as he has occaſion for, at the rate of two muſket ſhots fired at each. The ſpecies of boar called babi-rouſſa *(ſus babyruſſa)*, is alſo found here.

The natives ſeemed to be much afraid of ſeveral kinds of ſnakes, which they told us were very numerous in their iſland; but during the whole of our ſtay in this place, which I ſpent almoſt entirely in rambling through the woods, I never met with one of theſe reptiles.

Although the rainy ſeaſon had not yet ſet in, violent ſtorms blew almoſt every night from the high mountains.

Upon ſounding the bay, we diſcovered at its entrance, a little on this ſide



W Cooke sculp.

View of the Island of Bourou, taken from the Road.

Publd by I Stockdale, Piccadilly 15th April, 1790.

ſide of the eaſt point, called Point Rouba, a ſhelf of rocks, at a depth of not more than a fathom throughout an extent of about 2,000 toiſes; but the reſt of this ſpacious outlet very deep, and that even at a ſmall diſtance from the weſtern point, or Point Leſſatello, called by the natives *Tanguiou Corbau* (Buffalo Point).

According to aſtronomical obſervations made at the village of Cayeli, its latitude was 3° 21′ 54″ S. long. 125° 1′ 6″ E.

The dip of the magnetic needle was 20° 30′.

Its variation, as obſerved on board, was 0° 54′ E.

The higeſt point indicated by the thermometer on board was 23°, and on ſhore 25° 3-10ths.

The mercury in the barometer varied only from 28 inches 1 line to 28 inches 2 lines.

The time of high water on the full and change days was three quarters after eleven; it then roſe to ſix feet perpendicular height.

On the 16th we ſailed from Bourou, ſteering for the Strait of Bouton, which we entered on the afternoon of the 22d.

17th. On the following day, about ſun-ſet, we caſt anchor 513 toiſes from the coaſt, oppoſite to the outlet of the channel which ſeparates Pangeſani from Celebes. Roſſel, who, in conſequence of Dauribeau's being indiſpoſed, had now the command of the expedition, formed the project of ſailing out through this channel. Early in the morning of the 24th, he diſpatched a pinnace, which reconnoitred the channel to the extent of 15,000 toiſes. A great number of ſmall iſlands were ſcattered throughout the Strait, particularly towards the coaſt of Celebes; and both coaſts were almoſt every where bordered with marſhes. After this report many of our ſeamen thought there was reaſon to apprehend that we might not be able to find a ſufficient depth of water in every part of the channel for our veſſels to paſs through it; however we ſailed into it on the following day, and, after having proceeded about 10,000 toiſes eaſt, anchored at the cloſe of the evening.

26th. The following day another pinnace was ſent out to ſound throughout the whole of this paſſage. She returned on the 29th in the afternoon, with

with the intelligence that ſhe had found a great number of ſand-banks and ſome flats, very difficult to be diſcovered on account of their black colour, which rendered the paſſage extremely dangerous. It was therefore determined to return to the Strait of Bouton; and after having been obliged to caſt anchor, often ſeveral times in the courſe of a ſingle day, we at length arrived, on the 7th October, at its ſouthern extremity, and anchored near the village of Bouton, at the diſtance of 1,000 toiſes from the neareſt coaſt.

We had ſpent a conſiderable ſpace of time in paſſing through this Strait, as we were obliged to lie at anchor during the whole night time, and in the day to wait till the tide was favourable to our intended courſe, before we could ſet ſail.

During our paſſage the natives brought us various ſorts of fruits common in the Moluccas. Some of their boats had a cargo of wild bread-fruit, the kernels of which, thoſe who eat of them, found very indigeſtible, even when roaſted. They brought us likewiſe a great number of pullets, goats, dried and ſometimes freſh fiſh. Moſt of theſe natives would not exchange any of their commodities with us, before they had aſked permiſſion of the Commander of our veſſel, to whom they generally made a preſent. They informed us that a year ago they had ſeen four European veſſels ſailing through this Strait, namely, two from Ternate, the others from Banda and Amboyna. Theſe people trade with the Dutch. They preferred money to any other commodity we offered them. Moſt of them, however, were very deſirous to procure powder and ball from us; but when they found that we would not give them any, one of them offered us two ſlaves in exchange for a ſmall quantity of ammunition, and appeared extremely ſurpriſed that we did not accept of his propoſal.

Theſe iſlanders brought us a great number of parrots, of the ſpecies *pſillacus alexandri* and *pſillacus criſtatus*.

We were much ſurpriſed to ſee them bring ſome cotton ſtuffs, and thread made of the *agave vivipara*, which, they told us, were of their own manufacture.

I made

I made uſe of the opportunities afforded me by our detention in the Strait to go on ſhore. I found a great number of plants which I had never met with before: among others, the uviform nutmeg tree deſcribed by Citizen Lamark; its fruit has no aromatic quality. I likewiſe collected the *cynometra ramiflora* the *gyrinocarpus* of Gærtner, and various ſpecies of *calamus*, which, after raiſing themſelves to the ſummit of the talleſt trees, deſcend again to the ground, from whence they climb up others trees of equal height, their ſtalks frequently growing to the length of ſeveral hundred yards.

The fruit of the *bombax ceiba*, and that of ſeveral new ſpecies of the ſame genus, affords abundant nouriſhment to the numerous troops of apes that are found here, ſome of which we killed in order to preſerve their ſkins.

The moiſt ground exhibited almoſt every where marks of the feet of deer, wild boars, and buffaloes. We frequently found numerous herds of the laſt-mentioned animals lying upon the wet ground; but they always betook themſelves to flight as ſoon as they ſaw us, and it was impoſſible to purſue them through the mire.

In the iſland of Pangeſani I frequently traverſed thick foreſts of the palm, known by the name of *corypha umbraculifera*, where I found ſquirrels of the ſpecies called *ſciurus palmarum*, which always fled at the approach of a man.

The natives had erected ſeveral ſheds near the ſhore, where they kept the bamboo hurdles, upon which they place their fiſh when they dry them at the fire in order to preſerve them.

The iſlanders, aware of the danger of living near the moraſſes, which render the northern coaſt of Pangeſani very unhealthy, have built no villages in that part of the country. It was in the midſt of theſe moraſſes that our crew became firſt infected with a dyſentery of a very contagious nature, which produced the greater ravages amongſt us, as we were already much debilitated by the long uſe of bad proviſions, which had become ſtill more unwholeſome during the courſe of our voyage. I was alſo infected with this diſorder, which proved fatal to great numbers of our crew.

8th. This morning at ſun-riſe, four chiefs, who bore the title of Oran-kai, came on board to notify to us, that we were not permitted to land, before the Sultana, who reſided at Bouton, and was an ally of the Dutch Company, had been previouſly informed of our deſign. We told them that we were very deſirous of viewing this part of the iſland, and one of them went immediately to ſignify our wiſh to that petty ſovereign.

We were ſoon viſited by two Dutch ſoldiers, who offered to procure us an interview with the Sultan, aſſuring us that without his permiſſion the natives durſt not ſell us any proviſions. They then conducted us to their own dwelling, where we were informed that the Sultan would not be viſible till very late in the afternoon. Upon this intelligence a conſiderable number of us took an excurſion into the interior of the iſland, directing our route to the eaſtward. The natives did not appear ſurpriſed at ſeeing us, and ſhewed no inclination to follow us.

After having walked for more than two hours along the banks of a ſmall river, covered with a great number of boats, ſome of which had come from the ſtrait laden with fiſh, we forded the ſtream with a view of proceeding to the northward. We went up very ſteep aſcents, where I collected a great number of plants; among others, the *barleria prionitis*, and ſeveral new ſpecies of the *croton*.

Moſt of the habitations in this part of the country were built upon the ſummits of delightful hills, with which this ſide of the iſland abounds. We met with a very friendly reception from the inhabitants, who preſented to us fruits of different kinds. One of them, who went to gather ſome cocoa-nuts for us, climbed very quickly to the top of the tree, by means of an expedient which to me appeared ſingular. He tied his legs together near the ancle with a ſtripe of cloth, by which he was enabled to graſp the trunk of the tree with his feet ſo ſtrongly as to ſupport the whole weight of his body; and, as the ſtem was not very thick, by thus claſping it alternately with his feet and his arms, he very ſoon reached the top.

We remarked ſome forts built on the moſt inacceſſible heights amongſt theſe

theſe hills, which ſerve the inhabitants for a place of refuge when their habitations are invaded by an enemy. Theſe fortifications conſiſt of ſtone walls of conſiderable thickneſs, and about ten or twelve feet high, incloſing a plot of ground from ſixty to eighty feet ſquare.

The natives who ſold us ſtuffs a few days before, had not deceived us when they told us that they had been manufactured in the iſland of Bouton. We ſaw to-day, in ſeveral of the houſes, looms for manufacturing ſimilar ſtuffs; the workmen performing their operations in a manner very like our linen weavers. They uſe cotton threads of various colours; but red and blue appear to be the moſt in requeſt among the natives.

About four o'clock in the afternoon we went to the village of Bouton to ſee the Sultan. We had not been informed that it was neceſſary to bring ſome preſents with us, in order to be admitted to an audience. As we had nothing to offer him, he was not to be ſpoken with; but his ſon and nephew received us at the fort where he reſides. They frequently repeated to us, with great emphaſis, that the whole iſland was under his dominion; that he was an ally of the Dutch Company, and that their enemies were his enemies. They then told us that the natives of Ceram having lately invaded their coaſts, four of them were taken and delivered up to the King, who immediately ordered them to be beheaded. They then deſired us to ſtep a few paces further, and ſhewed us, with an air of great ſatisfaction, the heads of theſe unfortunate iſlanders, expoſed upon long poles planted on the walls of the fort.

The village of Bouton is built upon an eminence with a very ſteep declivity to the north-weſt, and ſurrounded with thick walls which ſecure the inhabitants from the incurſions of their enemies. The houſes are built of bamboo, and their roofs covered with palm-trees, like thoſe of the other inhabitants of the Moluccas.

The Sultan reſides in a fort built of ſtone. It appeared to us that this chief ſhews great diſtruſt of the agents of the Dutch Company, though they are his allies; for the three Dutch ſoldiers, who were the only inhabitants of the Company's houſe, were not permitted to live in the vil-

lage where he reſides. They were obliged to remain in an inconvenient, iſolated dwelling, more than 1000 toiſes diſtant from his reſidence. They were ſoon to leave the iſland, and go to Macaſſar; but were ſtill detained by the apprehenſion of meeting with the veſſels of the natives of Ceram, which had been cruiſing for ſome time in theſe ſeas.

It was already night when we returned to the ſhore in order to go on board. As it was then low water, we were obliged to wade in the ſea up to our waiſts, though the greater part of us had laboured under the dyſentery for ſeveral days, which was very much aggravated in conſequence.

During the day the natives had brought, for the uſe of our veſſels, rice, maize, ſugar canes, pullets, eggs, ducks and goats. In exchange for theſe proviſions they had been offered hardware commodities, but they preferred the money current in the Moluccas, eſpecially the ſmall ſilvered coin which they call *koupan pera*, and which is brought over by the Dutch from Europe.

The time of high water in this bay at full and change days, is about one o'clock in the afternoon, the tide riſing ſix feet perpendicular height.

Our anchoring ſtation was 5° 27′ 8″ S. lat. 120° 27′ E. long.

On the 9th in the afternoon we weighed anchor, and ſteering under full ſails to get out of the ſtrait of Bouton, we ſoon reached the open ſea.

On the 11th we paſſed the ſtrait of Salayer. A great number of canoes and natives were ſeen upon the beach, others were ſailing towards Celebes.

We caſt anchor ſeveral times along the coaſt of Madura, and on the afternoon of the 19th, in a bottom of reddiſh mud, at the depth of five fathoms, not far diſtant from the north-weſt point of the iſland, and at the entrance of the channel that leads to Sourabaya, one of the principal eſtabliſhments of the Dutch in the iſland of Java. As we intended to come to anchor there, a pinnace had been diſpatched, about nine o'clock in the morning, to the village of Griſé, by the Eſperance, to demand a pilot who could conduct us through the channel.

Five days elapſed without our receiving any news of our pinnace. We were

were apprehenſive that ſhe had fallen in with pirates; and, on the 23d, another was ſent out, upon the ſuppoſition that the former had not arrived at the place of her deſtination; for we could not have imagined that ſhe had been detained by the Dutch, who were well acquainted with the purpoſe of our expedition: but on the 25th, we received a letter from the officer who had the command of the pinnace, acquainting us that he was detained priſoner by the Dutch, who were then at war with France. Soon, however, a meſſage was brought us from the Council of Sourabaya, informing us that in purſuance of the inſtructions which they had juſt received from Batavia, they were willing to afford us every aſſiſtance in their power; and on the 26th two pilots were ſent us. We were obliged to caſt anchor ſeveral times before we could get into the roads of Sourabaya, where we caſt anchor on the 28th, about 1,000 toiſes northward of the river that runs through the town; the flag of the fort bearing S. 2° E. and the village of Griſsé W. 30′ N.

The dyſentery had already carried off ſix of our crew ſince our departure from Bouton.

31ſt. We ſoon obtained permiſſion to reſide in the town of Sourabaya, where I procured a lodging in the houſe of Meſſrs. Bawer and Stagh, who received me with the greateſt cordiality.

NOVEMBER 10th. The council revoked the permiſſion they had granted us, and all our company were immediately obliged to return on board, with the exception of our invalids, to which number I belonged, the dyſentery having left me in a ſtate of extreme debility. Being now removed from the reſt of my fellow-ſufferers in this contagious malady, I was very much relieved by the uſe of purgatives, ſago, and ſkimmed milk; and in a ſhort time completely recovered.

It was high time that this captivity ſhould have an end; for the number of ſick perſons on board increaſed with alarming rapidity. Almoſt one half of the crew were attacked with dyſentery and contagious fevers, which did not abate of their violence till they had carried off ſeveral of our men. At length the Council again granted the permiſſion which they had revoked a few days before, and we had the ſatisfaction of meeting again together in the town.

The heat was exceſſive during the firſt days of our ſtay at Sourabaya. I was aſtoniſhed to ſee Reaumur's thermometer riſe to 27°; but theſe burning heats were but of ſhort duration; for the change of the monſoon, which took place about the beginning of November, cauſed for a conſiderable time, eſpecially in the afternoon, abundant falls of rain, which cooled the atmoſphere to ſuch a degree, that the thermometer did not ſtand higher than 22° or 23°, in the hotteſt part of the day.

As ſoon as my health was a little re-eſtabliſhed, I made frequent excurſions in the environs of the town, and as far into the country as my ſtrength permitted me. I had the pleaſure of ſeeing my collections of natural hiſtory encreaſe with a great number of ſpecimens which I had never before met with.

Moſt of the roads to a conſiderable diſtance from Sourabaya are ſhaded by hedges of bamboo. Others were incloſed between long avenues of *mimuſops elengi*, *guillandina moringa*, *nauclea orientalis*, *hybiſcus tiliaceus*, &c. the ſhade of which produces a very ſalutary effect in this fervid climate. I was much ſurpriſed to ſee the laſt mentioned tree ſend out branches from the whole length of its trunk, as far down as the root; differing in this reſpect from all of the ſame ſpecies, that I had ſeen in other places, but I ſoon obſerved ſome of the Javaneſe employed in making inciſions very cloſe to each other in the bark of the trees with a large knife, and was informed that this operation has been practiſed here from time immemorial for the purpoſe of cauſing young ſhoots to ſprout from the places cut in this manner. They always chooſe the rainy ſeaſon for performing this operation, as it ſucceeds with moſt certainty at that period. Vegetation is then ſo rapid in this climate, that a very ſhort time after the inciſions had been made, I ſaw them filled with a vaſt number of young buds. The inhabitants of this iſland are, however, in general but little ſkilled in the agricultural arts.

On the 12th of December, thoſe of us who were engaged in the purſuit of natural hiſtory, obtained permiſſion from the Governor of Sourabaya to viſit the mountains of Prau, ſituated at the diſtance of about 30,000 toiſes weſt-ſouth-weſt of the town.

On

On the following day we ſet out for the village of Poron, ſituated near the foot of the mountains. The Javaneſe who carried our baggage, ſuſpended it to long poles of bamboo, each borne between the ſhoulders of two men.

Having proceeded about 20,000 toiſes, we arrived at Sonde Kari, where we dined after the Javaneſe faſhion with the chief of the village, who had ordered a ſumptuous repaſt to be prepared for us. It conſiſted of ſeveral diſhes of broiled fiſh, and the fleſh of buffaloes and horſes that had been preſerved, as we were told, for ſix months, by being cut into thin ſlices, and dried in the ſun. All the diſhes were ſeaſoned very highly with pepper, pimento and ginger. Rice ſerved us in the place of bread, and the entertainment concluded with a plentiful deſert of excellent fruit.

We ſoon ſet forward on our journey, and were overtaken by a heavy rain, which put us to great inconvenience. A ſerjeant of the Dutch troop gave us a proof of his authority over the Javaneſe, who returned to the village we had left, by taking out of their hands the umbrellas which they had brought with them; none of them daring to reſiſt. We did not know what he intended to do with them, till he came up and offered them to us, ſaying, that he thought it very preſumptuous in theſe men to ſhelter themſelves from the rain, while they ſaw us expoſed to it; but to his great ſurpriſe, none of us would make uſe of the umbrellas, but deſired him to return them to the owners.

At length we arrived at the village of Poron, where we were received by the chief, who bears the title of Deman. His principal office is to apportion to the natives their daily taſks of labour.

The country through which we had paſſed is a vaſt plain, in which rice is principally cultivated. The plantations were already covered with ſix or eight inches of water, retained by the earthen mounds with which they were ſurrounded.

Before we arrived at Sonda Kari, we had obſerved large plantations of indigo. This article is principally cultivated in Java by the Chineſe, who have a much more extenſive acquaintance with the arts than the natives.

We

We ſaw likewiſe ſeveral fields in which the *ricinus communis* was cultivated, from the ſeeds of which the Javaneſe extract a kind of lamp-oil.

This plain contains alſo a few plantations of maize, ſugar canes, and the *holcus ſorghum*.

We ſpent the night in a very neat houſe, built of bamboo, which ſtood cloſe by that of the Deman.

14th. On the following day we baited at the weſt extremity of the ſame village upon lands under the juriſdiction of the Tomogon of Banguil, who, though he reſided at the diſtance of more than 7,500 toiſes from thence, came early in the morning to give orders to the inhabitants to provide for our ſafety, and furniſh us with whatever eatables we might want.

The Tomogon was a man of much good ſenſe, ſpoke the Dutch language very well, and had a competent knowledge of the affairs of Europe. He was a Chineſe by birth, but had embraced the Mahometan religion in order to obtain the title of Tomogon.

We were extremely fatigued with the journey we had made the preceding day upon the ſmall horſes common in this iſland. Their very hard trot galled us the more, as the ſaddles we were obliged to make uſe of were not ſtuffed, but conſiſted of a very hard kind of wood, with a thick piece of ſkin glued on for their only covering. Beſides, the Javaneſe ſtirrups were too ſhort for us, and could not be lowered, which rendered our poſture extremely uneaſy. We therefore went very little from our habitation during this day, but on the following (15th), we paſſed over a plain about 2,500 toiſes in length, and for the greater part already covered with water, before we arrived at the mountains of Prau. The Tomagon of Banguil came to this place on horſeback, accompanied by upwards of a hundred attendants, very well mounted. We found him in the foreſt, where he waited for us; but, having probably very little idea of the ſimple mode in which naturaliſts chooſe to travel, he had made his men bring chairs with them for us to ſit down upon at the top of one of the mountains, from whence we had a view through the trees of a great extent of country, which he told us was all in his dependency; and, to impreſs it the more ſtrongly upon our minds, he immediately ordered the tops of ſeveral

veral tek-trees to be ſtruck off; but we ſaw with regret more than a hundred feet of the trunks of theſe beautiful trees deſtroyed and ſacrificed to ſuch a momentary gratification.

Peacocks were very common in theſe foreſts through which we rambled in every direction, and we ſhot ſeveral of them. Amongſt other plants, I collected ſeveral beautiful ſpecies of *uvaria*, *helecteres* and *bauhinia*.

The natives were employed in clearing a fine piece of ground at the foot of the eaſtern mountains. The ſmaller trees they cut down with axes; the larger they only ſtripped of their bark near the root, in order to make them decay.

In the afternoon a diſtant ſound of thunder uſhered in a violent fall of rain, as is uſual at this ſeaſon, which compelled us to haſten back to our habitation. The Tomagon, before he returned to Banguil, repeated the orders he had already given to the natives, to provide for our ſafety and our wants.

On the following days we viſited the mountains of Panangounan, penetrating into the territory of the Emperor of Solo through vaſt foreſts of tek-trees, under the ſhade of which the *pancratium amboinenſe* grew in abundance. Our guides often expreſſed their fear of meeting with tigers, which, they told us, were very common in the thickets on the banks of the rivers, where they lie in wait for the animals that come to drink. We, however, met with none of theſe beaſts of prey.

The Javaneſe who accompanied us were almoſt continually on horſeback, and did not diſmount even in the moſt inacceſſible parts of the foreſt; but whenever they ſaw the plant, called in their language *kadiar-ankri*, they immediately threw themſelves on their feet, and ran as faſt as they were able to gather it, trying to outſtrip each other. Their eagerneſs raiſing our curioſity to know the cauſe of their valuing this plant ſo highly, we were informed that the knobs of its roots, dried and reduced to powder, were a powerful aphrodiſiac. It appears that theſe auxiliary medicines are much eſteemed amongſt this people, as, indeed, they generally are amongſt the inhabitants of hot climates. This paraſite plant is only to be found upon the trunks of large trees. It was not yet at its pe-

riod of fructification; however, it appeared to me to be a new ſpecies of the *pothos*.

During theſe excurſions I killed ſeveral wild cocks, whoſe plumage was diverſified with a variety of colours of admirable brilliancy. Their crowing, which we often heard in the midſt of the woods, led us at firſt to imagine that we were in the vicinity of ſome habitation, but we ſoon learnt to diſtinguiſh their note perfectly well from that of the domeſtic cock. The comb of the wild cock is not red, but of a whitiſh colour, with a ſlight tinge of violet, which grows ſomewhat deeper towards the edges. The greater part of the ſwamps in the neighbourhood of our dwelling were covered with very large leaves of the *nymphea nelumbo*, upon which we frequently obſerved a ſpecies of bird ſimilar to that called *parra ſinenſis*; and admired the lightneſs with which it walked over the ſurface of the water, ſtepping with its long legs from one leaf to the other.

At a ſmall diſtance weſtward of the village of Porou, we ſaw two coloſſal ſtatues, called by the Javaneſe *rectio*, and in high veneration amongſt them. They were both hewn out of blocks of ſtone eleven feet high; their drapery was very wide, and the phyſiognomy of the two heads bore a Mooriſh character. To me it appeared probable that theſe ſtatues had been erected in honour of ſome of the Mooriſh conquerors of the Moluccas; but the natives could give us no information upon this head.

The Dutch ſerjeant who accompanied us was a paſſionate admirer of the muſic of the Javaneſe. Soon after our arrival at Porou, he ſent for a female ſinger, whoſe ſhrill voice was accompanied by two muſicians, who played every evening upon inſtruments, one of which reſembled a dulcimer, and the other a mandolin. Whilſt we were employed in preparing and deſcribing our collections, we were obliged to hear, for ſeveral hours together, this diſcordant muſic, which, however, had always charms ſufficient to attract a great concourſe of the natives round the performers.

All the airs were ſung in the Javaneſe language. They generally turned upon the ſubject of love, as our ſerjeant, who underſtood the Javaneſe language perfectly well, interpreted them to us. He told us that theſe airs

airs were all *impromptu*, as thoſe ſung by the ſinging-women of Java generally are. Ours accompanied her voice with a variety of geſtures appropriate to the ſubject, and eſpecially with certain movements of her fingers of very difficult execution, which were much applauded by the natives. If report does not do them injuſtice, theſe ſinging-women are not diſtinguiſhed by any extraordinary rigidity of virtue.

On the 20th we returned to Sourabaya.

Citizen Riche and I had formed a plan of ſpending ſome time among the mountains of Paſſervan, to which we had approached very near during our laſt excurſion. They are very high, and we had often heard their fertility much ſpoken of. Grain is cultivated there with great ſucceſs. Many European fruit-trees likewiſe ſucceed very well upon thoſe heights, on account of the mild temperature of their atmoſphere. It was neceſſary for us to procure a new order from the Governor before we could undertake this expedition; but Dauribeau, who had offered to requeſt it for us, brought us information that the Governor had ſhortly received new inſtructions from the Council at Batavia, according to which he could not permit us to go to any great diſtance from the town; a walk of three or four hours, being all that was allowed us. I went ſeveral times to ſee a ſpring ſituated at the diſtance of about 7,500 toiſes to the weſtward. A great quantity of petroleum riſes to the ſurface of its water, and is carefully collected by the inhabitants, who mix it with pitch. Abundance of pumice-ſtone is found in the ſurrounding country.

Citizen Riche and I lodged in the ſame houſe. We generally went out together to purſue our reſearches, and returned in the evening to Sourabaya with the new ſpecimens we had collected. It was always with regret that we found our labours ſuſpended by the approach of night. But on the 19th of February 1794, about four o'clock in the morning, Chateauvieux, the commandant of the place, came with a troop of thirty ſoldiers under arms, to inform us, in the name of Dauribeau and the principal officers of our expedition, that we were under arreſt. Shortly after we learnt that ſeveral others of our companions had ſhared the ſame fate, without being able to divine the cauſe of ſo arbitrary an act of autho-

rity; but we were ſoon informed that intelligence which Dauribeau had received from Europe, had determined him to hoiſt the white flag, and put himſelf under the protection of the Dutch, who were then at war with France. He had undoubtedly already then formed the project, which he afterwards carried into execution, of ſelling the veſſels of our expedition. To inſure his ſucceſs, it was neceſſary for him to get rid of all thoſe perſons under him who he knew would ſtrongly diſapprove of ſuch a meaſure. We were therefore delivered into the hands of the Dutch as priſoners of war, to the number of ſeven, namely, Legrand, Laignel, Willaumez, Riche, Ventenat, Piron, and myſelf, and conducted to Samarang by a march of 200,000 toiſes, over roads bad in the extreme, and in the rainy ſeaſon. We were obliged to uſe boats to croſs ſeveral large plains, inundated by the torrents deſcending from the mountains ſituated to the ſouthward, and which form a part of the great chain which runs through the whole iſland of Java from eaſt to weſt.

Michel Sirot and Pierre Creno, ſervants on board the Eſperance, followed us in our proſcription.

Dauribeau had robbed me of all my collections. When we left Sourabaya, I had intruſted to the care of Lahaie, the gardener, eleven bread-fruit trees, and an equal number of the roots and ſtems of this valuable plant, kept in clay in perfect preſervation, and fit to produce as many young trees. He promiſed to take the beſt care of them, and gave me a receipt for the depoſit.

The greater part of the crews were thrown into the priſons of the Tomagon of Sourabaya, from whence they were taken out ſome time after, part to be ſent into thoſe of Batavia, and part to remain with Dauribeau.

We left Sourabaya on the 24th of February.

This town is ſituated in 7° 14′ 28″ ſouth lat. 110° 35′ 43″ eaſt long.

The variation of the magnetic needle was 2° 31′ 14″ weſt, and the diſtance 25°.

After a long courſe of fatigue we at length arrived at Samarang, on the morning of the 11th March.

The Commandant of the place immediately conducted us to Governor Overſtraaten.

Overſtraaten. The Governor told us that the firſt ſurgeon of the hoſpital had got a lodging prepared for us, and ſent us to take poſſeſſion of it; but what was our ſurpriſe, when, having been introduced to the ſurgeon, he led us into one of the wards of his hoſpital, where he ſhewed us ſeven beds, which he ſaid had juſt been made ready for us. There was neither table nor chairs in this place. It was in vain that we repreſented to him that we were not ſick, and did not wiſh to become ſo by living in an hoſpital: his anſwer always was, that, according to the orders of his Excellency the Governor, he had no other lodging to offer us.

We were obliged at laſt to appeal to the Governor, and to make him ſenſible, if poſſible, of the harſhneſs of ſuch a mode of proceeding with reſpect to men, who, upon their return from a long and toilſome expedition, undertaken for the advancement of the arts and ſciences, had a right to expect a better reception from a civilized nation. It was not, however, till after parleying for ſeveral hours, that the order for our impriſonment in an hoſpital was reverſed. We were now permitted to live in the centre of the town, and this was our priſon.

Some time after we obtained permiſſion to go to the diſtance of about 2,500 toiſes from Samarang, but with the reſtriction that we ſhould not approach the ſea-coaſt.

During our march from Sourabaya to Samarang, I had been ſurpriſed to obſerve in the market places of ſeveral villages, ſhops where ſmall flat ſquares of a reddiſh clay, called by the inhabitants *tana ampo*, were expoſed for ſale At firſt I imagined that they might be employed for fulling cloths; but I ſoon obſerved the inhabitants chewing ſmall quantities of this clay, and they aſſured me that this was all the uſe they made of it.

Whilſt we were paſſing through the extenſive rice plantations at the foot of the mountains, the natives had frequently pointed out to us fields of rice upon declivities too ſteep to be able to retain the water. The rice cultivated in theſe places was of a ſpecies, that does not require an inundated ſoil to ſucceed perfectly well; but the only cultivate it in the ſeaſon when the land is daily drenched with copious rains.

I had

I had already remarked upon ſeveral hills in the iſland of Java, a great number of cocoa-trees which were ſtripped of their leaves and dead at the root. It had appeared very ſingular to me to find ſo great a number within ſo ſmall a ſpace; but I was at length informed, by ſeveral of the inhabitants of the hills ſituated at a little diſtance north-weſt of Samarang, where I ſaw many cocoa-trees in the ſame condition, that they had been ſtruck by lightning, and they informed me that the ſame circumſtance frequently happens upon many other hills in the iſland. In fact, theſe high trees are particularly expoſed by their ſituation, to the terrible effects of the lightning; beſides, the ſap, with which they abound, contributes in a great degree to attract the electric matter.

On the 5th of April, we were informed that a packet was ſhortly to ſail from Batavia for Europe. The Governor of Samarang was willing that two of us ſhould go to Batavia, to ſolicit permiſſion of the Regency for themſelves to return in this veſſel. As we were all animated by the ſame deſire of reviſiting our native country, we agreed to caſt lots. The fortunate perſons were Citizens Riche and Legrand, and on the 6th of May they ſet out for Batavia.

Twelve days after we received orders from the Governor of Samarang, to go to the ſame place, and there to wait for another opportunity of returning to France, than that of the packet above mentioned; for it was even very uncertain, whether or not Riche and Legrand would find a place in it.

Some of the Dutch who were intereſted about us, informed us that the fleet, upon which our hopes of returning to Europe depended, was not to ſet ſail in leſs than ſix or ſeven months, and they aſſured us, that before that period it was not probable we ſhould meet with any other opportunity of returning to our native country. The dyſentery which I had caught among the marſhes of Strait Bouton, made me apprehenſive that a relapſe would be produced by thoſe of Batavia, where the exhalations are ſtill more noxious. Beſides, the ſituation of Batavia is ſo pernicious to Europeans, particularly during the firſt year of their abode there, that out

of

of every a hundre ſoldiers who arrived there from Europe, twenty-four generally die in the firſt year, and thoſe who become ſomewhat accuſtomed to the climate, ſtill remain in a languiſhing ſtate of health. Other Europeans who have all the conveniencies of life at their command, do not die in ſo terrifying a proportion: but from the ſmall allowance that was granted us as priſoners of war, we could not hope to be able to procure ourſelves any thing beyond the mere neceſſaries of life.

Citizen Piron and myſelf obtained permiſſion to delay our departure for Batavia till the Dutch fleet was juſt about to ſail. Our companions in misfortune, Laignel, Ventenat, and Willaumez, ſet off for that place; and as ſoon as they arrived there they were ſent to Fort Tangaran, more than 7,500 toiſes diſtant from the town. Riche and Legrand, inſtead of procuring a paſſage in the packet, which was immediately to ſet ſail, had been exiled to Fort Anké. However, about two months afterwards, they had the good fortune to embark for Iſle de France, on board of a veſſel in which ſome priſoners taken from our privateers were conveyed to that place.

Dauribeau, not ſatisfied with having taken away my collections, requeſted of the Governor of Samarang, that the manuſcript which contained the obſervations I had made during the voyage in ſearch of Perouſe might likewiſe be taken from me. In vain I proteſted againſt this violation of the moſt ſacred ſpecies of property: Governor Overſtraaten gave orders, on the 28th of July, that my effects, to which the ſeal had been applied a month before, ſhould be ſearched; but fortunately my journal was not found.

Dauribeau ſhortly after his arrival at Samarang, for the purpoſe of treating with the Governor concerning the ſale of the veſſels, died there on the 22d of Auguſt.

As the time appointed for the ſailing of the Dutch fleet was at hand, Citizen Piron and myſelf ſet out for Batavia on the 31ſt. On board of the veſſel which conveyed us thither were ſeveral Javaneſe, one of whom was in irons. His unfortunate wife ſat beſide him, having voluntarily choſen to follow him in his baniſhment. We were penetrated with compaſſion,

compaſſion, when we heard from the mouth of this unhappy man the occaſion of his ruin. His name, he told us, was Piromongolo; he was of the village of Calibongou, in the dependency of the Government of Samarang. He had paid 350 rix dollars to become a freeman of that place, but was ſupplanted by another perſon, who offered a ſtill larger ſum for the ſame privilege; and thoſe who had received his money, inſtead of returning it to him, thought fit put him out of their way by baniſhing him to Ceylon, where he was to be in the ſame confinement with many others of the inhabitants of the Moluccas, who are ſacrificed by the Dutch to their revengeful diſpoſition, or pretended political intereſts. Amongſt the injuries that had been heaped upon him, he had been accuſed, he ſaid, of being a ſorcerer. Though he aſſured us, with a great deal of ſimplicity, that if he was one, he had never known any thing about it; but at any rate he was ſure that thoſe who had robbed him of his three hundred and fifty dollars, were a much more dangerous kind of ſorcerers than he.

The ſalary which the different Governors of the Iſland of Java receive from the Dutch Company is very moderate, but then the abuſes are connived at, which reſult from the very ample indemnification, which the greater part make themſelves, by raiſing contributions upon the natives to a much greater amount than what they have to deliver into the magazines of the Company, the ſurplus of which they appropriate to their own profit.

The Chineſe are almoſt the only perſons employed here in the cultivation of ſugar. They ſcarcely make any other than ſugar-candy, which they are not allowed to ſell, except to the Governor, who purchaſes it on the Company's account; but frequently he compels theſe unfortunate Chineſe to ſell it him at half the price which he makes the Company pay for it, though even they buy it a comparatively low rate.

The contributions which the Governors receive in ſpecie, are likewiſe a great ſource of profit to them, as they keep this money in their own hands, and pay the amount to the Company in paper. During my ſtay in Java, their emoluments in this way amounted to twenty per cent.

The

The nomination of the natives to different offices, is likewiſe a ſource from whence the Governors and Reſidents derive great profits.

On 2d of September we anchored in the roadſtead of Batavia.

4th. After we had remained two days on board, the Commandant of the roadſtead conducted us on ſhore, and we were immediately conveyed to Fort Anké, diſtant not more than about 2,500 toiſes from the town. The ſame chamber was allotted us, which our companions in misfortune, Riche and Legrand, had formerly occupied.

We were ſurrounded on all ſides by marſhes, which render this ſituation very unhealthy: it is, however, much leſs ſo than that of the town, where, at low water, the black mud collected in a great number of canals, is expoſed to the heat of the ſun, and exhales the moſt peſtilential effluvia. The marſhes of Anké, on the contrary, were covered with a variety of plants, ſo cloſe to each other, that they preſented the appearance of fine meadows in full vegetation. A great number of different kinds of graſſes, ruſhes, nelumbo, &c. grew forth from the bottom of the ſtagnant water, and the interſtices between theſe plants were covered with large quantities of the *ptiſia ſtratiotes*, which, floating on the ſurface of the water by means of the ſmall air-bladders with which its leaves are provided at their baſes, abſorb a great quantity of the noxious vapours as faſt as they are exhaled from the mud, and change them, with the aid of the ſolar rays, as we know, into reſpirable air. This tranſmutation is affected by the *ptiſia* more than by any other plant; for it is known by experiment to be ſo powerful a preventive of the decompoſition of ſtagnant water, that if fiſhes be put into a ſmall quantity of water, in which they would otherwiſe periſh in the courſe of a few days, they may be preſerved alive for a long time, by covering its ſurface with theſe ſingular plants, every one of which occupies a ſpace of about nine ſquare inches.

Theſe marſhes are haunted by the enormous ſerpent known by the name of *boa conſtrictor*. One of theſe ſnakes came regularly every five or ſix days, and ſtole one of the fowls from a hen-coop belonging to a publican in the neighbourhood of Fort Anké, with whom we were allowed to take

our meals. This publican was a very ſevere maſter; for, whenever he miſſed one of his fowls he always taxed an old ſlave, who had the care of his hen-coop, with diſhoneſty; and for every one that diſappeared, he ordered fifty ſtrokes of a ratan to be inflicted without mercy upon the unfortunate wretch; but one day the thief having ſwallowed a very large hen, found himſelf ſo ſtuffed with his meal, that he could not get out of the coop by the hole through which he had entered; and the ſlave revenged himſelf for the chaſtiſement he had received by cutting the animal in pieces. The fowl, which was taken out of his ſtomach, had been ſwallowed down head-foremoſt, and had as yet undergone no change in its ſubſtance. This ſerpent was but of a middling ſize, being only twelve feet in length; but a few days afterwards the natives killed one at a ſmall diſtance from this place, which meaſured forty feet. It appeared that this animal did not uſe to prey upon fowls; for they found in his ſtomach a kid that weighed thirty pounds.

The river that runs at the foot of Fort Anké is frequented by alligators. One day I ſaw a very large one advance towards a company of boys who were ſwimming in the river. He immediately ſeized one of them and diſappeared under the water: nevertheleſs, a few days after another company of boys came to bathe in the ſame place.

During the laſt months of our ſtay at Anké, four officers of the French privateer Le Modeſte were confined in the ſame fortreſs, and alleviated the tedioufneſs of our captivity by their company. They had been made priſoners of war on board of a Dutch veſſel, ſhortly after they had made prize of her.

The Major of the place, who viſited us very frequently, informed us of the death of Giradrin, purſer to the Recherche, who was diſcovered to be a woman, as we had ſuſpected from the beginning of the voyage. An impulſe of curioſity ſeems to have been her principal motive for embarking in this expedition. She had left a very young child behind her in France.

The corvette La Nathalie, having Citizen Riche on board, had been diſpatched

diſpatched from Iſle de France to Batavia in order to demand our veſſels from the Regency; but, after ſhe had arrived in the roads, ſhe was detained for five months under the cannon of two Dutch ſhips of war, and all that ſhe could obtain was to ſail back with thoſe perſons belonging to our expedition who were in confinement, and ſome other French priſoners of war.

At length, on the 29th of March 1795, we ſet ſail for the Iſle de France.

It was high time for me to be releaſed from my confinement amongſt the marſhes of Fort Anké, as I had laboured already more than a month under a dy ſentery, which was making a very rapidprogreſs. But as ſoon as I was removed into a purer air, my malady diminiſhed from day to day.

On the 18th of May we arrived at Iſle de France. I made frequent excurſions among the mountains, where I obſerved a great variety of natural productions.

I had long been waiting for an opportunity of returning to my native country, when at length General Malartic diſpatched the Minerva to France, under the command of Citizen Laignel, one of my companions in misfortune. I embarked in this veſſel, which ſailed from Iſle de France on the 20th of November.

It is remarkable, that during a run of upwards of 600,000 toiſes weſt-north-weſt, from 25° N. lat. and 31° W. long. we found the ſea covered with a prodigious quantity of *fucus natans*, which indicate the exiſtence of ſome very extenſive banks upon which this ſea-weed is produced. This is a ſubject well worthy of the inveſtigation of navigators.

On the 12th of March 1796, we caſt anchor at the Iſle of Bar, from whence I ſoon returned to Paris.

Soon after I arrived in that city, I was informed that my collections of natural hiſtory had been ſent to England. The French Government immediately put in their claim for them, which, being ſupported by Sir Joſeph Banks, Preſident of the Royal Society of London, with all the exertions

tions that were to have been expected from his known love for the ſciences, I ſoon had the ſatisfaction of finding myſelf again in poſſeſſion of the requiſite materials, for making known to the world the natural productions which I had diſcovered in the different countries we had viſited during the courſe of our expedition.

The bread-fruit plants which I left in the cuſtody of the gardener Lahaie, were tranſported, with ſeveral others which he had cultivated, to Iſle de France; from whence ſome have been ſent to Cayenne, and others to Paris, where they are depoſited in the hot-houſes of the Botanical Garden.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

VOCABULARY OF THE LANGUAGE OF THE MALAYS.

A.

ACCOMPANY (to)	Touroutſama
Accuſtom (to)	Biaſſa
Adieu, farewel	Tabé
Adultery	Gendach
Æſchinomenegrandiflora	Malaſui
Age	Houmour
Agreeable	Soucagnia
Air, wind	Anging
Aloes	Lida boaya
Allum	Tauouaſs
Ananas	Ananas, nanas
Animal, quadruped	Binatan
Anchor	Sao, baſſi
Anona muricata	Anona
Appetite	Lapar
Apply (to)	Taro
Approach (to)	Decat
After	Commedian, diblacan
Areca	Pinang
Army	Bariſſan
Aromatic	Vangni bahe
Arrack	Zopi
Arrange (to)	Ator
Arrive (to)	Datan, poulan
Aſſaſſin	Bounou oran
Attach (to)	Icat
Attention (to pay)	Dgiaga
Any body	Trada oran
Alſo	Itou lagui, lagui
Around	Boundre
Another	Lain
Azederac (melia)	Foula mourgati
Aſſuredly	Paſti, ſongou
At	Sama
Already	Souda, abis
At length	Lama lama
Above	Tingui, diyatas
Afterwards	Commedent
Attempt (to)	Tchouba-tchouba
Awake (to)	Kredgia bangon
Awakened (to be)	Sonda bangon
Angry (to be)	Mara, gueguen
Ant (an)	Smouth
Adorn one's ſelf (to)	Paké bagous
Amongſt	Sama ſama
Able (to be)	Bolé
Almoſt	Amper
Although	Meſki
Anſwer (to)	Megniaot
Awake (to)	Bangon
Alone	Candiri
Ape (an)	Mougniet
As ſoon as	Kalo
Always	Sela manguia
All	Samougnia
Afterwards	Lacaſs

B.

Bee	Taoun madou
Bark (to)	Gongonh
Buy (to)	Bli
Bring (to)	Kiary
Brought to bed (to be)	Branan, clouaranac

Beloved - - Soudatchinta
Bitter - - Pait
Bow - - Pana
Behind (from) - Di blacan
Bathe (to) - - Siram
Before (from) - Di mouca
Blind - - Bouta
Before - - Dolo
Bathe (to go to) - Mandi, cloardiaer
Begone - - Sourby
Broom (a) - - Sappou
Bamboo - - Pring, bambou
Bamboo (very young ſhoots of the) for pickling - Ribbon
Banana - - Piſſang
Beard - - Coudek
Below - - Dibaoua
Baſella rubra - Gandola
Beat (to) - - Pocol
Beak (bill) - - Molou
Betel - - Siri
Bilimbi (averrhoa) - Blimbing
Blue - - Birou
Box - - Peti
Boraſſus flabelliformis - Lontor
Brothel - - Poporket
Buckles - - Kandging
——— (knee) - Canibau
Boil (to) - - Bdidi
Broth - - Caldé
Bowl - - Kegué
Buttons - - Kantging kain
Brave - - Brani, oran brani
Bridle - - Kandali
Brick - - Batou Keddon
Break (to) - - Pitchia, pikiat
Bruſh (a) - - Sicat, ſica
Buffalo - - Corbau
Burn one's ſelf (to) - Bauar
Brains - - Outac

Bat (a) - - Bourou-ticouſſe
Bell - - Londgin
Baſket - - Kranguian
Body - - Badan
Blow (a) - - Tampelin
Believe (to) - Cokira, perkiaïa
Begin (to) - - Molai
Bargain (a cheap) - Moura
Burſt, die (to) - Mampoul
Breakfaſt (to) - Makan pagui
Behind - - Diblacan
Beneath - - Dibaoua
Before - - Di mouca
Back - - Blackagnia
Borrow (to) - Pegniem
Bewitch (to) - Tauver
Building (to be in) - Natchiam
Be (to) - - Ada
Brittle - - Lacas pitchia
Brother - - Soudara
Bet, lay a wager (to) - Petaro
Boy - - Boudgian
Bell (a little) - Loudgin kitkil
Broil (to) - Panghan, bakar
Briſtling - Bagnia rambout
Bacon - - Gommock babi
Bed - - Tambat tidor
Book - - Boucou, quitape
But - - Tapé
Beggar - - Oran minta
Bite (to) - - Guigui
Blow one's noſe (to) - Bouan ignus
Born (to be) - Datandi donia
Bird's neſt - Sarong bourou
Black - - Itan
Bird - - Bourou
Buſy (to be) - Fontouli
Bone - - Toulan
Bread fruit - Boa ſuccon
Bread fruit (wild) - Boa timbol
Bread - - Roti

Butterfly	Koupou, kopokopo
Baſket	Tampat
Buffoon	Caſſan
Bet (to)	Betaro
Butterfly (a ſpecies of)	Koupou malam
Bruiſe (to)	Toumbok
Boat (Indian)	Prau
Breaſt (the)	Dada
Blackguard (a)	Oran adjar
Bridge (a)	Djanbatan
Behave well (to)	Ada baï
Bug	Coutou tampat tidor
Breathe (to)	Napas
Break (to)	Pata
Belch (to)	Ato
Beehive (a)	Roma taoun
Bleed (to)	Sangara
Blood	Dara
Boar (a wild)	Tcheleng
Boſom (the)	Souſou, tetê
Blow (to)	Tihopé
Box (to)	Cambeling
Beneath	Baoua
Barren	Trada patana
Bark, for tanning	Cayou bounko
By and by	Sabentar
Bull	Lombou
Betray (to)	Camblanghan
Barter (to)	Toukar ſama
Blow (to)	Anguin
Belly	Prot
Bladder (the)	Tampat kinkin

C.

Collect (to)	Pungot
Call (to)	Panguil
Clay	Lambac
Certainly	Sacali
Confeſs (to)	Menauo
Chatterer	Bagna tcherita
Corn, wheat	Bras blanda, gandoum
Cable	Tali ſao
Chaiſe (a)	Creta ſiaſs
Coffee	Coffi
Calamus aromaticus	Dringho
Cinnamon	Cayou manis
Cannon	Mariam
Cardamum (the little)	Gardamoungo
Careſs (to)	Goſſo
Chariot (a)	Greta toutoup
Cards, for playing	Cartou
Caſuarina	Cayou ſamara
Cinders, aſhes	Abou
Circle	Bonder
Chair (a)	Croſſi
Chalcas camunung	Kamouni
Candle, light (a)	Lilen
Change, exchange (to)	Toucar
Coal	Arenh
Chineſe	Orankina
Chooſe (to)	Pili, tchioba
Coco	Kalapa, klapa
Coition	Tiouki
Cucumber	Timon
Contrary (on the)	Lain
Cord, rope	Tali
Corypha umbraculifera	Saribou
Cotton	Benan
Colour	Roupa
Cut	Poton, tadgiam
Crooked	Benko
Cuſhion	Bantal
Cover (a)	Combar
Chalk	Kappor blanda
Cry out (to)	Batreia
Cook (to)	Maſſac
Copper	Tombaga
Cynometra cauliflora	Nam nam
Chagrin	Saketati
Cat	Koutchien, touſſa
Caſtrate (to)	Kabiri
Comprehend (to)	Tau, menarti

Count, reckon (to)	Iton
Conduct (to)	Baoua
Contrary wind	Tchenela
Cover, enclose (to)	Toutoup
Crush to pieces (to)	Toumbo
Cup	Manco
Church	Gredgia
Catch cold (to)	Pilic
Careless	Sarsar, guila
Call for (to)	Sourou panguil
Cunning	Pinter
Cold	Dinguin, dignin
Cheese	Kediou
Clove tree	Kenké
Clutches (signifying hands)	Tangan
Cricket (a species of)	Yankrek
Climb (to)	Naik
Coarse	Kassar
Clock (a)	Lontchin
Conflagration	Bessar api
Cheek (a)	Pipi
Cowardice	Lessou
Chin	Djiangot
Coin, value 2½d.	Koupan pera, ouan barou
Cloud (a)	Mega
Comb (a)	Ciffer
Comb one's head (to)	Ciffer rambout
Coward	Trada brani
Carry (to)	Picol
Chicken	Ayammouda
Crawl (to)	Dgialan caïa oular
Chafing dish	Kren
Come back (to)	Balai, combali datan
Cold (a) rheum	Patoc
Cuttle fish	Ican pougniabatou
Compact	Icat crafs
Century	Seratus ta un
Cup	Tchanger
Corkscrew	Poutar, ouler
Cork (to draw a)	Tchiabou
Cloth	Cagui
Cough (to)	Batou
Cough (a)	Batou
Cow (a)	Sampi paranpouan
Come (to)	Datan, mari, poulan

D.

Drink (to)	Minum
Dirt	Lumpor, cotor
Dear, high priced	Mahal
Dog	Andgin
Dance (to)	Tandac
Discover (to)	Bouca
Defend (to)	Laran
Descend (to)	Touron
Debt	Outan
Diamone	Inten
Diarrhea	Saket bouanaer
Difficult	Souffa
Diligent	Naguin
Dine (to)	Comp, makan ftinga ari
Dolichos tuberosus	Bongouan
Domestic	Oupas, boudac
Demand (to)	Minta, tagnia
Debauch (to)	Ambel praoen loller
Dried up	Krain, kring
Do (to)	Kredgia
Do that	Kredgia itou
Ditch (a)	Bentin
Drop (a)	Tetés
Dress (to)	Packian, paké
Dress	Packian
Dishonest	Ieng tracassi ormat
Damp	Bassa
Drunk	Mabou
Day	Ari, paguiara
Daylight (it is)	Souda fiam
Day (every)	Sari ari
Dull	Brat

Death - - Mati
Die (to) - - Mati
Dumb - - Tra biſſa cata
Deny (to) - - Trada menauo
Dare (to) - - Brani
Depart (to) - - Pigui
Depart - - Sourbay
Dream (to) - Mnimpi
Dollar (a) - - Real compani
Dew - - Oumboung
Dry - - Souda cring
Dry (to) - - Cring
Dream - - Menimbi
Deaf - - Oran touli
Darkneſs - - Glap, glap
Deceive (to) - Kamblau
Dreſs (to) - - Paké

E.

Expert - - Biſſa
Elſewhere - - Lain, di lain tampat
Eaſily, with eaſe - Ganpan
Engaged with (to be) Oudgiou
Enough - - Souda
Ear-picker - - Gorep copeng
Ebony - - Cayouaram
Equal - - Sama-ſama
Elephant - - Gadia
Emperor - - Suſſunan
Enemy - - Mouſſo
Entry - - Maſſoc
Enter (to) - - Maſſocdi dalam
Envelope (to) - Bonkou
Epidendum - Angrec
Eaſt - - Vetan
Eternity - - Porſlamagnia
Examine (to) - Tagnia
Excrement - - Taï
Excuſe - - Caſſi ampon
Eſteem (to) - Bagnia tchinta
Eaſy - - Trada ſouſſa

End - - Abis
Eat (to) - - Makan
Eye - - Mata
Egg - - Talor
Ear - - Kopeng, kopine
Eyelid - - Ourat
Ear-rings - - Crabou
Eſcape (to) - Lari
Evening - Sori
Eyebrow - - Haliſſe
Execute (to) - Oucoum
Earth - - Tana
Earth (the) - Interrodonia
Empty - - Coſſou
Empty water out of a boat (inſtrument to) Timba
Eyes - - Mata

F.

Fine (a) - - Denda
Friend - - Sobat
Friend (female) - Sobat paranpouan
Fathom (a) - Sato deppa
Fleſh - - Daguin
Fight (to) - Bacalaye
Finger - - Gredgy, yari
Flay (to) - - Clouar koulet
Frighten (to) - Caguet
Filled up - - Penou
Fly (to) - - Lari, ilan
Faggot - - Bon kouſſan
Fault - - Sala
Falſe (it is) - Djouſta
Falſehood - - Djouſta
Female, woman - Paranpouan
Feſtival - - Ari beſſar
Fire - - Api
Fever - - Deman
Figure - - Mouka
Fiſhing-line - Dgiolon
Flame - - Mniala

Flower - - Comban, bounga
Fountain - - Summur
Fool - - Bodo, oran guila, guendan
Forehead - - Alis
Fruit - - Boua-boua
Flour - - Debon
Flagellaria judica - Rotan outan
Flower (to) - Comban
Freſh - - Dinguin
Flog (to) - - Pocol
Flee (to) - - Lari, bourou
Fuſil - - Pedel, ſuapan
Fat (ſubſt.) - Gommock
Fat (adj.) - - Gommok
Frog - - Codoc
Fortunate - - Slamat, beronton
Fiſh-hook - - Pantchien
Formerly - - Dolo
Farthing (a) - Keppen
Free - - Merdica
Far - - Dgiau
Fly (a) - - Lalar
Forget (to) - - Loupa
Fiſh (to) - - Ambel ican
Father - - Papa
Fear - - Caguet, tacot
Foot - - Kaki
Flat - - Samarata
Full - - Penan
Fold a napkin (to) - Lipa ſerbetta
Feather (a) - Penant, boulou, boulongouſa
Frying-pan - Ouadjan
Fiſh - - Ican
Firſt - - Lebi daulon
Flea (a) - - Coutou andgin
Fetch (to) - - Kredgia baï
Fill (to) - - Kredgia penou
Field of rice (a) - Sava
Filthineſs - - Cotor

Fooliſh - - Guila, bodo
Follow (to) - Tchinda, tourout'
Fall (to) - - Guiatou
Flock (a) - Bagnia binatan ſama ſama
Find (to) - - Dapat
Friday - - Ari diemat
Food - - Daguin
Face (the) - Mouka
Fly (to) - - Minkiourri

G.

Grieve (to) - Saquetati
Garlic - - Baouan pouti
Go (to) - - Dialan, pigui
Good - - Bahé, taillou, enac
Gourd (a) - Labou pandang
Goat - - Cambing
God - - Touanala, toueran allé
Give (to) - - Caſſi
Gain (to) - Onton
Gay - - Enac ati
Gallop (to) - Dialan tell
Guard (to mount) - Djaga
Guard (to) - Simpan
Generous - - Paſaran
Geſture - - Tinkagnia
Glutton - - Bagnia makan
Goave - - Goryave
Great - - Beſſar, tingui
Gratis - - Trabolé trima, per kiouma
Grimace - - Tinka
Guide - - Toniou dialan
Genteel - - Halus
Gold lace - - Paſmin
Green turf - Roumpot
Gums (the) - Icanguigui
Gipſum - - Taufou
Gouramier (a fiſh thus named) - - Ican gourami

Growl (to) - - Marat
Graſs - - Roumpot
Garden - - Kabon
Greens - - Sayor
Grind (to) - Tumbok, toumbo
Gall-nut - - Madia cané
Gold - - Maſs
Gate (a) - - Pintou
Gunpowder - Obat paſſan
Gather (to) - - Ambel
Gird (to) - - Icatcras tali prot
Graſshopper - Balang
Green - - Idgiau, ougou
Glaſs - - Kermine

H.

Have (I) - - Ako ada
Hunchbacked - Pounco
Heat - - Panas
Hot - - Panas
Hunting (to go a) - Pigui paſſan
Heat (to) - - Maſſac
Horſe - - Kouda
Hair - - Rambout
Hat - - Toppi
Hardwareman - Toucanclinton
Heart - - Yanton
How much - Barapa
How - - Saya
Horn - - Tandou
Hog - - Babi
Hook (a) - - Tiantolan
Half - - Stinga
Hard - - Cras
Hear (to) - - Dingher
Hell - - Nourakka
Huſband - - Penanten laki
Hope - - Kira
Hungry (to be) - Lappar
Hole (a) - - Poton
Hatchet (a) - Camba
Haſh (to) - - Kinkian
Hate (to) - - Benki, marat
Harem - - Seller
High - - Tingui
Helicteres iſora - Boa radja
Hernandia ovigera - Cayou radja
Hour's walk (an) - Sato djaum
Hour (an) - Pocol
Hibiſcus tiliaceus - Ouarou
Hiſtory - - Kirita
Honeſt - - Caſſi ormat
Honour - - Ormat
Howl (to) - Boubouni
Here - - Di ſini
Hire a coach (to) - Sewan creta
He - - Dia
Hand - - Tangan, guearé
Houſe - - Rouma
Hammer (a) - Pocol beſſi
Honey - - Madou
Handkerchief - Sapo tangan, linſo
Hang (to) - Ganton
Hairdreſſer - Toucanciſſer
Heavy - - Brat
Hair - - Boulou
Hen (a) - - Ayam
However - - Mouſti
Horſeradiſh - Loba
Health - - Slamat
His - - Pougnia
Hold (to) - Pegandi tangan
Head - - Capala
Hole - - Louka, loban
Hole (to make a) - Kredgia loban
Here - - Ada

I.

Iſinglaſs - - Andiour
Immediately - Sécaran
In, within - Didalam
Itch (to) - - Krechia, main main

Inkſtand	Tampat touliſs
Ink	Tinta
Infant, male or female	Anak
Intoxicate (to)	Mabou
Inter (to)	Tanam
Intirely	Baſti
Iron	Beſſi
Itch (the)	Garo
Inhabit (to)	Tingal
Inherit (to)	Depat poſſaca
Idea	Pekiran
Ignorant	Bodock
Iſland	Poulou
Imitate (to)	Tourotan
Immoveable	Trada goïan
Impatient	Trataan
Impertinent	Brani
Impoſſible	Traboulé
Impotent	Tra bolé kredgia apapa
Inconvenient	Souſſo
Immodeſt	Trada malou
Indigo	Nila
Infamous	Trada malougna
Infected	Bouſſouc bagnia
Injury	Maki
Innocent	Trada ſala
Inundation	Banguir
Inundate (to)	Banguir
Inſects	Taoun, mahémahé
Inſipid	Tra enack
Inſtruct (to)	Adiar
Invent (to)	Dapat
Irritate (to)	Kredgia mala
Ill	Iahat
Iron clothes (to)	Streka
If	Kalo
In conſequence of	Saya
Ivory	Toulan gadia
Jealous	Gembourouan
Join (to)	Kredgia ſama ſama
Joined together	Diadi
Jew	Chemaos
Juſt	Betol
Jaw (the)	Daguin guigui

K.

Kiſs (to)	Caſſi tioum, tioum
Kiſs my a—e	Guilapantat
Key	Kounki
Know (to)	Kenaille
Knife	Piſſou
Kitchen	Dapor
Knees	Loutou
Knock (to)	Tendiſs
King	Sultan, radja
Kingdom	Rami
Kicking	Seppa
Know (to)	Larac
Knit (to)	Mindgeait cauſs
Kill (to)	Touſſou

L.

Lean on one's elbow (to)	Soungouan
Love (to)	Tchinta, ſouca
Love	Tchinta
Lean, reſt upon (to)	Taro tyaga
Leaſe (a)	Bea
Leaſe (to let on)	Malas, anghop
Lame	Pintchan
Lime	Kappor
Limeſtone	Batou kapper
Lemon	Dierro aſſam
Lie down (to)	Tidoran
Like that	Beguitou, beguini
Lightning	Biglap
Light (to)	Tran
Leaf (a)	Daun, blayé
Liver (the)	Ati
Left (the)	Kiri
Leg	Coeto
Labour (to)	Patchiol

Lake - - Aer beſſar
Leave (to) - Lapaſs
Large - - Lebar
Light - - Trada brat
Letter (a) - - Sourat
Lip - - Biber
Lizard - - Kikia
Libertine - - Brani ſama paran-pouan
Limonia trifoliata - Mekantkil ou dierre kitkil
Linen - - Baran
Lion - - Singo
Long - - Paguian
Light - - Tran, ſiam
Lick (to) - - Quilet
Let for hire (to) - Tero
Lye (to tell a) - Djouſta
Looking-glaſs - Katchia, kiarmine
Leſs - - Kouran
Loſe (to) - - Ilan
Loſe at play (to) - Kala
Little - - Kitkil, penkek
Little (a) - - Sidiquet
Lead - - Tima itan
Lay eggs (to) - Betalor
Louſe (a) - - Coutou
Lungs (the) - Parou
Lend (to) - - Piundjoun, pignian
Line (a) - - Ican pare
Liquorice - - Cayou manis blanda
Loins (the) - Blacan
Lift up (to) - Ancat
Laugh (to) - Tetaoua
Leech (a) - Lynta
Learned - - Oran pinder
Leap (to) - - Bloundgiat, blumpat
Lord - - Touan beſſar
Like - - Sama roupa
Lock (a) - - Ma coundgy
Lockſmith - Toucan coundgy
Lukewarm - Sangat

Life - - Idop
Live (to) - Idop

M.

Money - - Ouan
Magnificent - Bagous
Much - - Segala, bagnia-talalo
Mouth - - Moulot, moulou
Mallard (a) - Bebé
Muſhroom - Diamour
Marry (to) - Caven
Muſt (it) - Miſti
Man (a) - Oran, ourang, laki-laki
Mongrel Indian - Leplap
Milk - - Aer ſouſſou
Monday - - Ari ſinen
Moon (the) - Boulan
Mace - - Combang pala
Maſon (a) - Toucau batou
Madam - - Gnien, Gnognia
Miſs - - Ana dara
Maſter - - Touan
Malay - - Malayo tabalé
Male - - Laki laki
Mangouſtan - Mangouſtan
Merchant - Oran djoual merdika
Mix (to) - Chiamper
Member - - Badan
Mercury, quickſilver Aer pera
Mother - - Maï, ma, mama
Meſſenger - - Kirriman
Meaſure (to) - Oukor
Metal - - Tambaga
Michelia champaca - Cananghan
My - - Pougnia
Middle - - Ditingan
Miracle - - Eran
Miſery - - Kaſſieu
Manner - - Patout
Me - - Goa, ako, beta

Month - - Boulan
Moment - - Sabantar
Monoculus polyphemus Mimi
Mountain - - Gounon
Mount (to) - Naïk
Mock (to) - Kredgia malo
Morinda citrifolia - Bancoudon
Muſtard - - Savi
Muſcle - - Ourat
Muſic - - Mainan
Meagre - - Kourous
Misfortune - Kielaka
Malicious - - Trada bahe
Manage (to) - Pegan
Mark (a) - - Tanda
Mattreſs (a) - Combeſs
Marrow - - Gommok pougnia toulain
Mould - - Bouſſouc
Mortar for rice (a wooden) Loumpan
Mulatto - - Groubiak
Mat (a) - - Ticker
Marriage - - Kaven
Marriageable - Souda biraie
More - - Lebi
Maidenhead - Praoën
Mend (to) - Kredgia betol
Move (to) - - Goïan
Midwife - - Paranpouan brana
Mouſe (a) - Ticouſſe peti
Milk (to) - - Deppo
Miſtaken (to be) - Souda ſala, trada betol

N.

Needle - - Dgiarum
Noſegay - - Comban
Noiſe - - Glouadagan
Neck - - Leher
Never - - Pougnia homour
Now - - Secaran
Notwithſtanding - Maſqui
Net (a) - - Sombou
Noon - - Doua plas pocol, ſtinga ari
Nails - - Pakou
Nutmeg, long - Pala laki laki
——— common - Pala ſabran
Nauclea orientalis - Bancal
Neceſſary (it is) - Miſki kredgia
——— (it is not) - Traouſſa
Negligent - - Malaſs
Neglect (to) - Loupa
Noſe - - Idon
Niece - - Tchiou tchiou
Name (to) - Panguil, pouranama
Not - - Boucan, trada tida
Nouriſh (to) - Caſſi makan
News - - Kerita
Nut - - Bigui
Naked - - Tlangnian
Night - - Malam
Navigate (to) - Blayer
Nail (of the fingers) Koukou
Near this place - Decat ſini
Nine-pins - - Ana kegue
Nothing - - Trada
North - - Nalor
Neighbouring - Decat

O.

Ox (an) - - Sampi
One-eyed - - Bouta ſato
Of, of the - - Di, deri
Once - - Sakali
Oil - - Miniac
Oyſter - - Tiram
Odd (not even) - Benko
Obey (to) - Dinguer
Obliged (much) - Tremacaſſi
Obſcure - - Kouran tran
Obtain - - Dapat
Odor - - Vangni, bau

Officer - - Alferus
Offer (to) - - Mao caſſi
Onion - - Baouan, baouan mera
Opium - - Amphion, madat
Orange - - Djerro manis, guiroh
Ordinary - - Slamagna
Order (to) - Souro
Ornament - Beda
Or - - Ké
Open (to) - - Bouca
Oxalis - - Galing galing tana
Overthrow (to) - Thutan
Only - - Kiouma
Often - - Bagni kali
Old man - - Oran toua
Old woman - Mémé toua
Old - - Toua
Oppoſite - - Dimouka, decat

P.

Paſſion (to be in a) - Mara
Pickles - - Maniſang
Preſerve (to) - Simpan
Prawn - - Oudan di laot
Paſte - - Kantging
Poiſon (to) - Radgiun
Pregnant woman - Bonting
Pierce (to) - Tindiſs
Pin (a) - - Fenitti
Pewter - - Tima
Paint - - Borrei
Poſteriors (the) - Pantat
Pride - - Pſarati
Pomegranate - Delima
Play - - Meinan
Play (to) - - Mim, main
—— at cards - Main cartou
Place (a) - - Tampat
Paps - - Souſou
Phyſician - - Toucanobat, miſtris baſſar
Phyſic - - Obat
Put (to) - - Terro, taro
Piece (a) - - Saparo
Plane (a) a joiner's tool Konting lelen
Proud - - Beſſarun
Pair (a) - - Paſſan
Pair of ſhoes - Sato paſſan ſapadou
Peace - - Abis pram
Pale, wan - Poutchiac
Peacock - - Bourou merac
Pardon - - Ampon
Part (ſome) - Di mana, mana
Partake (to) - Bagui-bagui
Pace - - Petcha
Paſs (to) - - Guiabran, piko
Paved with brick - Batou bin
Poor - - Meſquin
Pay (to) - - Baiar
Peaſant - - Oran di gounon
Pierce (to) - Kredgia loban
Pearl - - Moudiara
Permiſſion - - Amet
Perroquet - Lori
Perſuade (to) - Beſankal
People - - Bagniaoran
Perhaps - - Brancali
Piaſtre - - Real batou
Pigeon - - Bourou dara
Pimento - - Tchiabé
Pimento and onions (a mixture of) - Sambal
Pinch (to) - Tchoubet
Pipe (for ſmoking) - Kioupa
Plain (a) - - Lappan
Pleaſe (to) - - Souca
Pleaſure - - Souca ati
Plank - - Papan
Plant (a) - - Taneman
Plunge (to) - Sloroup
Poignard - - Criſs
Poinciania pulcherima Bougnia merac

Pepper - - Merikia lada
Porter (a) - - Bator
Poſſeſs (to) - Pougnia
Poſſible - - Brancali
Pot (a) - - Coali
Puſh (to) - - Tola
Preach (to) - - Mantcho
Precious - - Bagnia rega
Predict (to) - Soulap
Prefer (to) - - Candati
Prince - - Pneran
Profound - - Dalam
Promiſe (to) - Dgingi
Prudent - - Oran diam
Powerful - - Bai diam
Puniſh (to) - Tchelaka
Purgative - - Obat clouar, obat cardgia perſi prot
Pure - - Nana
Phyſic (to take) - Minum obat bouan aer
Paint (to) - - Tchet
Pare (to) - - Koupas
Petrolium - - Miniac taua
Peſtle (a) - - Ana, ana toumbok
—— uſed for rice - Ana loumpan
Pickaxe (a) - Brodjol
Prick (to) - - Touſſo, paco paco
Porcupine - Landap
Port (a) - - Moara
Pulſe (the) - - Ourat
Purſlain - - Guelang
Putrid - - Bouſſouc
Proper - - Perſi
Puſh back (to) - Mundor
Path - - Dialemkitkil
Picture (a) - Gambar
Potatoes - - Kandaan
Pour (to) - - Taro

Q.

Quickly - - Lacaſs
Quarter (a) - Prapat
Quarrel (a) - Stori
Quit (to) - - Tra tingal
Queen - - Ratou
Quick - - Lacaſs

R.

Ring (a) - - Tchintchin, tchinkien
Road, way - Dialan
Raſcal - - Bankſat
Run (to) - - Lari
Right - - Betol
Right-hand - Kanan
Releaſe (to) - Kredgia beſſar
Rely on (to) - Pretchaïa
Rogue - - Oran menkiouri
Rub (to) - - Goſſo
Rude - - Kaſſar
Relax (to) - - Lapaſs
Riſe (to) - - Bangon
Road (to) - - Bou
Rather - - Lebi bahé
Ripe - - Matan
Relative (a) - Sanna
Rain (to) - - Oudgian
Rain - - Oudgian
Requeſt (to) - Minta
Root (a) - - Acar
Relate (to) - Dongnié
Rare - - Iarang
Rat - - Ticouſſe
—- (muſk) - Slourout
Receive (to) - Dapat
Relate (to) - Taou darilouar
Refuſe (to) - Tra maanna
Regard (to) - Liat, tengon
Reign (to) - Printa
Rejoice (to) - Guiran
Religion - - Aſſal
Remedy - - Obat
Repair (to) - Kredgia betol

Regret (to) - - Saïan
Repent (to) - Geton
Reſt (to) - - Tidoran
Reproach (to) - Coré
Reſiſt (to) - - Lavan
Reſpect (to) - Ormat
Recollect (to) - Eignet
Remainder - Lebignan
Remain (to) - Tingal, nanti
Retard (to) - Nanti
Retain (to) - Pegan
Refound (to) - Boubouni
Return (to) - - Balec
Reſpect - - Slamat
Rhinoceros - Badoc
Rhubarb - - Calamba
Rich - - Kaïa
Ridiculous - - Eni bolé tétaoua
River (a) - - Aer kali, kali
Rice (dreſſed) - Naſi
Rice (in ſtraw) - Padi
Rice (the grain) - Braſs
Rock - - Batou beſſar
Round - - Bonder
Roſe (a) - - Combang maouer
Rotang (the fruit of the calamus) - - Boa ſalac
Roaſt (to) - - Goring, backar
Red - - Mera
—-- blood - - Treva toua
Redden (to) - Kredgia mera
Rupee - - Roupia
Route - - Dialun
Ribband - - Fita
Ruby (a) - - Meera
Rivulet - - Kali kitkil
Row (to) - - Daion
Rancid - - Cras
Raſp (a) - - Proudan
Raſp (to) - - Parot
Reſtore (to) - Caſſi combali
Repaſt (a) - - Makan
Roſin - - Damar
Reſpect (to) - Ormat
Reſemble (to) - Sama roupa
Roſe-tree (a) - Pohon maouer
Ruſt - - Cotor beſſi
Roll (to) - - Goulon
Reſide (to) - Tengal
Remember (to) - Ingat
Raſh - - Brani
Roof - - Roma tingui
Rod (iron) - Sica

S.

Shorten (to) - - Kredgia prendec
Sour - - Podes
Sharp, moroſe - Aſſam
Soul - - Dgiva
Spider - - Laoua-laoua
Silver - - Pera
Sit down (to) - Doudou
Swallow (to) - Talan
Seize, ſnatch (to) - Tchabout
Sweep (to) - Sappou
Ship (a) - - Prau
Stick (a) - - Rotan, touca
Stammer (to) - Kago
Soon - - Chanbentar, bloum
Shut (to) - Toutoup
Shine, glitter (to) - Tran
Sheep - - Domba
Stag (a) - - Rouſſa
Song (a) - - Mingniagni
Sing (to) - - Migniagni
Seek (to) - - Kiari
Scar - - Louca
Shirt - - Kmedia
Sky - - Laoughit
Sciſſars - - Gounting
Spit (to) - - Bouan louda, louda
Spitting-baſin - Tampat louda

Shell (a)	Kran, bia
Shoemaker	Toucan ſpadou
Short	Pendec
Sew (to)	Myndgeait
Spoon	Sendock
Since	Sila magna
Since yeſterday	Dari kalamaren
Sunday	Ari mingo
Say (to)	Bilin, kata, dekata
Sleep (to)	Tidor
Softly	Palan palan
Sweet	Manis
Scale	Tiram
Squirrel (flying) ſciurus ſagitta	Vello
She	Coë
Scratch (to)	Garo
Span (a)	Quilan
Send (to)	Tirem, kirin
Shoulder	Ponda
Sword	Pedan
Shilling (Dutch)	Satali
Slave	Laſcar
Sort, kind	Roupa
Sneeze (to)	Ouain
Spark (a)	Mniala
Silk ſtuff	Kainſoutra
Star (a)	Bindan, bintam
Strangle (to)	Ganton
Study (to)	Adiar
Stirrups	Songo veddi
Strait, narrow	Teſak
Split (to)	Poton
Slender	Alos
Stroke (to) as one would a cat	Poutre koutchien
Strong	Koat, cras
Smoke	Acep
Slip (to)	Leitchin
Skilful	Biſſou
Swallow (a)	Bourou ſasâpi
Shame	Malou
Swear (to)	Soumpan
Spear (a)	Tomba
Slowly	Plan plan
Sick	Saket
Stake (to)	Paha
Sailor	Golo golo
Same (the)	Itou djouga
Spare (to)	Simpan
Sea	Laot
Snotty	Ignus
Soft	Lembec
Sheep	Kambing blanda
Swim (to)	Brenan, tourou
Shipwreck	Pitchia kappal
Smell	Baugnia
Storm	Omba
Shade	Baiam ſombar
Sorrel	Souri
Slothful	Malaſs
Speak (to)	Cata, bilan
Skin	Coulet
Shovel (a)	Patiol
Stone (a)	Batou gounon
Several	Bagnian
Smooth	Litchen
Sermon (a)	Santri
Stink (to)	Bouſſoc, baſſin
Since	Kalo
Some	Apapa
Sometimes	Barankali
Somebody	Oran
Shave (to)	Tchioucour, atchia
Shut up (to)	Toutoup
Shark (a)	Ican, kiou-kiou
Succeed (to)	Bolé kredgia
Sea-ſhore (the)	Pinguer laot
Scurf	Coring
Steep	Bagous cras
Snore (to)	Mongoro
Street	Guiabau

Sand - - Paſſer, paſsir
Sabre - - Spadel, pedang
Sack - - Caroun
Saltpetre - - Garam blanda
Salute you (I) - Tabea, tabé
Salute (to) - - Tabé
Saturday - - Ari ſeptou
Sandal wood - Tchindana
Sattin - - Kain ſattin
Sauce - - Koa
Savory - - Enac
Savage - - Outan
Scorpion - - Claban
Sculptor - - Toucan tcheit
Sebeſtena (cordia) - Daun candal
Second - - Aligna
Secret - - Diam
Salt - - Garam
Sow (to) - - Tanam
Senſible - - Bagnia rougui
Sepulchre - - Cobouran
Serious - - Alem
Snake - - Oular
Serpent (boa conſtrictor) Oularſaouan
Signalize (to) - Tandagna
Sign (to) - - Touliſs namamo
Silence - - Diam ſadja
Sincere - - Tradjouſta
Salt (to) - - Garam
Spittle - - Louda
Shoe (an old) - Quenéla
Savour, taſte - Enac
Soap - - Sabon
Saw (a) - Gradgié, gregadgi
Saw wood (to) - Gradgié cayou
Saddle (a) - - Ababa
——— (to) - Ababa kouda
Smell (to) - Vangui
Squeeze (to) - Pegan bahé bahé
Syrup - - Teteſs
Sober - - Oran pendiam

Social - - Souca ſobat
Siſter - - Soudarenia, ſouſi
Silk - - Soutra
Soldier - - Saragny
Sun - - Mantaré
Solid - - Cras
Solitary - - Souca candiri
Sleep - - Enac tidor
Slumber (to) - Tidor
Sound - - Baboni
Sulphur - - Beleran
Shoe - - Spadou, guiapaou
Sup (to) - - Makan ſori
Sigh (to) - - Tari napaſs
Source - - Pandjouran
Sphinx - - Koupou ſori
Skeleton of a man - Pougnia toulan oran maté
Statue - - Déos
Stupid - - Oran bodo
Suddenly - - Secaram
Subſiſt (to) - Tahan
Subtle - - Alos
Succulent - Enac
Suck (to) - Tioup
Sugar-cane - Toubou
Sugar (palm) - Goula itan
—— white - Goula paſſir
Sugar-candy - Goula batou
Sweet - - Raſſagnia manis
South - - Kidol
Sweat (to) - Cringat
Sweat - - Criegnote
Soot - - Aſſap
Suet - - Gommok cambing
Sultan - - Suldan
Superb - - Bagnia, bagous
Supplicate (to) - Mindanbon
Suppurate (to) - Lucat talalo cotor
Sure - - Souda paſti
Surely - - Songou

Surpriſing - - Talalo iran
Suſpected - - Trada ſobat, blum can alam
Sorcerer - - Bankſat, pagnoulo
Set off (to) - Calouar, clouar
Solder (to) - Pâtri
Sweet ſcent - Craſvangni
Silent - - Tida tcherita
Silent (to be) - Pandiam
Slow - - Talalo lama
Stain (to) - - Tcheit
Suck (to) - - Minum tété, miſſop
Shear (to) - - Konting rambout
Sharp - - Talalo tadgiam
Sorrowful - - Oran ſouſſa
Sow (a) - - Babi paranpouan
Sell (to) - - Djoual
Sale - - Djoual
See ſomething (to) - Liat apapa

T.

Tree - - Pohon
To-day - - Arreini
This, that, - - Itou
Tickle (to) - - Gli
Thing, any thing - Apapa
Toad - - Codoc
Thigh - - Paha
Tub - - Bâlé
To-morrow - Beſſo
———— (the day after) Louſſa
Tooth - - Guigui
Therefore - - Commeden
Together - - Sama ſama
Thorn - - Douri
Twice - - Doua kali
Tun (a) - - Gontor
Tremble (to) - Kaguet
Taint (to) - - Bouſſouc
Taſte - - Raſſa
Taſte for (to have a) - Raſſagnia

Throw (to) - Lempar
Twins - - Anac combar
Till - - Sampé
—— to-morrow - Sampé beſſo
Tongue - - Lida
Tear (a) - - Nanguic
Tired - - Leſſou
Tire (to) - - Leſſou
Tie (to) - - Icat
Trunk, box - Peti
Tueſday - - Ari ſlaſſa
Threaten (to) - Kredgia tacot
Thin - - Litchin
Take away (to) - Picoulbaoua
Throughout - Di ſana ſini, kouli leng
Think (to) - Piker
Thumb - - Dgenpol
Take (to) - - Ambel, pegan
Tail - - Bountol, ekor
Thank (to) - Trema caſſi
Tuck up (to) - Goulon, ancat
Turmerick - - Saffran
Thirſty (to be) - Ahofs
Tobacco - - Tambaco
Table - - Méguia, media
Taylor - - Toucan mindgeait
Tamarinds - Aſſam, boa aſſam
Tanner (a) - Toucan coulet
Tempeſt - - Omba beſſar
Time - - Sampa
Time (long) - Lama
Tender - - Laumaeſs
Termes fatale - Soumouth poetri
Terror - - Tacot
Tea - - Daun thé
Tiger - - Makian
Timid - - Trada brân
Thou, thee - Olſe, koé, lou, dia
Tomb - - Coubouran
Thy - - Koé pougnia

Thunder (to) - Bekilap
Thunder - - Goundor
Torrent - - Erofs
Total - - Samougnia, iton
Touch (to) - Tolac
Torment - - Sexa
Turn (to) - - Cleyling bounder
Turtle-dove - Pourcoutout
Traffic (to) - - Daganghen, djoual
Tranquil - - Diam leren
Tranfcribe (to) - Toulis combaly
Tranfparent - Katchia
Tranfpire (to) - Aer cringat clouar
Tranfport (to) - Kiari
Tremble (to) - Guementar
Trefpafs (to) - Souda maté
Treafure - - Tanan mafs
Tribute - - Bea
Triumph (to) - Slamal depatonton
Too much - Tulalo bagnia
Too little - - Talalo fidiquet
Tumult - - Gueguer
Temples - - Pilingam
Terminate (to) - Abis
Tortoife (a) - Pignou, koura koura
——— (river) - Voulous
Tipple (to) - Slamat minum
Trot (to) - - Dgiatou
Tile (a) - - Guenden, batou guenden
Tube (a) - - Becacas
Town (a) - Cota, negri
True - - Betol

U.

Untie (to) - - Lapafs
Ungrateful - - Trada trima
Unjuft - - Trada patout
Ufelefs - - Tra houffa
Unfortunate - Kielakakan
Undoubtedly - Pafti
Uniform - - Sama roupa
Urine - - Kinkin
Ugly - - Yatel

V.

Vanifh (to) - Iatouflau
Villain (a) - Bankfat
Very - - Bagnia, talalo
Veffel, fhip - Capal
Veffel, utenfil - Tampat
Vine - - Pohonangor
Village - - Negri
Vinegar - - Thiouka
Violet - - Mera mouda
Violin - - Viola
Vifit (to pay a) - Liatoran
Voice - - Sonara
Volcanic ftone - Batou timboul
Vomit (to) - Mouta
Vomitive - - Obatmouta

W.

Wait (to) - - Nanti
With - - Sama
Well (adverb) - Bahé, bay
White - - Pouti
Wound (to) - Touffo
Wood - - Cayou
———, a kind of black veined, in great eftimation with the Javanefe - - Cayou pelet
Wax - - Irouan
Without (from) - Dilour
Wifh (to) - Kepegné
Water - - Aer
Write (to) - - Toulifs
Wife - - Penanten
Window - - Tzendela
Weak - - Trada koat
Whip (a) - - Dgemetey

Waſp	Taoun
War	Pram
Weak	Trabrani, trabiſſa
Wool	Kappas blanda
Waſh (to)	Touki
Who, which	Sapa
When	Kapan, kalo
Want (to)	Sala
Walk (to)	Dialan, koulelen
Wicked	Yahat, mara
Wicked thing (a)	Bouſſouc
Waggiſh	Nacal
Water melon	Paſteka
Wedneſday	Ari ribbou
World (the)	Donia, interredonia
Word (a)	Percataan
Wet (to)	Kredgia baſſa
Whiſkers	Cornis
Whiſper (in a)	Biſi biſi
We	Kita
Where	Di mana, mana
Weſt	Coulon
Workman	Toucan
Weigh (to)	Kredgia brat
Weep (to)	Manangnis
Why?	Manapa
Walk (to take a)	Pigui clelin
Whore (a)	Sondel
When	Kapan, kalo
What is it?	Apa coran
Who	Sapa
Who is there?	Sapada
What	Apa
Wrinkle (a)	Kiſſot
Week	Sato dimingo
Whiſtle (to)	Ploït
Whilſt	Kalo
Witneſs	Oran ſaxi
Work (to)	Kredgia apapa, ancat kredgia
Water (to make)	Koutchieng
Watch	Bangan
Wind	Anguin
Wine	Angor
—— (palm)	Sacaver
Willing (to be)	Mao

Y.

Year	Taun
Yet	Lagui
Yeſterday	Kalamaren
——— (the day before)	Kalamaren daulou
Yellow	Couning
Young	Mouda
Yes	Baï
Your	Pougnia
You	Koé, lou

NUMERICAL TERMS.

One	Sato
Two	Doua
Three	Tiga
Four	Ampat
Five	Lima
Six	Anam
Seven	Toudion
Eight	Delapan
Nine	Sambilan
Ten	Sapoulou
Eleven	Sapoulou ſato, or ſablas
Twelve	Sapoulou doua, or doublas
Thirteen	Sapoulou tiga, or tigablas
Fourteen	Sapoulou ampat, or ampatblas
Fifteen	Sapoulou lima, or limablas
Sixteen	Sapoulou anam, or anamblas
Seventeen	Sapoulou toudiou, or toudioublas

Eighteen	Sapoulou delapan, or delapan blas	Thirty	Tiga poulou, or tiga ſapoulou
Nineteen	Sapoulou ſambilan, or ſambilan blas	Thirty-one	Tiga poulou ſato, &c.
Twenty	Doua ſapoulou, or doua poulou	Hundred	Saratous
Twenty-one	Doua ſapoulou ſato, or doua poulou ſato, &c.	Two hundred	Doua ratous
		Thouſand	Ceriboù
		Ten thouſand	Cequety
		Hundred thouſand	Celaxa

VOCABULARY OF THE LANGUAGE OF THE SAVAGES OF DIEMAN'S LAND.

A.

ARMS (the) - Gouna lia

B.

Beard - Conguiné
Branch of the eucalyptus with its leaves - Poroqui
Bark of a tree - Toline
Bird - Mouta mouta
Baſket - Terre
Breaſt of a man - Ladiné
——— of a woman - heré

Here, as in many other inſtances, lia placed at the end of a word indicates the plural number.

C.

Charcoal, reduced to powder, with which they cover their bodies - Loira
Cut (to) - Rogueri, toidi
Crown of ſhells - Canlaride
Chin - Onaba

D.

Drink (to) - Laina
Death, to die - Mata
Diſtance (at a) - Renaué

E.

Eat (I will) - Madé guera
Ears - Cuegni lia
Eyes (the) - Nubru nubéré

F.

Fingers - Lori lori
Family (my) - Tagari lia
Fire - Une
Fly (a) - Oéllé
Fiſh (ſmall) of the ſpecies of gadus - Pounerala

G.

Go and eat - Mat guera
Give me - Noki
Greaſe (to) the hair - Lane poeré
Graſs - Poéné

H.

Hair - Pelilogueni
Hands - Riz lia

I.

I will go - Ronda

K.

Knees - Ragua lia

Kernel of the eucalyptus refinifera - Manouadra
Kangarou's ſkin - Boira

L.

Let us go - - Tangari
Lobſter - - Nuélé
Lips - - Mogudé lia

M.

Me - - Mana
Me (for) - - Paouai
Mortal (that is) - Mata enigo
Muſcle (ſea) - Miré

N.

Noſe - - Muguiz
Name of a man - Mara
Name (another) for a man Mera
Navel (the) - - Lué
No - - Neudi
Nails of the toes - Peré lia
—— of the fingers - Toni lia

O.

Oyſter-ſhell - Louba
Ochre - - Mallaué

P.

Poſteriors - - Nuné
Pillow (a ſmall) on which the men lean Roéré
Parrot - - Mola
Plunge (to) - Bugure
Poliſhing (the act of) with a ſhell - Rina

S.

Sit down - - Medi
Sleep (to) - Malougna
Sclerya (a ſpecies of very large) - Leni
Sun (the) - - Panuméré
Stone (a) - - Loïne
Sea weed, (a ſpecies of) fucus ciliatus - Roman inou
See (I) - - Quendera

T.

That belongs to me - Patourana
Tree of the ſpecies eucalyptus - Tangara
That - - Averé
Teeth - - Pegui
Throw (to) - Pegara
Tongue - Méné
Tatooing - - Paléré
Trunk of the eucalyptus - - Perébé
This way - - Lomi

W.

Woman - - Quani
Will you come - Quangloa

Y.

You - - Nina

VOCABULARY OF THE LANGUAGE OF THE FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

A.

Agreeable (that is very) Mariché
Armpit (the) - Ifaé finé
Arms (the) - - Nima
Arrow (an) - Houloumata
Afraid (to be) - Feitama manavaée
Applauſe (a term denoting) after a ſong Mâli
Awaken (to) - Haha
Ariſe (to) - T'ohou

B.

Begone - -	Halé atou
Bring me that -	Tougué maié
Banana - -	Foudgi, ẖoba
Beat (to) - -	Taha
Bulla ovum (a ſhell thus named) -	Koepoulé
Broken - -	Foa
Bed (to go to) -	Togoda
Brother (my) -	Foenna, fanao
Boy (a) - -	Tama
Blow one's noſe (to) -	Fungouyou
Black, blue -	Ouly
Birds - -	Manou
Baſket (a) - -	Cato
Breaſt (the) - -	Fatta
Boſom - -	Houhou
Bladder of a pig, blown	Monou manou
Bring (to) - -	Tohague
Bow (a) - -	Fana
Beard - -	Koumou, ẖava
Breakers - -	Cacaho
Brother's younger brother - -	Teina
Burial place - -	Tano
Back (the) - -	Toua
Bread fruit - -	Meï
Beads (glaſs) -	Kahoa
Bad - -	Kovi
Bone - -	Houï
Breadfruit tree -	Toya
Butterfly - -	Pépé, bébé
Breathe - -	Malava
Blood - -	Totto

C.

Call (to) a chief, or a man of the claſs of Moua - -	Maliou maï
Call that (what do you)	koï-koa, koaï hoinghoa
Cerbera mangas (a garland of flowers of the)	Kodgi alé
Cocoa-nuts - -	Niou
Cut (a) - -	Lavéa
Cry out (to) -	Yhoo
Cold - -	Modgia
Club (a) - -	Akao
Canoe - -	Vaka
Carry on one's back (to)	Fafa
Clay - -	Oummea
Come hither -	Haélé maï, halé maï
Call (to) a man of the lower claſs, or a toua	Fogui maï
Called (that is) -	Koï
Chief (a) - -	Egui
Caterpillar (a) -	Noufé
Cut (to) - -	Taffa
Cut (to) with ſciſſors	Pipi
Child (a male) -	Tahiné
Cheeks (the) -	Koaé
Columba aenea (a ſpecies of pigeon)	Touhou
Chicken (a) -	Moa
Cough (to) -	Olea
Cloaths (our) -	Papa langui

D.

Depart (to) -	Hael atou
Drive away (to) -	Hâlo, hâlo
Dreſs victuals (to) -	Moho
Day after to-morrow	Anoya
Dreſs one's ſelf (to)	Poulou poulou
Die (to) - -	Maté
Drink (to) - -	Inou
Dog (a) - -	Kouli
Dance (to) -	Iva
Deſcend (to) -	Halonifa
Day (the) - -	Ao
Dart (a) - -	Tau

E.

Eldeſt ſon - -	Toaguéde

Eldeſt daughter - Tofi, finé
Eaſt wind - Mantangui, mèèlaa
Excrement - Méokovi
Evening (this) - Apou
Earthen veſſel to hold water - - Coûlo
Exchange (to) - Fokatau
Equal - - Tata, oupé
Eat (to) - - Hala
Ear - - Telinga
Earth (the) - - Tongoutou
Eyes (the) - - Mata

F.

Friend (a) - - Offa
Friendſhip for (to have a) Cahou
Fingers - - Touau
Female - - Nafa
Feaſt (a) - - Mée
Fire - - Afi
Flute (a) - - Fangou, fangou
Fruit of the inocarpus edulis - - Mahoa
——— eugenia Mafanga
Fiſh (a) - - Ika
Fine - - Lelley, lelleyi
Forbidden - - Tabou
Fan (a) - - Toïto
—— made of a leaf of the corypha - Biou
—— Another kind of Ayé
—— (to) - - Hallo, hálo
——Fiſh-hook - - Ipa
Father - - Tamai
Feet (the) - - Afouivao, afévaé

G.

Go (to) walk - Hael
Girl (a young) - Mamadgie
Great - - Laï
Great chief - Egui laï
Give (to) - - Mahi
Give me ſomething - Mamaco, omi, oméa, magou
Gain one's point (to) - Tahou

H.

Have not (I) - - Ongouïkaïe
Hats (our) - - Poulonga
Hatchet - - Toki
Hibiſcus roſa ſinenſis - Kaoutté
Hibiſcus (another ſpecies of) - - Yabau
Huſband - - Mocoé
Head - - Houlou
Hair - - Oulou
How much - - Afeya
Here, there - - Hini, hiné
He, or her - - Hana
Hand - - Afenima
Hole (to make a) - Fauto

I.

Iron - - Oukaméa
Iſland - - Cau

K.

Knock down (to) - Lavé
Knife (a) - - Hailé

L.

Lie down (to) - Fanao
Love (to) - - Mamana
Lizard - - Fokaï
Lean - - Cauno
Little - - Tchi
Leap (to) - - Hobau
Look at that - Tchiana
Legs (the) - - Fouivaé, vaée
Lips - - Longoutou
Linen, as handkerchief, &c. - - Hólohólo

Looking-glafs - Tchioata, tchiautta
Lice - - Lohi
Let me fee - - Maumata, maïmata

M.

Mouth - - Moudou
Moon (the) - - Maheina
Mark (a) on the cheek, occafioned by a blow Fouki
Me - - Ogou
Mother of pearl - Laoulahou
Man (a) - - Tongata
Mifs one's aim (to) - Hala
Mother - - Nafa
Mount (to) - - Kaka
Mufic - - Hangui
Mat (common) - Nafi, nafi
Mat (a) fine fort, ufed for cloathing - Kil

N.

Now - - Ini, Héné
Needle, for fewing - Itoui, Héoui
Neck (the) - - Guya
Navel - - Hingoa
No - - Hoa
North wind - Matangui toguelao
North-caft wind - Fonga fouloïfoua
North-weft wind - Fagatohiou
Nail (a) - - Fau
Nutmeg (large) not aromatic - - Cotoné
Nofe (the) - - Eou
Night - - - Paolli
Not - - Ikaï, kaï
Name - - Hingoa
Natives of the loweft clafs but one - Moua
Natives of the loweft clafs - - Toua

O.

Ornament of red feathers worn on the head - Poulao
Orange - - Moly
Open - - Tatanha
Open that cocoa-nut - Oyou
Old - - Moudona

P.

Pig (a) - - Boakka
Parroquet (blue headed) Haingha
Prefent (I make you a) Adoupé
Peel fruit (to) - Fohi
Poffefs fomething (to) Amou

R.

Ring (a) - - Mama
Rudder - - Foéouli
Rough play - - Léagui
Rub (to) a piece of wood againft a larger one, to produce fire - Tollo
Relations (near) - Anaoua

S.

Sit down - - Nofo
Sew together (to) - Filou
Stick (a) - - Taha
Sugar-cane - - To
Scar on the belly, from a wound by a javelin Tâ, obitouagui
Shell (a) - - Fighota
Seize (to) - Faghi
Side (on the other) - Ahoué
Sleep (to) - - Moé
Scratch (to) - - Ivagou
Shoulder (the) - Ouma
Sneeze (to) - - Ifangou
Stuff (a) made with the bark of the mulberry-tree - - Gnatou

Shave (to) - - Fafaya kava
Sandal-wood - Kaï fidgi
Sifter's younger brother Toughané
Sing (to) or a ſong - Oubé
Sky - - Laghi
Sciſſars (a pair of) - Pipi
Side (on the other) - Aliki
Spoon (a) - - Hebou
Spoon (a great) - Lahihé, lahihébou
——— (a ſmall) - Tchié, tchiébou
Salute (to) by touching with the noſe-end, that of the perſon ſaluted - - Houma
Star (a) - - Fidau
Son (a) - - Oulou kàlala
Shut (to) - - Tabouni
Screech-owl - Loulou
Shed (a large) - Alto
Shew me - - Behangué
Shark - - Neioufi
South wind - Matangui, tongue
South-weſt wind - Coéoulou
Sore (a) - - Pala
Sieve (made of coarſe ſtuff for ſtraining kava Faou
Sea (the) - - Tahé, tahi
Straw colour - Kao
Skin - - Coquili
Sifter - - Faé
South-eaſt wind - Alagnifannoua
Sweat (to) - - Ikacava
Sail (a) - - Boulou boulou

T.

To (prep.) - - Hi
This, that - - Hé
Thigh - - Tainga
Tortoiſeſhell - Ouno
Throat (the) - - Houa
Tongue (the) - Iléo, léo
Tail of a bird - Mouï moï
Tatooing - - Malé, tatau
——— in large rings round the waiſt - Alla péka
——— the thighs - Foui
——— in circles on the arms and ſhoulders - - Itaï
To-day - - Anaï
Timber-work of a houſe Fata
Teeth - - Nifo
That is - - Anga
Throw (to) - - Ilafou, lafou
Toe (the great) - Moudoua vahé
Tacca pinnatifida (fruit of the plant of that name - - Maïa
Tatooing, in the form of large worms - Kafa
Term of approbation - Coïa
——— impatience - Iſſah
Thunder - - Paoulou
Turtle-dove (red headed) columba ſanguinolenta Koulou koulou
Twiſt (to) - - Tatao
Thief (a) - - Kaya
Tell me your name - Eyoeïa

U.

Uncover your head - Codchi nolélé

W.

Wing - - Cabacao
White - - Ina, maha
Warm - - Mafanna
Woman (a) - - Vifiné
Wife (to have a) - Hoanna
Weſt wind - - Matangui loulougha
Weep (to) - - Tangui
Whiſtle (to) - - Mabou
What is that - Koaia

Wood	Lahoubaba
Water	Ovaï
Wicked	Kino
We	Yta
We two	Yta oua
Walk	Momiho
Wind (the)	Matangui

Y.

Yawn (to)	Mamao, mamaoya
Yellow	Mélo
You	Coé, haé, hé
Yeſterday	Anéafi
Yes	Io, hio

Numerical Terms.

One	Taha
Two	Oua
Three	Tolou
Four	Fa
Five	Nima
Six	Ono
Seven	Fidou
Eight	Valou
Nine	Hiva
Ten	Ongofoulou

To count 20 they repeat the numbers from 1 to 9 incluſive; and when they come to 20 they expreſs it by oua foulou (twice 10); to count 30, after having reckoned 20 in the manner juſt mentioned, they begin again at 1 and count to 9: thus, tatra, oua, tolou, fanima, ono, fidou, valou, hiva; and to expreſs 30 they ſay, tolou ongofoulou (three times 10); to reckon 40 they repeat 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; and to expreſs 40 they ſay faongo foulou (four times 10); thus 50, nima ongofoulou; 60, ono ongofoulou; 70, fidou ongofoulou; 80, valou ongofoulou; 90, hivo ongofoulou; 100, tehaou; 200, ona tehaou; 300, tolou tehaou; 400, fa tehaou; 500, nima tehaou; 600, ono tehaou; 700, fidou tehaou; 800, valou tehaou; 900, hiva tehaou; 1000, afey; 10,000, kilou afey; 100,000, mano; 1,000,000, panou; 10,000,000, laoualé; 100,000,000, laounoua; 1,000,000,000, liagui; 10,000,000,000, tolo; 100,000,000,000, tafé; 1,000,000,000,000, lingha; 10,000,000,000,000, nava; 100,000,000,000,000, kaïmaau; 1,000,000,000,000,000, talomaguitaugha kaïmaau; an infinite number, oki.

VOCABULARY OF THE LANGUAGE OF THE NATIVES OF NEW CALEDONIA.

A.

Armpits	Hanbeigha
Arms (the)	Hingué
Aſk him	Hia
Ant (an)	Hinki
Aſcend	Tamihiou
Are you well?	Alaoué
Awaking	Noda

B.

Begone	Boeno
Belongs (that) to me	Quiné
Bread-fruit tree	Yen
Banana tree	Pouaignaït
Beard (the)	Poupouangué
Back (the)	Donnha

Bark of the hibiſcus liliaceus, from which they extract a nutritious juice by chewing	Paoui
Breech (the)	Pouckhouenguée
Bird (a)	Manou
Birds	Mani mani
Baſket (a little)	Tolam
Bad (that is)	Quedeni
Breaſt (the)	Guiengué
Breathe (to)	Kniana
Blood	Houda
Boſom (the)	Tingué
Belly (the)	Kiguiengué
Blow (to) with one's mouth	Oubédou

C.

Called (that is)	Anan
Cap (a)	Tanene poulou, mouen
Chief (a)	Theabouma
Chief (a) above the abouma	Aliki
Cocoa nuts	Niou
Cocoa tree	Nou
Cholic	Yahick
Cock	Ho nemo
Cord	Mouep, maho
Cord (a ſmall) which they uſe in throwing their javelins	Ounep
Cord (a piece of) which they wear round the neck, from which is ſuſpended a piece of hard well poliſhed ſerpentine ſtone	Péigha
Child (a)	Neyné
Cold	Guiaen
Cheeks the)	Poanguê
Comb (a)	Gau, baliga
Club (a)	Boulaïbi
Chin (the)	Pouangué
Canoe	Wa, oacka
Chicken	Hali
Cultivated land	Maniep
Cough (to)	Poupe
Come hither	Amé

D.

Dance (to)	Pilou
Death	Mackié

E.

Enough	Hongui
Eyelaſhes (the)	Poutchibanghié
Elbow	Bouanguelen
Exchange (to)	Oubin
Ear (the)	Guening
Eat (to)	Houyou, abou
Eyelids	Banguinghé

In the laſt word the ſyllable *guin* is pronounced in the throat, after the manner of the Arabs.

Earth (the)	Guioute
Ear-holes	Ktiogueningué
Eyes (the)	Ti wangué

F.

Friend (a)	Abanga
Fine (that is)	King king king, ſpoken quick
Forbidden (a thing)	Tabou
Fingers (the)	Badonchigha
Fan (a)	Bahoula
Fire	Afi, nap, hiepp

Figs, which they eat dreſſed - - Ouyou
Forehead (the) - Bouandaguan
Fiſh-hook - Pouaye
Foot (the) - Bakatiengué, adegha
Fly (a) - - Nan, ignan, about
Fall (to) - - Telouch

G.

Good (that is) - Kapareck
Give - - Padeck, oumi, namé namé
Give me - - Nanhi, hambaling
Glaſs beads - Baouï, pino
Great - - Amboida, pagoula
Granates - - Pagui

H.

Hut (a) - Moï
Hair - - Poubanghié
Hungry (I am) - Aouab
Hatchet - - Togui
Hedge (a) - - Baubeigh
Hand (the) - Adeliegha
Head (the) - Bangué
Horizontal beam, at the height of about two yards in their cottages - - Païte
Hole (to make a) - Keïgui

I.

Itching (an) - Hion
Iron - - Pitiou
Iſland (an) - Gniati
I have none - Adigna
I will not - Boudou
I will carry you on my back - - Tabouneys, motémanéyo
Immediately - Guiot

J.

Javelin (a) - Nta

K.

Knees (the) - Banguiligha

L.

Lie down (to) - Guiahoum
Leaf a tree - - Cata
Leg - - Popiguiengué, boudagnar
Let me ſee that - Melekia
Little - - Anneba
Lines of a black colour made on the breaſt Poun
Laugh (to) - Eck

M.

Mouth (the) - Wangué
Mallard (a) - Oubane
More - - Magn
Man - - Abanguia, tchiau
Moon (the) - Manoc, ndan
Magnificent (that is) - Boukaie boukaie
Maſt (a) - Kniep
Mother - - Moubreba
Me (that is for) - Aoutou
Mountain (a) - Bandoué
Mat (a) - - Kam, abono

N.

Nail (a)	Dobiou
Neck (the)	Nouheigha
Noſe	Wanding
Navel	Koanbougha
No	Nda
Nails (the)	Pihingué

O.

Ornament of mother of pearl, with which which they adorn their heads	Tanden
Opening (the) which ſerves as an entrance into their huts	Ouenema

P.

Path (a)	Taca, ouandané
Potatoe	Tani
Parroquet	Pidip
Preſent (that is a)	Tanhouate
Poſt (a) placed in the middle of their cottages	Aguyotte
Pledge (a)	Malabou
Poultry	Ho

Q.

Quartz	Nette

R.

Run away (to)	Kérémoï
Rain	Oda
Root of the dolichos tuberoſus	Yalé
Red	Miha

S.

Spider (which the ſavages of New Caledonia eat)	Nongui
Shrub (of the ſpecies lepto ſpermum	Poap
Stop (to)	Guioute
Sit down (to)	Tamo
Sugar-cane	Kout, ounguep
Sing (to)	Hoté
Scar of a wound from a dart	Do
Sky (the)	Ndaoe
Shell, called bulla ovum	Bout
Shells	Palilé
Spit (to)	Kioutma
Salute (to) by touching with the end of the noſe that of the perſon ſaluted, as at Tongataboo	Bangoming
Shoulders (the)	Bouheigha
Sneeze (to)	Tibouaie
Stuff (a coarſe) reſembling that made of the bark of the mulberry tree	Wangui
Strike (to)	Tamaet
Sleep (to)	Kingo anoulen
Sling (a)	Ouendat
Scratch (to)	Mangaitte
Sling (to) a ſtone	Olé
Sea (the)	Déné
Swim (to)	Hât
Stones prepared for ſlinging	Oudip
Sole of the foot	Adagueigha
Sack of ſtones for ſlinging	Quenoulippe

Sun (the) - - Nianghat
Spider's web - Donhete
Sail (a) - - Mouangha

T.

Tree (a) - - Gniaouni
To day - - Heïgna
That - - Hi, hehine
Thigh (the) - Hengue paan
To-morrow - Padoua
Teeth (the) - Paou wangué
There is none - Hadipat
There is no more - Maï
Tongue (the) - Koupé wangué
Tie (to) - - Tighing
Thumb (the) - Kanohingué
Take - - Poné poné
Tails (falſe) which they wear - Bouligha, négui
Tatooing - Nap
Tomb - - Nbouait
Thunder - - Highou
Tie (to) a cord to any thing - - Houadine
Thief (a) - - Kaya

U.

Untie (to) - Tibic

W.

Well (that is) - Elo
Wood - - Kiantié
Warm (it is) - Oudoa
Way (that is the) - Taga
Wound from an arrow Undip
Water - - Oé
Woman, or girl - Tamomo, tama
Wife (my) - Yabaguenne
Went away (he) - Tatao
Walk (to) - Tanan
Weep (to) - Ngot
What is that - Beta, andaï
Whiſtle (to) - Whaou
Water (to make) - Nima
Wind (the) - Oudou

Y.

Yawn (to) - Obalam

NUMERICAL TERMS.

One - - Ouanait
Two - - Ouadou
Three - - Ouatguien
Four - - Ouatbait
Five - - Ouannaim
Six - - Ouanaimguik
Seven - - Ouanaimdou
Eight - - Ouanaimguëen
Nine - - Ouanaimbait
Ten - - Ouadoun hic
Eleven - - Baroupahinck
Twelve - - Baroukarou
Thirteen - Barou kat guein
Fourteen - Barou kat bait
Fifteen - - Barou kat naim
Sixteen - - Kaneimguick
Seventeen - Kaneim dou
Eighteen - Kaneim guein
Nineteen - Kaneim bait
Twenty - Kadoun hic
Twenty-one - Kaningma
Twenty-two - Karou
Twenty-three - Kat guein
Twenty-four - Kat bait
Twenty-five - Kanneim

Twenty-ſix	- Kanneim guick	Thirty-four	- Kat bait
Twenty-ſeven	- Kanneim dou	Thirty-five	- Kanneim
Twenty-eight	- Kanneim guein	Thirty-ſix	- Kanneim guick
Twenty-nine	- Kanneim bait	Thirty-ſeven	- Kanneim dou
Thirty	- Kadoum lick	Thirty-eight	- Kanneim guein
Thirty-one	- Barékalininck	Thirty-nine	- Kanneim bait
Thirty-two	- Baré karou	Forty	- Kadounhink ounguin
Thirty-three	- Kat guien		

VOCABULARY OF THE LANGUAGE OF THE NATIVES OF WAYGIOU.

A.

Arms (the)	- Bramine
Arrow (an)	- Mariai

B.

Bow (a)	- Copamme couffe
Bananas	- Imbieffe
Bracelets of tortoiſe-ſhell	- Miſſe
Boſom (the)	- Souffe
Belly (the)	- Sneouaran
Boat (a large)	- Cadoureſſe
——(a ſmall)	- Houahy

C.

Cocoa-nut	- Scrail
Cord	- Camoutou
Cotton ſtuff	- Sanſounne
Chin	- Bourou bourou
Canoe	- Cambafene
Crab (a)	- Coaffe

D.

Drink (to)	- Quinemme
Dog (a)	- Dofane

E.

Embrace (to)	- Cofroec
Eat (to)	- Aenne, yacanne
Eye	- Mocammoro
Ear (the)	- Quénany
Earth	- Soupe

F.

Fiſh hook	- Sarfedinne
Fiſhing-line	- Farféré
Father	- Mama
Feet (the)	- Effouebaem
Fiſh	- Icanne, hienne
Forehead	- Audary

G.

Go (to)	Combraenne
Go away (to)	Orofuperre
Go	Combran eſſo
Give me	Bouguemen, or bouqman

H.

Hair (the)	Enombraem
Harpoon (a)	Ambobéré
Hand (a)	Brampinne
Hen (a)	Maſanquienne
Head of an harpoon	Enacandenne

I.

Iron	Moncormme
I am going	Yaboreſſe

K.

Knife (a)	Moï
Knees (the)	Ponierenne
Knot (to tie a)	Cocafeſſe

L.

Lemon (a)	Innécrail
Leg	Anemine
Lobſter (a large)	Samoſſe

M.

Mouth (the)	Souadonne
Maſt (a)	Padarenne
Mother	Naine
Me	Aia
Mat	Yaerenne

N.

Needle	Mari iſſou carmom
Neck (the)	Sacécaeran
Noſe	Nony
New-Guinea	Mari, or maré
Nails (the)	Brampinne bey

O.

Oar (an)	Caboreſſe

P.

Potatoes	Randzio
Packthread	Ribbe
Pavilion (a)	Barbaran
Pledge (a)	Decaenne

S.

Sugar-cane	Camaenne
Straw hat of a conical form	Saraou
Sleep (to)	Queneffe
Soft water	Houaérenne
Scoop (a) for a boat	Canarenne
Stuff made of the bark of trees	Maran
Stuffs (our) which they demand in exchange for their commodities	Decaille, cami
Switch (a)	Aye
Sea (the)	Maſainne
Ship (a)	Capara
Speak (to) the Papou language	Papoua dobéréa
Sciurus palmarum	Ranbabé, couchou
Saffron (Indian)	Inaérenne
Sago	Quioumi
Sail (a)	Caouenne

T.

That is	Omi
Thumb (the)	Brapouéré

Thigh (the)	Houeſſope
Teeth (the)	Nacoerenne
Tin	Saraca, ſaluca
Tongue (the)	Damaran

W.

Walk (to)	Coreſſe
What is that	Aziaroſa

Numerical Terms.

One	Saï
Two	Douï, ſoro
Three	Quioro
Four	Fiaque
Five	Rima
Six	Onem
Seven	Fique
Eight	Ouaran
Nine	Siou
Ten	Sampourou
Hundred	Caim

TABLES

OF THE

ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE,

DURING THE YEARS

1791, 1792, 1793, *and* 1794,

FROM THE TIME OF HER LEAVING EUROPE TILL HER ARRIVAL AT SURABAYA.

N. B. Theſe tables ſhew the poſition of the veſſel at noon; the variation of the needle diſtinguiſhed by *ſr.*, when obſerved at the horizon at ſun-riſe; by *ſſ.*, when obſerved at the horizon at ſun-ſet; and by *az.*, when it is the reſult of an azimuth obſervation; the degree of the thermometer according to Reaumur's ſcale (it was a thermometer with mercury), the height of the barometer at noon; the direction of the wind and the ſtate of the weather.

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date. 1791.		Latitude North by Observation.	Latitude North by Computation.	Longitude West by Observation.	Longitude West by Computation.	Variation of the Needle West.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
September.	29	47 41 20	47 43 00	———	9 36 40	22 36 00
	30	47 7 30	47 2 00	———	10 24 18	———
October.	1	———	46 46 30	———	10 59 30	———
	2	———	46 35 10	———	10 56 18	———
	3	45 46 36	45 59 20	10 23 00	10 38 00	fr. 21 39 00
	4	45 36 38	45 38 00	11 14 24	11 17 10	———
	6	42 49 58	43 3 18	13 58 00	13 47 36	———
	8	38 23 29	38 27 00	———	16 24 12	ff. 19 59 00
	10	34 8 53	34 4 14	17 25 00	17 48 14	———
	12	29 26 18	29 32 38	18 53 10	18 36 36	ff. 18 56 00
At Teneriffe.	13	28 29 55	———	18 38 12	———	fr. 18 9 9
	25	25 22 9	25 21 36	———	19 24 32	fr. 17 38 10
	26	23 33 59	23 41 20	20 16 36	19 59 36	———
	27	21 32 45	21 24 38	20 59 46	20 44 10	fr. 16 44 00
	28	19 58 47	20 3 19	21 56 30	21 7 12	———
	30	17 52 48	17 53 00	22 24 12	21 29 38	ff. 15 19 00
November.	1	14 56 49	14 52 00	23 19 54	21 37 40	ff. 14 32 00
	2	13 6 19	13 5 44	———	21 25 38	———
	3	———	12 8 18	22 35 43	21 12 19	———
	4	10 23 49	10 26 2	21 28 00	20 10 00	———
	5	9 6 36	9 6 19	21 6 00	19 16 19	ff. 12 43 00
	6	9 7 00	8 55 36	———	19 24 36	———
	7	9 1 8	8 59 38	20 53 45	19 15 18	fr. 12 39 20
	8	8 23 5	8 22 00	20 38 10	18 49 30	———
	9	7 49 38	7 43 14	———	18 23 12	ff. 14 38 00
	10	———	7 9 48	———	18 19 17	fr. 14 20 20
	11	7 1 36	6 47 32	19 49 50	18 6 34	———
	12	6 45 29	6 53 38	19 46 12	18 4 18	fr. 13 34 00
	13	6 9 34	6 19 25	19 49 10	18 6 12	ff. 13 36 32
	14	6 00 46	5 56 26	19 47 14	18 8 37	13 39 18
	15	5 52 54	5 44 34	19 46 24	18 14 50	———
	16	5 32 56	5 31 19	20 6 18	18 27 36	13 59 4
	17	———	5 13 40	———	18 59 8	———
	18	———	5 3 46	———	19 7 4	———
	19	5 3 29	4 42 58	20 12 45	18 47 3	———
	20	4 42 26	4 41 19	10 26 36	18 34 10	———
	21	4 30 38	4 23 38	18 38 24	18 8 37	———
	22	4 28 39	4 17 39	18 56 18	18 7 12	———
	23	3 49 00	3 30 46	———	18 45 10	fr. 13 42 36
	24	3 16 55	2 59 00	20 49 13	19 56 00	fr. 14 36 3

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1791.		Variation of the Needle West.	Therm.	Barometer.		Wind and State of the Weather.
		° ′ ″	°	p.	l.	
September.	29	———	15,0	28	2,9	E. Pretty briſk, cloudy
	30	———	16,0	28	3,7	E.S.E. Calm, overcaſt
October.	1	———	16,0	28	3,9	N. Variable, calm, overcaſt
	2	az. 21 10 57	16,1	28	4,2	W.S.W. Calm, overcaſt
	3	———	16,2	28	3,6	N.W. Very little wind, overcaſt
	4	———	—	28	1,0	W.N.W. Briſk, overcaſt, hail
	6	az. 21 26 00	14,4	28	3,6	N.N.E. A fine breeze, cloudy
	8	———	16,5	28	2,9	N.E. Briſk, hail
	10	az. 19 29 00	16,0	28	2,9	N.N.E. Briſk, overcaſt, hail
	12	———	17,1	28	3,8	N. A fine breeze, fair
	13	———	20,2	28	2,0	N. A fine breeze, clear, afterwards cloudy.
	25	———	19,0	28	3,0	N.E. Rather briſk, cloudy
	26	az. 16 38 00	19,5	28	2,8	N.E. A fine breeze, fair weather
	27	———	19,5	28	3,0	E.N.E. A freſh breeze, very fine
	28	az. 16 49 37	19,0	28	2,5	E.N.E. A freſh breeze, cloudy, afterwards clear
	30	az. 14 47 34	19,8	28	3,0	N.E. Little wind, fair
November.	1	———	21,0	28	2,6	N.E.¼N. Light breeze, clear
	2	———	22,0	28	2,5	N.E.¼N. Fine breeze, cloudy
	3	———	21,8	28	2,9	E. Variable, overcaſt, ſtormy
	4	———	22,2	28	2,9	N.E.¼N. Briſk, cloudy
	5	———	22,8	28	2,4	N.E. Briſk wind, cloudy
	6	———	22,8	28	2,3	Calm, cloudy, ſtormy
	7	———	22,5	28	2,8	Calm, ſtormy
	8	———	22,3	28	2,2	N.E¼E. Very little wind, ſtormy
	9	az. 14 15 35	22,5	28	2,4	E.N.E. A light breeze, ſtormy
	10	———	21,7	28	2,8	E.S.E. Briſk, variable, cloudy, rain
	11	———	21,9	28	3,0	E. N. E. Very little wind, cloudy, afterwards ſerene
	12	———	22,9	28	2,4	Calm, rather cloudy
	13	———	22,9	28	1,9	E.S.E. Little wind, fair
	14	———	23,0	28	2,0	S.E. Very little wind, fair
	15	———	22,5	28	1,9	S.E. Hail, calm, overcaſt, rain
	16	———	22,9	28	2,0	S.S.E. Little wind, cloudy
	17	———	22,5	28	2,5	S.S.E. Little wind, rain
	18	———	22,0	28	2,0	Calm, rain
	19	———	22,0	28	1,9	S.S.W. Little wind, fair; afterwards rain
	20	———	22,0	28	2,0	S.S.W. Variable, briſk, very wet
	21	az. 14 37 24	21,3	28	1,8	S.S.W. Guſts of wind, hail, rain
	22	az. 14 49 36	21,8	28	1,1	E.S.E. Nearly calm, overcaſt, rain
	23	az. 14 26 30	22,0	28	0,8	S.S.E. Moderate breeze, hail
	24	———	21,6	28	1,2	S.S.E. Fine breeze, hail

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1791.		Latitude North by Observation	Latitude North by Computation	Longitude West by Observation.	Longitude West by Computation.	Variation of the Needle West.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
November.	25	2 58 00	2 53 34	22 6 12	20 54 00	ff. 14 28 36
	26	2 5 37	2 1 55	23 19 36	21 33 4	ff. 12 29 00
	27	1 20 19	1 17 57	24 19 20	22 14 7	ff. 11 42 00
	28	0 30 55	0 36 35	25 17 13	22 38 49	fr. 11 18 00
		LATITUDE. south.	LATITUDE. south.			
	29	0 39 12	0 26 12	26 19 36	23 19 30	ff. 10 44 53
	30	1 32 49	1 34 19	27 12 18	24 6 10	do. 8 46 00
December.	1	2 34 49	2 34 20	28 12 17	24 36 10	do. 8 19 24
	2	3 52 25	3 49 35	29 4 18	24 59 38	do. 8 58 47
	3	5 10 26	5 4 26	30 8 3	25 29 37	do. 7 49 18
	4	6 28 35	6 15 54	30 42 36	25 56 14	do. 7 14 56
	5	7 34 31	7 24 34	30 58 14	26 2 6	do. 6 56 18
	6	9 2 36	8 57 19	31 19 26	26 5 12	do. 5 24 48
	7	10 34 26	10 24 25	31 43 40	26 24 36	do. 5 26 30
	8	11 43 12	11 38 56	31 38 17	25 59 38	do. 3 49 19
	9	12 46 33	12 33 18	31 8 14	25 28 34	do. 4 16 56
	10	14 14 24	14 4 25	30 29 38	24 38 39	do. 3 58 00
	11	15 42 46	15 41 26	29 43 12	23 43 39	do. 4 8 54
	12	16 56 13	16 47 48	29 6 38	23 6 32	do. 5 13 36
	13	18 6 20	17 56 28	28 38 40	22 39 42	do. 5 00 00
	14	19 9 36	19 6 34	28 19 34	22 26 10	do. 5 17 26
	15	———	20 32 19	28 26 12	22 26 18	do. 4 46 00
	16	22 16 27	22 3 59	28 38 44	22 27 12	do. 5 18 17
	17	23 48 14	23 27 13	29 15 36	22 54 10	do. 4 18 46
	18	25 20 32	25 9 24	29 27 18	23 19 4	fr. 1 56 39
	19	26 35 17	26 32 27	29 29 4	23 7 14	do. 2 54 00
	20	27 28 29	27 18 59	28 18 38	22 8 3	do. 3 36 00
	21	———	28 6 44	25 43 10	19 48 2	ff. 4 46 34
	22	28 49 48	28 32 59	24 6 36	18 9 4	———
	23	———	28 33 36	22 44 34	16 49 3	———
	24	27 49 58	27 57 28	22 9 30	16 23 6	———
	25	———	28 19 34	22 26 18	16 44 7	———
	26	29 33 54	29 16 36	22 54 18	17 22 18	———
	27	30 44 49	30 42 54	22 38 17	17 16 18	———
	28	31 16 24	30 53 54	21 56 14	16 26 19	ff. 5 36 30
	29	31 32 54	31 23 24	19 49 38	14 34 17	fr. 6 14 49
	30	31 49 33	31 38 44	17 45 17	12 46 14	———
	31	32 6 17	32 4 32	15 44 12	10 58 13	fr. 5 54 10

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1791.		Variation of the Needle West.	Therm.	Barom.		Wind and State of the Weather.
		° ′ ″	°	p.	l.	
November.	25	———	21,9	28	1,1	S.S.E. A moderate breeze, hazy
	26	az. 12 16 56	21,5	28	1,3	Ditto
	27	az. 11 33 19	21,7	28	1,8	S.E. A light breeze, hazy
	28	az. 11 23 14	21,2	28	1,8	S.E¼S. Moderate breeze, fair
	29	———	21,3	28	2,1	Ditto
	30	az. 8 39 5	21,2	28	1,8	S.E. Moderate breeze, hazy
December.	1	———	21,2	28	2,3	S.E. Moderate breeze, hazy, afterwards clear
	2	fr. 7 22 54	21,3	28	2,2	S. E¼ E. Moderate breeze, hazy, fair
	3	———	21,0	28	2,0	Ditto
	4	az. 7 36 18	21,4	28	2,1	E.S.E. Light breeze, hazy, fair
	5	fr. 6 59 49	21,5	28	2,3	E¼S.E. Light breeze, hazy, fair
	6	az. 5 24 55	21,5	28	2,7	E¼S.E. Fine breeze, hazy, fair
	7	fr. 5 18 17	21,6	28	2,7	E. Moderate breeze, hazy, fair
	8	az. 3 44 12	21,0	28	2,8	E¼ N. E. Moderate breeze, hazy, fair
	9	az. 3 58 36	20,7	28	2,5	E.N.E. Moderate breeze, fair, a little rain
	10	az. 3 48 00	20,5	28	2,8	N.E¼ E. Fine breeze, hazy, fair
	11	fr. 4 5 00	20,5	28	3,5	Ditto
	12	az. 5 18 12	20,5	28	3,6	From N.E. to E. Fine breeze, hazy, fair
	13	az. 5 49 54	20,3	28	3,9	E¼N.E. Moderate, hazy, fair
	14	az. 5 35 11	20,2	28	4,0	E. Light breeze, fair
	15	———	20,3	28	4,2	E¼ S.E. Gusts of wind, showers of hail
	16	az. 5 18 36	20,4	28	2,9	E¼S.E. Mod. breeze, hazy, fair
	17	az. 4 6 54	19,5	28	5,2	E¼S.E. Fine breeze, hazy, fair
	18	az. 2 36 44	19,0	28	5,0	Ditto
	19	az. 3 33 39	19,4	28	4,5	E. Moderate breeze, overcaſt
	20	az. 4 18 53	19,4	28	3,5	From E. to N. Moderate br. fair, rather hazy
	21	———	19,0	28	2,3	N. N. W. Moderate breeze, fair, rather hazy
	22	az. 5 52 36	19,3	28	2,3	N.W.W.N.W. Light breeze, cloudy, rain
	23	———	18,0	28	3,8	W.S.S.E. Briſk, cloudy
	24	———	17,6	28	5,3	S.S.E. E.S.E. Briſk gale, cloudy
	25	———	18,6	28	4,0	S.E. Fine breeze, cloudy, rain
	26	az. 5 49 32	17,0	28	4,8	S.E¼ E. Moderate breeze, cloudy
	27	———	16,7	28	4,5	E. Moderate, cloudy, fair
	28	az. 6 46 47	17,5	28	3,9	N.E.N. Little wind, fair
	29	az. 6 56 02	17,8	28	3,9	N¼ N E. Moderate, fair
	30	———	17,8	28	3,9	N. Moderate, fair
	31	az. 6 16 15	17,6	28	0,0	N.N.E. Moderate, fair

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1792.		Latitude South by Observation.	Latitude South by Computation	Longitude West by Observation.	Longitude West by Computation.	Variation of the Needle West.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
January.	1	32 19 55	31 22 34	13 34 39	9 4 8	fr. 5 49 18
	2	———	32 28 38	9 35 17	7 9 13	do. 7 57 19
	3	32 42 43	32 35 44	9 8 49	4 59 12	———
	4	32 49 34	32 42 24	7 12 17	3 14 8	do. 10 55 24
	5	32 55 46	32 51 38	5 59 14	2 14 7	ff. 13 37 28
	6	32 56 40	32 52 37	4 17 12	0 39 18 LONGITUDE east.	do. 14 44 00
	7	32 55 40	32 48 12	1 11 10 LONGITUDE east.	2 26 19	do. 16 3 29
	8	32 58 17	32 56 34	1 53 36	5 23 36	———
	9	32 57 36	32 3 24	4 3 18	7 2 34	do. 17 49 00
	10	33 00 24	32 58 56	4 46 19	7 35 39	fr. 20 14 00
	11	32 47 36	30 2 14	5 17 34	8 14 36	ff. 21 54 49
	12	32 55 24	33 3 24	7 14 19	9 49 14	———
	13	32 52 12	32 59 12	8 53 48	11 34 42	fr. 21 46 00
	14	33 14 54	33 23 26	10 44 17	13 12 48	ff. 22 17 22
	15	33 36 30	33 40 10	12 6 16	14 32 14	fr. 22 54 36
	16	34 3 29	34 8 18	15 37 10	17 3 12	fr. 24 14 16
At the Cape of Good Hope.						
February.	17	34 8 54	34 17 4	———	16 8 34	ff. 24 19 34
	18	———	34 12 3	———	15 33 10	———
	19	———	34 38 44	———	16 24 18	fr. 23 10 49
	20	34 46 19	35 52 42	17 24 36	18 14 36	ff. 25 14 19
	21	34 59 16	35 9 16	19 27 48	19 38 47	———
	22	34 55 54	34 54 14	20 8 45	20 19 58	ff. 26 19 5
	23	34 35 19	34 48 50	22 12 4	22 17 54	fr. 25 42 10
	24	34 16 12	34 17 52	24 42 10	25 26 12	ff. 27 25 00
	25	34 12 00	33 55 12	24 18 13	25 16 4	fr. 27 14 00
	26	———	35 9 14	26 4 20	24 48 00	ff. 28 10 10
	27	35 24 10	35 5 10	27 3 32	27 24 00	fr. 28 12 14
	28	35 18 46	35 22 4	28 22 34	28 8 14	ff. 28 6 14
	29	———	35 35 43	———	29 46 3	do. 28 12 00
March.	1	35 16 36	35 22 54	32 59 4	32 37 34	do. 28 34 3
	2	34 45 34	34 59 26	35 43 36	36 13 24	do. 28 46 00

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1792		Variation of the Needle West.	Therm.	Barometer.		Wind and State of the Weather.
		° ′ ″	°	p.	l.	
January.	1	az. 6 6 55	17,7	28	3,3	N.N.E. N¼ N.E. Moderate, hazy, fair
	2	az. 6 56 00	17,7	28	3,2	Ditto
	3	az. 9 59 25	18,0	28	3,4	N¼ N.E.N. Breeze, hazy, fair
	4	az. 13 34 59	18,0	28	4,1	N¼ N.E.N. Moderate, fair
	5	az. 13 46 18	17,9	28	4,0	N. N.N.E. Little wind, cloudy, fair
	6	az. 15 18 49	17,8	28	3,3	N. Moderate, fair
	7	az. 15 38 39	18,0	28	1,7	N¼ N.W. Briſk, fair
	8	az. 16 39 00	18,4	28	2,5	N.N.W. Fine breeze, clear, afterwards hazy
	9	az. 17 31 56	18,1	28	4,0	N. N. W. N¼ N. E. Little wind, ſome rain, fair
	10	az. 19 19 3	18,4	28	4,9	N.W. Little wind, afterwards calm, fair
	11	az. 20 29 46	19,0	28	4,0	W.N.W. Very little wind, fair, afterwards foggy
	12	———	18,8	28	3,6	W. Very little wind, fair, hazy
	13	az. 21 59 44	17,0	28	3,1	W.S.W. W. Moderate, hazy, afterwards clear
	14	az. 22 14 32	18,0	28	2,3	W. Mod. hazy, afterwards clear
	15	ſſ. 23 18 48	18,3	28	1,5	W.N.W. Moderate, hazy, fair
	16	az. 24 18 53	16,5	28	1,5	N. N. W. N. Fine breeze, cloudy, ſome rain
February.	17	az. 24 12 36	15,0	28	4,0	S.S.E. Squally, cloudy, rain
	18	———	15,5	28	4,2	S. S.S.W. Moderate breeze, hazy
	19	az. 23 16 10	18,2	28	2,7	S.S.W. W.S.W. Mod. br. hazy
	20	az. 24 59 12	17,0	28	2,0	W. N.N.W. Briſk, cloudy
	21	———	19,0	28	4,0	N.W. Fine breeze, cloudy
	22	az. 26 39 8	19,0	28	1,9	W.S.W. N.N.W. Light br. tolerably fair
	23	ſſ. 25 48 00	18,0	27	8,5	W.N. W.W. Briſk, tolerably fine
	24	———	17,1	28	6,9	W.S.W. A ſmart gale, fair, hail
	25	az. 27 16 00	18,5	28	2,7	E¼ N.E. Smart gale, afterwards light breeze, clear
	26	———	19,9	28	0,0	E.N.E. N.E. Smart gale, fine
	27	az. 28 17 59	19,0	28	2,9	N.W. Light breeze, fair
	28	az. 28 9 36	18,4	28	2,7	S.W. Little wind, afterwards calm, fair
	29	az. 28 18 36	19,5	27	10,0	N.E. Mod. br. fair, afterw. cloudy
March.	1	az. 28 58 00	15,8	27	11,5	W. W.N.W. Briſk, ſtormy, then fair
	2	az. 28 24 36	18,0	28	1,2	N.W. Fine br. fair, rather cloudy

TABLES OE THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date. 1792.		Latitude South by Observation.	Latitude South by Computation.	Longitude East by Observation.	Long'tude East by Computation.	Variation of the Needle West.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
March.	3	34 32 00	34 32 14	38 14 18	38 16 54	fr. 30 36 52
	4	34 35 37	34 38 44	———	40 18 12	———
	5	———	34 40 54	42 22 12	42 8 3	———
	6	34 41 52	34 42 34	43 36 44	43 34 2	———
	7	———	34 41 36	44 3 35	44 8 13	ff. 27 34 19
	8	35 23 18	35 29 14	44 54 18	44 58 4	———
	9	34 54 14	35 6 2	———	46 22 2	———
	10	35 42 8	35 54 34	47 4 34	46 58 3	———
	11	36 22 5	36 8 14	49 25 32	49 14 13	ff. 26 49 50
	12	36 44 20	36 44 52	52 54 38	52 44 36	fr. 26 30 00
	13	36 43 34	36 48 34	53 13 19	52 26 12	ff. 26 34 38
	14	37 16 49	37 11 39	53 33 46	53 34 6	fr. 26 24 00
	15	36 13 44	36 18 4	54 5 42	54 9 34	ff. 26 13 15
	16	36 53 52	36 49 34	54 39 24	54 38 34	ff. 24 49 39
	17	———	37 46 14	55 53 52	56 8 52	ff. 24 26 00
	18	37 57 55	38 4 36	———	57 49 12	———
	19	38 2 47	38 6 27	59 12 34	58 45 10	ff. 24 59 00
	20	38 12 38	38 9 4	60 18 20	60 4 8	fr. 25 32 19
	21	38 30 37	38 24 37	61 54 36	61 33 16	fr. 23 19 48
	22	38 26 42	38 28 14	64 16 12	64 18 00	ff. 24 46 38
	23	38 9 45	38 22 45	———	66 34 20	fr. 23 48 15
	24	37 15 44	37 14 36	68 4 18	67 59 32	———
	25	36 49 36	36 54 33	68 43 47	68 38 44	fr. 23 14 52
	26	37 4 49	37 18 49	70 48 10	70 58 10	———
	27	36 48 50	36 54 12	72 8 10	71 59 4	fr. 20 6 19
	28	37 33 6	37 33 48	74 24 18	74 8 19	ff. 20 15 12
	29	38 45 34	39 4 12	———	77 51 4	ff. 17 43 39
	30	39 23 34	39 30 58	80 4 32	79 48 2	———
	31	39 54 49	40 7 55	82 23 36	82 14 49	———
April.	1	40 42 26	41 2 26	84 59 14	85 3 40	ff. 16 4 53
	2	40 56 18	41 9 18	88 14 19	87 48 10	———
	3	40 45 10	40 34 00	90 26 18	90 22 14	———
	4	41 3 36	41 19 26	92 59 4	93 5 4	———
	5	41 34 00	41 46 11	96 58 38	96 41 38	fr. 18 16 10
	6	42 5 18	42 18 14	100 25 19	100 18 8	ff. 19 8 10
	7	———	42 17 10	———	104 7 3	———
	8	42 15 16	42 32 16	106 35 36	106 49 39	ff. 13 14 13

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1791.		Variation of the Needle West.	Therm	Barometer		Wind and State of the Weather.
		° ′ ″	°	p.	l.	
March.	3	az. 30 48 9	18,5	28	3,0	N. Pretty brisk, fair
	4	———	18,0	28	3,3	N.E. ¼N. Brik, afterwards little wind, very cloudy
	5	———	17,1	28	2,4	N.E¼ N. Mod. br. cloudy, rain
	6	az. 28 56 20	18,7	28	3,0	N.W. Moderate, afterwards calm, fair, rather cloudy
	7	az. 27 14 34	17,0	28	4,0	E.S.E. S. Light breeze, cloudy
	8	———	18,0	28	3,9	E.S.E. N.N.E. Light br.cloudy
	9	———	15,0	28	5,0	From N.W. to S.S.W. Br.cloudy
	10	———	16,0	28	6,0	E.S.E. E.N.E. Fine breeze, cloudy, a little rain
	11	az. 26 54 19	17,0	28	3,0	N.E. ¼E. N.N.E. Fine br.cloudy
	12	———	17,0	28	2,9	N.N.E. Fine breeze, cloudy
	13	az. 26 45 39	16,0	28	5.0	N. N. E. Little wind, then calm, cloudy, afterwards fine
	14	az. 26 39 00	16,0	28	5,0	E.S.E. E.N.E. Very light breeze, dark
	15	———	15,0	28	6,3	E.S.E. S.S.E. Mod. br. dark
	16	az. 24 52 11	14,8	28	7,0	S.E. E. Moderate breeze, dark
	17	az. 24 37 40	15,0	28	5,9	E.N E. Moderate breeze, dark
	18	az. 25 41 00	16,0	28	5,0	N.E. N.N.W. Mod. br. dark
	19	az. 24 26 00	16,0	28	6,0	W.N.W. N.W. Light br. fair
	20	az. 25 36 24	16,0	28	6,5	N.N.E. N.E. Very light br. fair
	21	az. 25 36 00	15,0	28	5,5	E.N.E. N.N.E. Moderate, very fine
	22	———	15,0	28	3,8	N.N.E. N.N.W. Brisk wind, fair
	23	———	13,9	28	3,6	N.W. S. Brisk, fair, then cloudy
	24	———	12,0	28	5,6	S. S.S.E. Brisk, cloudy
	25	———	13,3	28	6,0	S. S.S.W. Light breeze, fair
	26	az. 19 32 54	14,0	28	5.0	W. S. Moderate breeze, fair
	27	———	13,5	28	5.8	S.W. S.E. Light breeze, fair
	28	fr. 18 44 56	15.0	28	3.0	N.N.W. Brisk, hazy
	29	———	15,0	28	11,2	N.N.W. Brisk, a fine br. hazy
	30	———	13,0	27	10,0	W. N. Squally, cloudy, a little rain
	31	———	10,0	27	11,9	N.W S.W. Hail, brisk wind, hazy, hail
April.	1	az. 13 24 10	10,0	28	7,0	W.S.W. N.N.W. Strong br. hazy, hail
	2	———	10,0	27	9,0	N.N.W. S.S.W. Strong br. hazy, much hail
	3	az. 17 44 41	8,5	28	2,5	S.S.W. Strong br. hazy, much hail
	4	———	12,1	28	2,3	S.W. N.W. Fine br. hazy, fair
	5	az. 17 59 16	12,5	28	3,0	W.N.W Fine breeze, hazy, fair
	6	———	13,0	28	3,2	W.N.W. N.W. Strong br. cloudy, fair
	7	———	11 0	28	1,7	N.W. Brisk. W.S.W. Moderate, cloudy, hazy, rain
	8	fr. 14 58 52	10,5	28	3,0	W.S.W. W. A fine br. hazy

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1792.		Latitude South by Observation	Latitude South by Computation.	Longitude East by Observation.	Longitude East by Computation	Variation of the Needle West.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
April.	9	———	42 36 34	———	110 8 12	ff. 14 18 30
	10	———	42 59 32	———	114 35 14	———
	11	42 54 33	43 14 43	116 59 18	117 12 4	———
	12	———	42 42 46	———	119 36 2	ff. 8 14 19
	13	———	41 36 12	———	120 51 4	———
	14	42 2 50	42 3 10	123 48 12	123 32 8	———
	15	42 5 19	42 18 19	———	127 27 3	———
	16	42 24 25	42 42 15	128 42 11	129 41 40	———
	17	———	44 7 54	———	131 32 18	ff. 1 54 00 East.
	18	———	44 32 36	136 14 4	135 18 18	ff. 2 9 4
	19	43 32 53	44 33 24	138 22 3	139 5 19	fr. 1 59 32
	20	43 48 58	44 8 32	141 59 32	141 59 30	ff. 5 56 40
At Dieman's Land.						
May.	14	43 32 19	———	144 48 4	———	———
	16	43 30 53	43 33 36	———	144 48 2	———
	18	———	43 21 13	———	145 14 4	———
	25	43 10 55	———	———	145 18 2	———
	26	———	———	———	———	———
	27	———	43 5 2	———	145 22 1	———
	28	———	43 3 6	———	145 24 2	———
	29	43 38 23	42 35 32	146 54 19	146 57 19	———
	30	———	40 55 4	———	150 3 8	———
	31	39 12 34	39 18 2	———	152 4 1	———
June.	1	37 16 43	37 14 36	153 48 13	154 20 19	———
	2	35 24 38	35 28 14	155 38 14	155 52 50	ff. 10 50 4
	3	34 43 57	34 52 38	156 12 18	156 28 4	ff. 10 8 00
	4	34 35 47	34 26 4	158 4 8	157 46 2	ff. 11 22 40
	5	34 52 18	34 38 48	———	159 12 3	fr. 11 56 34
	6	34 45 52	34 34 12	159 42 54	159 10 2	———
	7	32 32 36	32 42 48	161 18 24	161 18 54	———
	8	29 50 54	29 39 54	162 52 14	162 29 6	fr. 12 38 50
	9	28 21 46	28 18 42	163 13 4	163 13 36	ff. 11 54 52
	10	———	27 38 3	———	163 32 34	ff. 11 23 34
	11	27 10 49	27 9 19	164 23 10	164 14 8	fr. 11 18 12
	12	25 51 26	25 48 44	165 13 4	165 8 10	ff. 11 42 00
	13	24 42 12	24 42 23	165 28 48	165 13 46	ff. 11 58 14
	14	24 18 00	24 12 44	———	165 24 6	———
	15	23 57 43	23 57 33	165 18 00	165 24 00	ff. 11 19 32
	16	23 6 14	23 8 2	165 13 00	164 59 00	ff. 10 40 30

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1792.		Variation of the Needle West.	Therm.	Barom.	Wind and State of the Weather.
		° ′ ″	°	p. l.	
April.	9	———	11,8	28 2,6	N.W. A fine breeze, hazy, fair
	10	———	11,5	27 11,6	N.W. Brisk g. cloudy, a little rain
	11	———	10,7	28 1,0	N.W. W. Moderate br. cloudy
	12	———	8,5	28 0,5	S.W. S. Moderate breeze, squally, cloudy, fleet
	13	———	9,0	28 3,0	S.E. S.S.E. Very sq. cl. fleet
	14	———	9,2	27 7,5	S.E. W.S.W. Brisk, fair, fleet
	15	az. 3 54 44	8,5	27 10,6	S.W. Smart g. squally, hazy, fleet
	16	———	10,0	28 3,1	W.S.W. Fine br. fair, rather hazy
	17	———	12,0	28 3,0	W.S.W. Smart gale, cloudy, fleet
		East.			
	18	az. 2 34 8	12,5	28 4,7	W.S.W. W. Fine breeze, cloudy, some rain
	19	———	12,0	28 4,5	W. Fine br. cloudy, a little rain at night
	20	az. 5 51 16	11,5	28 1,7	W. Fine br. cloudy, much rain
May.	24	az. 9 38 42	———	———	S.W. Squally, rain, fleet
	16	———	———	27 6,0	N. Moderate breeze, fair
	18	———	8,5	27 9,4	N. Mod. breeze, hazy
	25	———	8,0	28 2,9	W. Little wind, fair
	26	———	10,0	28 3,0	Calm, cloudy, some rain
	27	az. 8 26 37	10,2	28 2,7	Almost a dead calm, fair
	28	———	9,0	27 11,0	Calm, a brisk N. wind, serene, afterwards hazy
	29	az. 7 48 00	9,0	27 10,3	N.W. S.W. Brisk, cl. some rain
	30	———	9,2	27 7,5	S.W. S.S.W. Smart g. cl. fleet
	31	———	12,0	27 11,5	S.S.E. Smart gale, very unfavourable weather
June.	1	———	12,5	28 0,5	S. S.S.E. Mod. br. cl. then clear
	2	———	13,0	28 3,0	S. Mod. br. fair
	3	az. 9 56 59	14,8	28 4,0	S.W. N.W. Light br. fair
	4	az. 11 38 3	14,8	28 3,5	N.N.W. Little wind, afterwards mod. br. fair hazy
	5	———	13,0	28 0,3	N.N.W. N.N.E. Gusts of wind, cl. rain in the night
	6	———	12,0	27 11,0	N. W. Very variable, little wind, stormy, cloudy, rain
	7	———	15,0	27 10,0	S.W. S. Mod. br. hazy, fleet
	8	az. 11 48 00	15,0	28 0,5	S.W. Fine br. hazy
	9	az. 11 53 39	15,5	28 2,5	S.W. Mod. br. hazy
	10	fr. 13 8 12	16,0	28 3,0	S.W. Light br. then calm, cloudy
	11	———	16,4	28 2,3	W.N.W. N.N.W. Light br. fair
	12	az. 11 8 43	17,0	28 2,9	N.W. W. Mod. br. fair
	13	az. 11 38 52	18,0	28 3,0	W. W.S.W. Light br. hazy
	14	———	18,0	28 3,4	W.S.W. W.N.W. Light br. afterwards calm, cloudy
	15	az. 10 45 19	18,0	28 3,5	S.W. Very little wind, cloudy
	16	az. 10 46 8	17,0	28 3,6	W.S.W. Light br. serene

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date. 1792.		Latitude South by Observation.	Latitude South by Computation	Longitude East by Observati (	Longitude East by Computation	Variation of the Needle East.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
June.	17	22 49 38	22 56 2	164 44 00	165 3 00	ſſ. 10 34 54
	18	23 4 48	22 59 4	164 35 37	164 24 37	do. 10 17 46
	19	———	23 4 46	164 7 44	164 16 41	do. 10 38 12
	20	22 42 18	22 39 00	164 7 9	163 24 00	———
	21	22 6 42	22 9 34	163 36 52	163 29 31	do. 10 33 20
	22	21 49 34	21 44 36	———	163 00 00	do. 10 26 24
	23	21 38 18	21 36 34	162 49 38	162 49 32	ſr. 10 34 8
	24	21 45 27	21 37 27	162 46 29	162 38 54	ſſ. 10 54 7
	25	21 38 19	21 30 48	162 39 28	162 29 28	do. 10 00 00
	26	21 42 58	21 38 44	162 36 39	162 14 26	do. 10 6 48
	27	21 20 44	21 24 26	162 22 29	161 48 39	do. 9 45 38
	28	20 28 00	20 29 44	161 27 36	161 22 38	———
	29	20 6 4	20 9 14	161 9 48	161 19 46	ſr. 9 6 34
	30	19 26 49	19 27 54	———	160 46 51	———
July.	1	18 47 54	18 57 00	160 34 6	160 48 45	———
	2	18 9 16	18 5 52	———	160 33 2	———
	3	17 21 18	17 32 46	159 56 44	160 22 56	ſſ. 9 38 00
	4	16 46 54	16 45 48	159 32 36	159 34 40	do. 9 4 8
	5	15 45 48	15 54 48	———	158 54 8	do. 9 14 19
	6	14 27 39	14 17 59	157 38 2	157 49 16	do. 8 17 48
	7	12 48 16	12 48 46	———	156 18 44	do. 8 9 38
	8	10 52 34	10 56 19	155 59 8	155 17 14	———
	9	8 51 14	8 47 17	154 34 7	154 34 2	do. 8 34 00
	10	7 26 43	7 31 4	152 54 9	153 8 17	———
	11	6 59 32	6 58 44	———	152 46 18	do. 8 14 00
	12	———	6 37 26	152 18 12	152 30 4	———
	13	6 13 24	6 24 52	152 9 42	152 5 44	———
	14	5 43 14	5 44 34	152 5 18	152 2 54	———
	15	5 5 53	5 22 4	152 6 00	151 52 8	ſr. 6 44 26
	16	4 56 8	5 5 30	151 8 42	151 35 18	———
	17	4 40 58	4 48 00	150 17 3	150 38 3	———
At New Ireland.						
	24	———	4 41 00	———	150 24 00	———
	25	———	4 4 31	———	149 36 4	———
	26	2 51 39	3 42 00	148 18 43	148 48 40	———
	27	2 43 45	2 53 15	147 9 7	147 5 2	do. 6 19 38
	28	2 21 48	2 29 36	145 44 52	146 36 22	ſſ. 6 44 38

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1792.		Variation of the Needle East.	Therm	Barometer.	Wind and State of the Weather.
		° ′ ″	°	p. l.	
June.	17	fr. 11 59 2	18,0	28 2,6	S.W. Very little wind, dark
	18	fr. 11 4 37	18,0	28 2,0	S.W. Light breeze, very fine
	19	fr. 10 52 39	17,0	28 1,9	S.S.W. W.S.W. Light br. fair, then hazy.
	20	———	16,9	28 1,9	S. S.S.W. Light br. brisk, hazy, fair
	21	fr. 10 8 00	17,0	28 3,3	S.S.W.S.S.E. Mod.br.hazy,fair
	22	———	17,7	28 3,3	S.E. Light breeze, hazy
	23	———	18,0	28 1,0	E. N.E. N. Light br. hazy, fair
	24	fr. 10 8 00	18,0	28 2,0	FromN.W. to S.W. Mod.br.fair
	25	az. 10 4 39	18,0	28 3,0	S.W. S.S.W. Mod. br. fair
	26	fr. 9 58 38	18,0	28 2,3	S.W. Mod. br. light br. hazy
	27	———	17,9	28 3,5	S.S.W. Light breeze, hazy
	28	———	17,0	28 4,0	S.S.E. Fine breeze, fleet
	29	———	18,0	28 4,0	S.E. E.S.E. Fine br. brisk, hazy
	30	———	18,3	28 4,0	E.S.E. Mod. br. hazy, fleet, rain
July.	1	———	19,0	28 2,9	E.S.E. E. Mod. br. cl. rain
	2	———	20,0	28 2,5	E. Mod. br. cloudy
	3	———	21,0	28 2,0	E.N.E. N.E. Light br. cloudy
	4	fr. 9 6 00	22,0	28 2,0	E.N.E. N.E. Light br. cl. afterwards ſerene
	5	fr. 9 4 00	20,4	28 1,2	N.E. S.S.E. S.E. Light br. cloudy, then ſerene
	6	———	20,0	28 1,1	S.E. S.S.E. Mod. br. hazy
	7	———	20,0	28 1,6	S.E. S.S.E. Mod. br. hazy, rain
	8	———	20,5	28 1,8	S.S.E. Mod. br. rain, afterwards ſerene
	9	az. 8 23 15	21,0	28 1,4	S.S.E. Mod. br. cloudy, hazy
	10	———	21,0	28 1,0	S.S.E. Mod. br. cloudy, hazy
	11	———	21,6	28 0,5	S.E. Briſk gale, cloudy, with ſhowers of rain
	12	———	22,0	28 1,0	S.E. E.S.E. Briſk gale, cl. with ſhowers of rain
	13	———	21,0	28 1,4	S.E. E.S E. Fair breeze, cloudy
	14	———	22,0	28 1,0	S.E. E.S.E. Fine br. rather cl.
	15	az. 4 48 7	22,0	28 1,0	E.S.E. S.S.E. Fine br. fair
	16	———	22,0	28 1,0	S.E. S. Fine br. rain, afterwards fair
	17	———	22,0	28 1,3	S.S.E. Fine br. cloudy
	24	———	21,0	28 1,4	S.S.E. Mod. br. violent rain
	25	———	21,0	28 1,3	S.S.E. Mod. br. cloudy, fleet
	26	———	21,0	28 0,9	E.S.E. S.E. Fine br. cloudy, pretty fair
	27	———	21,2	28 0,6	S.E. Fine breeze, ſtormy, afterwards fair, variable
	28	5 24 49	22,0	28 0,4	S.E. Mod. breeze, fair

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1792.	Latitude South by Observation.	Latitude South by Computation	Longitude East by Observation.	Longitude East by Computation.	Variation of the Needle East.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
July. 29	2 19 59	2 18 39	145 44 46	145 49 46	ſſ. 6 6 29
30	1 45 00	2 6 24	145 28 45	145 18 46	do. 6 4 00
31	1 36 00	2 9 12	144 59 46	144 52 46	do. 5 59 00
August. 1	2 5 24	2 10 35	143 42 36	144 13 36	———
2	1 32 00	1 35 38	142 34 10	142 23 18	do. 5 12 14
3	1 37 17	1 49 47	142 1 4	141 49 4	———
4	1 36 53	1 49 38	140 58 44	141 22 12	ſr. 4 8 36
5	1 18 00	1 13 46	139 25 56	139 24 56	ſſ. 3 17 46
6	0 45 39	0 53 39	137 46 30	137 59 26	do. 4 19 30
7	0 17 24	0 26 34	136 38 12	136 36 8	do. 4 6 18
8	0 3 19 North.	0 7 47	135 59 43	135 55 46	do. 4 5 4
9	0 9 00	0 1 00 North.	135 16 54	135 19 44	do. 2 54 16
10	0 17 52	0 10 52	134 38 12	134 36 8	do. 2 18 26
11	0 26 39	0 18 48 South.	———	134 9 38	———
12	0 10 37 South.	0 1 32	133 32 00	133 36 38	———
13	0 5 3	0 17 38	133 32 26	133 22 54	do. 3 4 36
14	0 6 34 North.	0 17 34	133 12 46	132 39 56	do. 2 6 16
15	0 7 29	0 6 23 North.	132 19 12	132 18 13 22	do. 2 24 17
16	0 14 12	0 2 14 South.	131 57 36	132 2	do. 2 28 46
17	0 9 4	0 8 38	131 45 19	131 48 38	do. 2 6 44
18	——— South.	0 18 14	———	131 18 17	do. 1 43 36
19	0 17 30	0 19 29	130 54 3	130 55 2	———
20	0 13 46	0 19 14	130 24 46	130 24 48	do. 1 36 24
21	0 12 37	0 15 37	130 6 19	130 12 19	do. 1 14 6
22	0 28 46	0 33 59	129 35 34	129 39 36	do. 0 49 4
23	0 46 54	0 55 19	128 56 33	129 2 34	do. 0 48 54

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1792.		Variation of the Needle East.	Therm.	Barometer.	Wind and State of the Weather.
		° ′ ″	°	p. l.	
July.	29	az. 6 43 48	22,3	28 0,6	S.E. Mod. br. fair
	30	———	21,2	28 0,8	S.S.E. S.E. Mod. br. cloudy, showers of rain at intervals
	31	fr. 6 24 36	22,4	28 1,3	S.E. Mod. br. cloudy
Auguſt.	1	———	22,2	28 1,2	S.E. S.S.E. Light br. briſk, hazy
	2	az. 4 36 49	22,5	28 1,3	S.E. S.S.E. Mod. br. hazy
	3	———	22,6	28 1,3	Ditto
	4	az. 3 49 8	22,5	28 1,4	W.S.W. S.E. Guſts of wind, rain, afterwards very fair
	5	fr. 4 8 44	22,5	28 1,2	E.S.E. Mod. br. hazy, fair
	6	fr. 3 22 52	—	———	E.S.E. E.N.E. Mod. breeze, light br. hazy, fair
	7	fr. 3 9 58	—	———	S.S.E. S.E. Very light br. very fine
	8	fr. 3 8 45	23,3	28 1,4	S.E. E. Very light br. very fair
	9	fr. 2 36 6	—	———	S.E. E. Very light br. very fair
	10	fr. 2 58 36	—	———	E.S.E. E.N.E. Very light br. very fair
	11	———	23,8	28 1,2	S.S.E. Mod. br. afterwards calm, very fine
	12	———	23,2	28 1,6	N.E. N.W. W. Guſts of wind, fair
	13	az. 2 14 4	24,1	28 1,1	W.N.W. W. W.S.W. Guſts of wind, fair, ſleet
	14	az. 2 36 54	23,3	28 1,7	S.W. S.S.W. S.S.E. Guſts of wind, cloudy
	15	az. 2 36 19	—	———	S.S.E. Variable, little wind, cl.
	16	fr. 2 16 48	—	———	S.S.E. E. Very little wind, cloudy, afterwards ſerene
	17	az. 2 16 38	—	———	S.E. N.N.E. Light br. fair, afterwards rain
	18	———	23,6	28 1,4	S.E. N.E. Variable, light br. cloudy, rain
	19	———	—	———	E.N.E. W.S.W. Light br. calm, cl. afterwards clear
	20	az. 1 18 34	23,1	28 1,7	S.E.N.E. Very little wind, clear
	21	fr. 1 58 2	—	———	S.E. N.E. Little wind, ſtormy, then fair, very variable
	22	fr. 1 19 11	—	———	N.E. S.W. S.E. Little wind, briſk, fair
	23	az. 0 48 54	22,2	28 1,4	S. S.S.E. Mod. br. fair

TABLES OE THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date. 1792.	Latitude South by Observation.	Latitude South by Computation.	Longitude East by Observation.	Longitude East by Computation.	Variation of the Needle East.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
Auguſt. 24	0 53 49	0 56 10	128 24 19	128 28 19	
25	1 19 36	1 29 35	127 45 12	127 41 12	ſſ. 0 49 53
26	1 43 16	1 39 46	127 26 34	127 28 19	do. 0 28 32
					Weſt.
27	1 59 56	2 4 16	127 2 38	127 13 38	do. 0 26 8
					East.
28	2 22 34	2 28 38	127 12 6	127 6 3	do. 0 4 13
29	2 28 38	2 39 19	127 13 52	127 1 49	do. 0 54 58
30	2 39 48	2 42 38	127 4 32	126 56 54	do. 1 9 36
31	2 40 81	2 46 11	126 49 46	126 42 46	do. 1 48 38
September. 1	2 46 37	2 52 47	126 28 54	126 24 52	do. 1 34 19
2	2 52 34	2 45 38	126 4 48	126 8 44	do. 1 8 54
3	3 14 6	3 10 34	125 35 8	126 48 32	do. 1 19 8
4	3 35 46	3 28 6	125 49 3	125 40 24	
5	3 48 36	3 55 36	125 52 15	125 2 25	do. 0 47 29
6	3 40 39	———	126 9 54	———	———
At Amboyna.					
October. 14	3 48 46	3 48 3	125 57 4	125 56 8	———
					Weſt.
15	4 29 00	4 33 48	125 14 8	125 36 2	do. 0 37 8
					East.
16	5 24 54	5 26 19	124 36 8	124 38 49	do. 0 16 00
17	6 12 13	6 26 23	123 52 6	124 3 2	do. 0 4 19
					Weſt.
18	7 2 24	7 4 44	123 9 34	123 35 9	do. 0 34 36
					East.
19	7 25 36	7 18 24	123 3 46	123 2 46	do. 0 29 34
					Weſt.
20	8 15 27	8 9 29	123 29 10	123 23 10	do. 0 58 54
21	8 44 38	8 29 36	122 56 6	123 28 36	do. 0 26 3
22	9 3 12	8 56 44	122 34 8	122 44 7	do. 0 28 56
23	9 17 49	9 8 29	122 17 12	122 19 19	do. 1 33 12
24	9 18 48	9 16 19	121 39 34	122 4 8	ſſ. 1 48 54
25	9 44 48	9 28 42	120 58 46	121 36 47	ſr. 1 14 11
26	10 6 00	9 55 37	120 23 12	120 46 12	do. 1 17 26
27	10 23 54	10 14 00	119 52 14	120 15 18	do. 0 56 34
28	10 42 0.	10 42 47	118 49 18	119 19 34	do. 0 54 36
29	10 50 48	10 58 38	118 7 23	118 34 23	ſr. 1 14 48
30	11 3 8	11 3 00	117 19 54	117 48 28	ſſ. 1 26 8

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date. 1792.		Variation of the Needle East.	Therm.	Barometer.		Wind and State of the Weather.
		° ′ ″	°	p.	l.	
Auguſt.	24	———	21,6	28	1,8	S.S.E. Mod. br. calm, briſk, fair
	25	———	21,1	28	2,0	S.S.E. S. Mod. breeze, little wind, fair
	26	ſr. 1 28 8	21,7	28	1,7	E. S.E. S. Light br. fair, ſome fleet
		Weſt.				
	27	ſr. 0 40 24	———	———		S.W. Variable, light br. fair
		East.				
	28	ſr. 0 22 54	———	———		E. N. S.E. Variab. light br. fair
	29	ſr. 1 28 34	22,6	28	1,2	E. N. Var. very little wind, fair
	30	ſr. 0 56 28	22,2	28	2,2	E.N.E. S.E. S.S.W. Very little wind, fair
	31	———	———	———		E.N.E. S.S.E. Light breeze, afterwards calm, dark
September.	1	ſr. 1 23 54	———	———		S.E. N.E. N. Briſk, light br. fair
	2	ſr. 1 8 36	22,6	28	1,8	S.S.E. W.N.W. Light br. fair
	3	———	22,0	28	1,5	S.S.W. E. Light breeze, fair
	4	———	22,0	28	1,7	S.S.W. S.E.E. Little wind, fair
	5	———	22,0	28	2,1	S.S.E. E.S.E. Mod. br. hazy
		Weſt.				
	6	az. 1 14 26	22,0	28	2,2	E. N.E. S.S.E. Light br. hazy
October.	14	———	———	———		E.S.E. Light br. fair
	15	———	———	———		E.S.E. S.S.E. Light br. cloudy
	16	———	22,4	28	1,5	E.S.E. S.S.E. Mod. br. cloudy
		East.				
	17	ſr. 0 18 44	———	———		E.S.E. S.E. Mod. br. cloudy
		Weſt.				
	18	ſr. 0 38 36	23,1	28	2,1	E.S.E. S.S.W. Mod. br. light br. cloudy
		East.				
	19	az. 0 24 59	———	———		Calm, E.N.E. light br. cloudy
		Weſt.				
	20	az. 0 32 56	———	———		E.S.E. E. E.N.E. Light br. cl.
	21	ſr. 0 26 54	22,3	28	1,6	S.E. N.W. Light br. very fine
	22	ſr. 0 33 56	22,1	28	1,1	S.S.E. N.N.W. Light br. fog
	23	ſr. 0 24 22	22,2	28	1,6	S.S.E. N.N.W. Very little wind, foggy
	24	az. 1 26 12	22,6	28	1,6	Ditto
	25	az. 1 9 11	———	———		From S.W. to N.W. Very little wind, foggy
	26	ſr. 0 29 38	———	———		W.S.W. S.S.W. Very little wind, foggy
	27	———	23,5	28	2,7	S.S E. Very little wind, foggy
	28	az. 0 52 36	24,2	28	2,9	S.E. Very light br. foggy
	29	———	22,4	28	2,1	S. E. S. S.E. Light br. ſerene
	30	ſr. 1 56 44	———	———		S.S.E. S.S.W. Light br. ſerene

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1792.		Latitude South by Observation.	Latitude South by Computation.	Longitude East by Observation.	Longitude East by Computation	Variation of the Needle West.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
October.	31	11 24 16	11 28 2	117 6 38	117 19 6	ſſ. 1 48 36
November.	1	11 45 38	11 36 6	116 19 32	116 42 54	do. 1 34 19
	2	13 14 54	12 19 33	115 28 4	115 39 34	do. 1 45 36
	3	12 35 28	12 46 54	114 36 12	114 52 14	ſr. 1 36 18
	4	12 36 33	12 55 43	113 48 48	114 6 12	do. 1 39 49
	5	13 28 44	13 28 42	113 3 56	113 26 56	do. 1 44 36
	6	14 58 00	14 45 33	112 5 28	112 26 34	do. 1 58 30
	7	15 59 00	15 52 38	111 29 36	111 39 36	
	8	16 45 34	16 39 14	110 34 43	110 54 46	do. 2 52 00
	9	17 15 38	17 23 46	109 15 48	109 24 48	ſſ. 3 34 26
	10	17 46 12	17 52 34	107 49 27	108 4 27	do. 3 18 14
	11	18 5 6	18 15 26	106 59 34	107 5 32	do. 3 39 9
	12	18 7 54	18 15 24	106 26 38	106 34 38	do. 3 54 16
	13	18 38 12	18 38 52	105 56 12	106 5 44	do. 2 26 24
	14	19 42 34	19 41 34	105 15 24	105 22 44	do. 4 3 9
	15	20 42 44	20 42 11	104 26 32	104 25 52	do. 3 12 14
	16	21 26 34	21 46 42	102 44 11	103 16 16	do. 4 22 36
	17	22 28 38	22 30 46	101 45 34	101 54 36	do. 4 38 24
	18	23 34 26	23 33 26	101 6 16	100 58 46	do. 4 42 36
	19	24 42 00	24 49 00	100 15 8	100 29 13	do. 4 28 17
	20	25 47 38	25 46 54	99 26 34	99 26 14	
	21	26 24 00	26 18 19	99 36 8	99 28 36	
	22		27 18 4	98 29 34	98 39 24	
	23		28 23 6		97 44 3	
	24	30 4 00	29 32 7	96 56 7	97 36 8	
	25	31 4 47	30 44 49		97 8 2	
	26	30 48 24	30 49 36	98 8 46	97 35 48	
	27	30 48 23	30 52 53	99 12 54	95 14 54	do. 8 32 2
	28	30 59 37	31 2 8	99 46 23	99 49 54	do. 9 36 54
	29	31 4 12	31 9 17	100 26 54	100 9 54	do. 10 4 9
	30	31 24 46	31 24 9	101 28 36	101 24 32	do. 9 22 3
December.	1	32 29 54	32 26 30	103 14 54	103 14 54	do. 9 38 54
	2	32 56 16	33 8 16	105 00 16	104 2 18	do. 9 38 53
	3	33 23 54	33 28 19	105 53 14	105 23 34	do. 9 36 44
	4	34 16 14	34 32 4	108 58 38	108 19 18	do. 9 36 12
	5	34 10 34	34 26 8	112 2 3	111 36 38	
	6	34 45 36	34 34 36	113 38 56	113 4 56	do. 7 38 14

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date. 1792.		Variation of the Needle West.	Therm	Barometer.	Wind and State of the Weather.
		° ′ ″	°	p. l.	
October.	31	az. 1 23 36	——	——	S.S.W. S.S.E. Moderate br. rather hazy
November.	1	sr. 1 28 46	——	——	S.S.E. S. Light breeze, hazy
	2	sr. 1 6 8	——	——	S.S.E. S.E. Light br. hazy
	3	——	21,2	28 2,2	S.E. S. Light br. hazy
	4	——	——	——	S. E.S.E. Very little wind, hazy
	5	——	——	——	E. E.S.E. Light br. rather hazy
	6	az. 2 59 49	——	——	E. E.S.E. Mod. br. hazy
	7	——	——	——	E. S.E.E. Mod. br. hazy
	8	az. 1 19 36	——	——	E.S.E. S. Moderate, ſerene
	9	sr. 2 59 56	19,4	28 2,6	S.S.E. S¼ S.E. Fine br. very fair
	10	——	——	——	S¼ S.E. S.E.¼ S. Fine br. cloudy
	11	——	——	——	S¼ S.E. S.E.¼ E. Mod. br. cl.
	12	——	——	——	S.S.W. S.E. Light br. cloudy.
	13	——	——	——	S.S.E. E.S.E. Light br. cloudy
	14	——	19,1	28 3,1	S.E¼ E. S.E. Moderate br. cl.
	15	az. 3 18 14	——	——	S.E. S.S.E. Mod. br. cloudy
	16	——	——	——	S.S.E. E.S.E. Mod. br. cloudy
	17	sr. 3 36 52	——	——	S.E. Fine br. cloudy
	18	——	——	——	Ditto
	19	——	——	——	S.E. E.S.E. Violent ſqualls, cl.
	20	——	——	——	S.E¼ E. S.E¼ S. Mod. br. fair
	21	az. 6 23 54	18,4	28 3,2	S. S.E¼ S. Mod. br. cloudy, fair
	22	——	——	——	E.S.E. S.E¼ S. Fine br. cloudy
	23	——	——	——	S.E. E.S.E. Mod. br. cloudy
	24	az. 7 46 34	——	——	S.E¼ S. E¼ N.E. Mod. br. cl.
	25	az. 8 8 12	——	——	E.N.E. S.S.E. Variable, little wind, cloudy, and ſome rain
	26	——	——	——	S.S.E. S.W. Little wind, rather cloudy
	27	az. 8 9 6	19,2	28 4,1	S.S.W. S¼ S.E. Light breeze, very fine
	28	az. 9 58 19	——	——	S.S.W. S.S.E. N. Little wind, very fine
	29	az. 9 4 7	——	——	N.N.W. W. Little wind, very fine
	30	az. 8 48 52	——	——	W.N.N.W. Moderate, very fine
December.	1	az. 10 26 16	——	——	N.W. S.W. Mod. br. fair, afterwards a little rain
	2	az. 9 38 36	——	——	S.W. Light br. very fine
	3	az. 9 52 54	14,2	28 2,3	N.W. S.W. Light br. very fine
	4	az. 10 14 2	——	——	W.N.W. W.S.W. Fine br. hazy
	5	——	13,0	28 1,2	W.S.W. Fine breeze, hazy
	6	——	14,0	28 2,5	W.S.W. W.N.W. Fine br. hazy

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1792.		Latitude South by Observation.	Latitude South by Computation.	Longitude East by Observation.	Longitude East by Computation	Variation of the Needle West.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
December.	7	35 16 46	35 2 36	115 10 14	114 48 46	
	8	34 48 34	34 52 45	116 51 28	116 59 24	ſſ. 7 52 36
	9	34 9 36	34 14 19	118 21 48	117 46 26	ſr. 5 47 6
	10	34 1 12	34 9 42	119 26 34	118 54 8	ſſ. 7 8 00
	11	33 55 16	33 54 52	119 32 19	118 56 34	do. 6 16 18
At the Bay of Legrand.						
	18	34 12 54	34 12 54	119 21 10	118 49 36	
	19	34 16 18	34 18 49	119 30 14	119 8 45	do. 5 36 52
	20	34 26 16	34 32 16	119 33 6	119 4 4	do. 6 4 16
	21	35 12 00	35 9 28		119 35 2	
	22	35 4 34	34 59 14	119 54 36	119 28 36	do. 5 19 14
	23	34 24 53	34 28 54	120 22 36	120 3 38	
	24	34 13 42	34 14 42	121 1 3	120 55 2	do. 5 8 2
	25	33 40 46	33 48 46	122 4 8	122 8 4	do. 4 58 00
	26	33 3 58	33 12 54	122 35 7	122 35 38	do. 4 18 3
	27	32 33 19	32 36 34	123 23 46	123 16 44	
	28	32 17 52	32 24 38	124 52 16	124 45 16	do. 4 8 58
	29	31 59 00	32 4 36	126 4 7	125 58 14	do. 3 58 19
	30	32 16 40	32 9 18	126 39 46	126 48 46	
	31	32 9 34	32 5 4	127 2 38	127 4 14	do. 2 58 3
January, 1793.	1	31 53 8	31 59 17	127 20 54	127 29 52	ſr. 2 47 38
	2	31 47 4	31 48 19	127 58 46	127 58 54	do. 1 38 44
	3	31 42 00	31 44 52	128 54 32	128 53 36	do. 1 39 28
	4	31 52 00	31 55 44	129 9 48	129 14 42	
	5	32 52 46	32 59 15	128 8 4	128 18 36	ſſ. 1 49 2
	6	34 28 54	34 24 52	127 44 52	128 6 54	do. 2 16 19
	7	35 31 48	35 32 46	127 18 54	127 38 8	do. 1 38 6
	8	36 13 32	36 16 12	126 22 2	126 46 58	do. 2 14 6
	9	37 00 8	36 48 34		127 12 16	
	10	37 16 36	37 16 48	128 34 44	128 45 19	ſr. 3 28 7
	11	37 12 34	37 14 36	129 6 54	129 8 54	do. 2 48 36
	12	37 36 15	37 38 34	129 38 36	129 28 34	ſſ. 2 6 19
	13	38 53 16	38 44 16	131 32 54	131 34 52	do. 1 29 54
	14	39 18 24	39 28 46	131 56 8	132 4 36	
	15	40 18 38	40 9 00	132 22 28	132 32 58	

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1792.		Variation of the Needle West.		Therm.	Barom.		Wind and State of the Weather.
		° ′ ″		°	p.	l.	
December.	7	az.	9 8 44	14,0	28	2,5	W.N.W. W.S.W. A ſmart gale, rain, afterwards fair
	8	az.	8 18 29	14,2	28	1,8	W.N.W. Mod. br. cloudy
	9	az.	8 19 16	13,5	28	2,7	W.S.W. Fine br. mod. br. ſerene
	10	az.	6 49 18	14,0	28	0,5	W. W.S.W. Moderate br. hazy
	11	az.	5 46 52	14,2	28	2,4	W.S.W. S.W. Smart gale, briſk, cloudy
	18		———	15,0	28	3,0	E. E.N.E. Mod. br. fair
	19	az.	5 58 54	15,5	28	3,0	E. S. Mod. br. fair
	20	az.	6 34 18	——	——		S.E. S.S.W. Light br. fair, hazy
	21		———	15,2	28	1,5	S.S.E. E. E.N.E. Mod. br. cl.
	22		———	16,0	28	1,5	E. S. Briſk, then very little wind, fair
	23	ſſ.	5 36 7	15,6	28	0,5	S.E. E. Mod. br. cloudy, foggy
	24	az.	5 18 4	15,0	27	11,9	E.S.E. N.E. N.W. S.W. Briſk, foggy, afterwards clear
	25	az.	4 5 20	14,5	28	2,3	S.W. W.S.W. Smart gale fair
	26	az.	4 34 6	15,1	28	1,0	E. E.S.E. Mod. br. fair
	27	ſſ.	3 36 8	15,0	28	0,3	E.S.E. S.S.E. S.S.W. Mod. br. hazy
	28	az.	2 42 59	——	——		S.S.W. Very briſk, afterwards little wind, hazy
	29	az.	2 58 54	16,0	28	3,0	S. E. N. W. S.W. Light br. very fine
	30	az.	2 36 12	16,0	28	2,0	E. E.N.E. Fine breeze, very fair
	31	az.	2 19 52	19,5	28	0,0	E. E.N.E. Mod. br. light br. very fine
January, 1793.	1	az.	2 53 19	16,9	28	1,8	E. N. W.S.W. Light br. ſtormy, afterwards foggy
	2	az.	2 17 4	17,0	28	0,1	W. N. E. Little wind, ſtormy, fog
	3		———	17,0	28	1,0	S.E. E. N.E. Pretty briſk, tempeſtuous, afterwards foggy
	4		———	15,0	28	4,2	S.E.S. Mod br. temp. then foggy
	5	az.	1 24 16	14,5	28	5,0	S.S.E. E.S.E. Mod. br. hazy
	6	az.	0 34 54	——	——		E.S.E. E. E.N.E. Mod. br. hazy
	7	az.	0 36 4	——	——		E. N.E. S.E. Pretty briſk, hazy
	8	az.	2 28 32	13,4	28	3,0	S.E.E. Light br. cloudy
	9		———	——	——		E. N. W. S.W. Little wind, cl.
	10	az.	3 37 38	——	——		W. S. W. S. S.S.E. Light br. a little rain, then fair
	11	az.	2 47 52	13,0	28	2,3	S.S.E. Little wind, then ca. fair
	12	az.	1 38 24	——	——		S.E. E.N.E. Very little wind, light br. fair
	13	az.	1 48 27	——	——		N.E. N. N.W. Briſk, little w. fair
	14		———	——	——		N W. S.W. S.E. Mod. br. hazy
		East.					
	15	ſr.	9 16 19	11,4	28	4,1	E.S.E. N.W. Light br. then calm, briſk, hazy, ſleet

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1793.		Latitude South by Observation.	Latitude South by Computation.	Longitude East by Observation.	Longitude East by Computation	Variation of the Needle East.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
January.	16	40 58 34	41 12 4	135 4 18	135 18 34	———
	17	41 39 37	41 48 19	137 44 37	137 38 17	fr. 3 54 37
	18	42 38 52	42 52 36	141 6 46	141 8 56	———
	19	42 51 19	42 56 58	142 49 18	142 32 46	———
	20	43 22 34	43 28 24	143 29 6	143 14 4	ff. 6 52 4
	21	43 44 48	43 48 36	144 16 52	144 2 6	———
	22	43 58 1	———	144 46 3	———	ff. 7 24 56
At Dieman's Land.						
February.	28	43 22 26	———	———	145 40 00	———
March.	1	42 56 52	42 59 4	147 57 6	147 55 8	fr. 6 4 32
	2	42 32 34	42 25 8	151 1 8	151 13 8	fr. 9 16 8
	3	42 21 38	42 12 49	153 14 16	153 21 38	ff. 10 44 46
	4	42 10 54	42 2 4	15 1 3	155 42 36	ff. 11 38 00
	5	———	41 42 8	———	157 35 8	———
	6	40 23 8	40 21 54	———	159 26 4	———
	7	39 27 19	39 26 28	161 7 53	160 38 2	fr. 13 8 00
	8	37 53 43	37 44 46	163 33 56	163 27 26	———
	9	36 24 36	36 28 56	165 48 19	165 35 19	———
	10	35 36 12	35 43 3	166 52 59	166 43 19	ff. 13 19 00
	11	34 26 18	34 22 29	168 35 56	168 17 56	ff. 12 48 54
	12	34 23 30	34 12 26	170 18 32	170 2 34	———
	13	34 7 46	34 12 36	171 54 26	171 26 34	———
	14	33 15 54	33 5 54	174 13 52	174 8 38	———
	15	32 38 44	32 28 52	176 26 14	176 12 17	ff. 11 23 23
	16	31 55 19	31 41 32	178 34 53	178 29 34	———
	17	30 19 17	30 18 27	179 49 27	179 42 24 West.	ff. 11 46 4
	18	29 34 36	29 22 36	179 54 26 West.	179 59 28	fr. 11 49 34
	19	28 18 49	28 28 18	179 9 19	179 18 36	ff. 10 56 54
	20	———	27 9 4	———	178 38 44	ff. 11 17 36
	21	25 58 36	25 53 36	178 7 14	178 32 46	———
	22	24 19 26	24 9 34	176 18 4	176 5 3	———
	23	22 8 39	22 9 48	176 26 7	176 22 8	ff. 9 48 16

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1793.		Variation of the Needle East.	Therm.	Barometer.	Wind and State of the Weather.
		° ′ ″	°	p. l.	
January.	16	ff. 0 34 58	—	———	W.S.W. W. W.N.W. Mod. br. hazy.
	17	az. 1 52 14	—	———	W. W.N.W. Mod. br. hazy, a little rain
	18	———	—	———	N.W. W. S.W. Fine br. ha. fleet
	19	———	10,3	28 1,4	S.W.S.S.W.S. Fine br. hazy, fleet
	20	az. 8 9 17	11,5	28 3,0	S.W. Mod. br. afterwards calm. W.S.W. Brisk, ha. fair
	21	az. 7 52 56	12,5	28 3,3	N.W. Brisk, then calm. W. Light br. fair
	22	fr. 8 13 19	12,7	28 2,4	E. N. Little wind, mod. br. very fine
February.	28	az. 7 28 28			S.S.W. Mod. breeze, hazy, fair
March.	1	———	14,0	28 0,4	N N.W. Mo. br. light br. very fair
	2	az. 9 17 00	—	———	N W. W. S.W. Fine br. ha. fair
	3	fr. 12 44 00	—	———	W.S.W. N.N.W. Light br. mod. br. fair
	4	az. 12 38 00	—	———	N.N.W. Fine breeze, hazy
	5	———	14,4	28 1,6	N.N.W. N.W. Fine br. cl. fog.
	6	———	—	———	W.S.W. S.S.W. S.S.E. Fine breeze, foggy
	7	az. 13 19 00	—	———	S S.E S.W. W. Mod. br. dark
	8	———	15,1	28 2,0	N.W. W.S.W. Fine br. cloudy
	9	az. 13 44 00	—	———	S.S.E. S.S.W. Mod. br. fair
	10	az. 12 46 19	—	———	S. W.N.W. Light br. mod. br. very fine
	11	az. 12 59 00	—	———	W. W N.W. Mod. br. very fine
	12	———	16,1	28 0,2	W. W.N.W. Mod. br foggy
	13	———	17 2	28 0,2	W.N.W. Light br. foggy
	14	az. 11 43 56	—	———	N.W. Mod. br. foggy
	15	az. 10 49 26	—	———	N.W. N.N.W. Light breeze, mod. breeze, foggy
	16	———	—	———	N.W. ¼ N. S. W. Smart gale, mod. br. some rain
	17	az. 10 36 26	16,8	28 2,2	W.S.W. S.W. S.S.W. Mod. br. hazy
	18	az. 10 44 30	17,0	28 3,5	S.S.E. S. S.S.W. Light br. hazy
	19	fr. 10 13 19	—	———	S. S.S E. S.E. E.S.E. Light br. fair, rather hazy
	20	fr. 10 33 46	18,6	28 2,0	S.E. E.S.E. E. E. ¼ N E. Lt. br. fair, afterwards cl. rain
	21	———	—	———	N.E. N.W. Light br. mod. br. cloudy, rain, then fair
	22	———	—	———	S.S.W. S. Fine br. hazy, fair
	23	az. 8 46 54	—	———	S.S.E. S.E. E.S.E. Mod. br. rather hazy, fair

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1793.		Latitude South by Observation.	Latitude South by Computation	Longitude West by Observation.	Longitude West by Computation.	Variation of the Needle East.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
March.	24	21 9 36	21 10 32	———	177 16 9	ſſ. 9 44 17
At Tongata-boo.						
April.	10	20 55 23	20 52 23	177 26 40	177 25 56	do. 9 14 00
	11	20 12 38	20 18 54	179 34 40 East.	179 42 24	———
	12	20 2 8	20 16 6	———	177 45 46	———
	13	———	20 8 16	——— East.	175 37 16	———
	14	19 37 50	20 9 4	172 4 2	172 48 33	———
	15	19 52 16	20 9 34	169 43 10	169 48 16	do. 9 47 14
	16	19 53 8	20 15 2	167 54 30	167 44 18	do. 11 26 14
	17	20 8 52	20 28 54	165 45 19	165 58 16	do. 11 16 19
	18	20 22 35	20 39 26	162 55 4	163 9 2	———
	19	20 9 36	20 16 56	161 58 53	162 4 53	ſr. 11 19 4
	20	20 16 46	———	———	———	do. 8 34 10
Caledonia.						
May.	10	20 10 48	20 12 38	162 15 18	162 33 46	———
	11	19 50 24	19 54 14	162 2 52	162 36 49	ſſ. 9 44 58
	12	18 53 33	19 13 0	161 25 12	161 42 54	do. 8 38 56
	13	18 31 13	18 38 54	161 6 26	161 38 8	do. 10 4 32
	14	17 38 59	17 56 29	161 6 55	161 34 6	do. 9 32 24
	15	16 28 00	16 38 56	———	162 14 36	ſr. 9 58 36
	16	14 42 59	14 47 54	163 4 15	163 18 34	———
	17	———	13 52 18	———	163 24 36	———
	18	12 55 54	12 58 44	162 39 15	163 14 46	do. 9 54 36
	19	11 38 17	11 39 54	163 13 52	163 38 54	———
	20	11 15 48	11 12 39	163 32 25	163 39 37	do. 9 43 40
	21	10 56 54	10 56 49	163 39 31	163 52 14	ſſ. 2 18 46
	22	10 39 38	10 47 17	163 32 35	163 45 54	———
	23	10 38 25	10 36 34	163 21 10	163 48 34	do. 10 12 16
	24	———	10 32 54	———	163 34 46	———
	25	———	10 58 36	———	162 14 6	———
	26	10 48 19	11 8 47	160 17 35	160 52 34	———
	27	10 53 42	10 58 34	159 40 30	159 43 17	———
	28	10 33 16	10 18 47	158 57 5	158 52 8	———
	29	9 53 34	9 58 54	159 7 40	158 54 56	ſr. 9 14 45
	30	———	10 12 52	———	159 4 50	———
	31	9 58 56	10 32 56	158 45 50	158 3 56	do. 9 45 36
June.	1	10 7 16	10 12 18	158 9 26	157 52 26	do. 8 54 12

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1793.		Variation of the Needle East.	Therm	Barometer.	Wind and State of the Weather.
		° ′ ″	°	p. l.	
March.	24	az. 9 46 36	20,0	28 3,2	N.E. S.E. Mod. br. hazy, fair
April.	10	———	——	———	E. E.S.E. Mod. br. hazy, fair
	11	az. 9 16 54	21,0	28 2,7	E. Fine br. hazy, fair
	12	———	——	———	E. E.S.E. Fine br. hazy, fair
	13	———	20,8	28 2,3	E.S.E. Fine br. cloudy, ſome rain
	14	———	——	———	E. E.S.E. Fine br. cl. then ſerene
	15	az. 9 24 52	——	———	E. E¼S.E. Mod. br. hazy, fair
	16	az. 9 46 12	20,7	28 1,2	E¼S.E. S.E ¼ E. Mod. br. hazy, fair
	17	———	——	———	S.E. Mod. br. after w. fine br. fair
	18	———	20,0	28 2,0	E.S.E. E. Fine breeze, cloudy
	19	———	20,3	28 2,2	Ditto
	20	———	20,4	28 2,5	Ditto
May.	10	ſr. 9 38 16	20,1	28 2,3	E.S.E. S.S.E. Light br. fair
	11	ſr. 9 14 36	——	———	N.E. S.E. Variable, very little wind, fair
	12	ſr. 10 12 54	20,4	28 2,6	S.S.E. Light br. afterwards ſmart gale, fair
	13	ſr. 9 25 26	——	———	S.E. Very little wind, fair
	14	az. 9 44 54	20,7	28 3,5	S.E. Little wind, then light br. fair
	15	———	——	———	E.S.E. Briſk, then fine br. hazy
	16	———	21,2	28 2,4	E.S.E. Fine breeze, hazy
	17	———	——	———	S.E. E. N.E. Guſts of wind, tempeſtuous, cloudy, rain
	18	———	21,8	28 2,1	E.N.E. E. E.S.E. Mod. br. hazy, afterwards ſerene
	19	———	——	———	E. E. S.E. Mod. br. hazy
	20	az. 9 24 14	22,0	28 1,0	E.S.E. N.E. N.W. Little w. tempeſtuous, rain, aft. ſerene
	21	ſr. 9 36 16	23,0	28 1,0	E. N. S.E. Little wind, fair, ſome rain, fair
	22	———	22,5	28 1,0	E.S.E. N.E. N. Little w. hazy
	23	az. 9 36 16	23,0	28 0,0	E. S.E. Little wind, hazy
	24	———	22,0	28 0,8	E.S.E. Light breeze, hazy, rain
	25	———	22,0	28 1,1	E. Fine br. cloudy, rain
	26	———	22,5	28 0,5	E.S.E. Fine breeze, hazy
	27	———	22,8	28 0,2	E. Fine breeze, hazy
	28	az. 9 42 17	22,6	28 0,2	E. Fine breeze, hazy
	29	az. 8 49 36	22,5	28 0,5	E. Mod. br. afterwards calm, W. little wind, hazy
	30	az. 7 54 36	22,2	28 0,8	W. Squally, hazy, ſleet, rain
	31	———	22,0	28 1,0	N. N.E. E.NE. Light br. hazy
June.	1	az. 8 52 18	22,5	28 0,6	E.N.E. Mod. br. hazy

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date. 1793.		Latitude South by Observation.	Latitude South by Computation	Longitude East by Observation.	Longitude East by Computation.	Variation of the Needle East.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
June.	2	10 3 6	9 52 14	158 7 32	157 53 36	———
	3	———	9 59 4	———	157 36 8	———
	4	9 27 43	9 32 14	157 15 10	156 44 7	———
	5	9 6 39	9 28 37	156 35 45	156 54 13	———
	6	8 56 54	9 2 34	———	155 56 34	———
	7	8 49 56	8 48 16	155 9 2	155 33 38	———
	8	9 18 45	9 14 46	155 12 30	155 12 16	ff. 8 00 00
	9	10 8 19	10 4 12	154 49 5	154 49 49	fr. 8 12 47
	10	11 29 54	11 9 36	154 37 42	154 38 54	ff. 8 14 18
	11	11 6 46	11 24 52	153 33 15	153 44 36	———
	12	11 00 00	11 43 36	152 14 50	152 28 34	do. 8 38 54
	13	11 14 34	11 16 38	151 54 25	152 5 34	———
	14	10 58 32	11 18 14	151 18 32	151 29 37	fr. 7 48 36
	15	10 36 32	10 38 6	150 18 35	151 4 12	do. 7 19 36
	16	10 24 29	10 39 47	152 20 10	150 19 46	do. 7 14 36
	17	10 12 56	10 12 56	149 42 36	149 56 44	do. 7 26 44
	18	9 54 39	10 4 59	149 14 22	149 13 26	———
	19	9 42 44	9 55 24	149 7 55	149 8 34	do. 7 34 52
	20	9 46 6	9 52 36	149 22 30	149 12 48	ff. 7 8 19
	21	8 53 29	9 6 34	149 18 24	149 8 54	———
	22	8 14 48	8 36 54	148 59 40	149 8 36	do. 7 36 44
	23	8 16 9	8 26 46	148 17 15	148 24 42	do. 6 54 48
	24	8 16 38	8 28 9	147 22 54	147 33 54	do. 7 38 44
	25	8 8 17	8 18 42	146 37 25	146 47 36	———
	26	7 36 38	7 41 37	146 13 44	146 19 34	———
	27	6 54 42	7 32 18	145 31 35	145 33 38	———
	28	7 8 48	7 6 9	145 47 10	145 45 19	———
	29	7 8 43	7 13 44	145 51 45	145 36 34	fr. 6 34 00
	30	5 39 36	6 25 14	146 26 20	145 56 37	———
July.	1	5 15 16	5 18 36	147 31 55	146 54 58	ff. 6 42 46
	2	4 49 56	5 12 58	147 15 30	147 12 18	do. 6 38 44
	3	4 47 24	4 47 36	147 53 36	147 48 56	do. 6 14 55
	4	5 4 38	4 51 34	147 57 40	148 9 52	do. 6 42 38
	5	4 51 14	4 54 8	148 36 15	148 28 19	do. 6 37 36
	6	4 38 36	4 42 8	148 55 50	148 43 36	do. 6 8 36
	7	4 42 18	4 38 36	149 9 25	148 54 19	do. 6 22 54
	8	4 22 44	4 18 54	150 19 34	149 6 18	do. 6 42 34
	9	3 46 39	3 48 18	149 18 35	149 8 36	do. 6 34 3
	10	3 13 36	3 16 34	148 49 10	149 43 17	do. 6 38 44
	11	2 42 54	2 52 33	147 2 46	147 59 6	———

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date. 1793.		Variation of the Needle East.	Therm.	Barometer.		Wind and State of the Weather.
		° ′ ″	°	p.	l.	
June.	2	———	21,6	28	1,0	From S. to E. light br. cl. rain
	3	———	21,5	28	1,8	From S. to E. Gusts of wind, light br. cloudy, stormy
	4	———	21,5	28	1,5	E.S.E. Mod. br. hazy
	5	———	22,5	28	1,5	S.E. Fine breeze, hazy
	6	———	22,0	28	0,0	S.E. Fine br. hazy, rain, sleet
	7	az. 7 54 00	22,0	28	1,2	Ditto
	8	———	———	———		S.E.N.E.N.W.S.W.S. Light br. hazy, rain, afterwards fair
	9	az. 7 48 54	21,9	28	1,6	S.E. E.S.E. Mod. br. hazy, rain
	10	az. 7 36 4	22,0	28	2,0	E. E.N.E. Lt. br. fair, rain, sleet
	11	az. 7 46 34	———	———		S.E. S.W. Lt. br. fair, rain, sleet
	12	az. 8 39 58	21,0	28	1,9	S.E. Light br. fair, some sleet
	13	az. 7 28 14	20,5	28	2,0	S.E. Light br. fair, then rain
	14	———	21,0	28	2,3	E.S.E. S.S.E. Light br. fair, afterwards rain
	15	———	21,0	28	3,0	S.E. Light br. fair
	16	———	21,0	28	2,0	E.S.E. S.E. Light br. fair
	17	———	21,2	28	2,0	S.E. S.S.E. Light br. fair
	18	az. 7 46 00	20,0	28	1,8	S.E. S.S.E. Light br. very fair
	19	———	21,5	28	1,9	E.S.E. Little wind, afterwards calm, very fine
	20	sr. 7 36 00	21,6	28	1,9	Ditto
	21	———	21,0	28	2,0	S.E. Mod. br. very fine
	22	sr. 7 18 00	21,0	28	1,5	S.E. S.S.E. Mod. br. very fine
	23	az. 6 34 00	21,0	28	1,3	S.S.E. S.E. Gusts of wind, sleet, hazy, rain
	24	az. 6 46 00	22,0	28	2,7	S.E. Mod. br. hazy
	25	———	21,4	28	2,5	S.E. Mod. br. then light br. hazy
	26	———	21,7	28	2,3	S.E. Light br. hazy
	27	———	21,0	28	2,6	E.S.E. S.E. Light br. then fine br. sleet, rain
	28	az. 6 9 00	20,0	28	2,0	W.N.W. N.W. Light br. hazy, sleet, rain
	29	az. 6 12 00	21,7	28	1,5	S. S.S.E. Light br. hazy, rain, then fair
	30	az. 6 14 00	21,0	28	1,0	S. S.S.E. Mo. br. then fine br. ha.
July.	1	sr. 6 36 00	22,0	28	0,5	S.S.E. Mod. br. var. then ca. fine
	2	———	22,2	28	1,0	S.E. E.S.E. Mod. br. fair
	3	az. 6 34 00	22,0	28	1,1	S. S.E. Brisk, very little w. fair
	4	———	22,2	28	1,0	Calm, S. light br. fair
	5	———	22,4	28	0,7	Ditto
	6	———	22,5	28	1,0	S.E. Stormy, light br. fair
	7	sr. 6 44 00	22,5	28	0,7	N.W. Light br. then calm, cl. stormy, rain, then serene
	8	sr. 6 38 00	22,5	28	0,5	S.S.E. Light br. fair
	9	az. 6 32 00	23,0	28	1,0	Ditto
	10	———	23,0	28	0,7	Ditto
	11	———	21,6	28	0,5	S.E. Light br. squally, hazy, rain, then fair

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1793.		Latitude South by Observation.	Latitude South by Computation.	Longitude East by Observation.	Longitude East by Computation	Variation of the Needle East.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
July.	12	2 31 36	2 38 14	147 4 20	147 5 48	fr. 6 17 54
	13	2 9 49	2 12 47	146 30 55	146 24 54	———
	14	1 5 36	1 12 18	145 42 30	145 54 48	———
	15	0 53 39	0 52 48	144 5 6	145 3 43	———
	16	0 52 18	0 49 18	144 35 40	144 26 38	———
	17	0 36 54	0 33 14	144 5 15	143 54 12	do. 5 24 18
	18	0 39 10	0 26 8	143 23 52	143 7 56	———
	19	———	0 31 19	———	142 46 48	ff. 4 54 37
	20	0 38 54	0 22 26	143 9 26	142 38 46	fr. 4 18 19
	21	0 42 18	0 27 44	143 2 12	142 39 36	ff. 3 38 19
	22	0 43 34	0 26 39	142 53 36	142 26 16	fr. 4 18 17
	23	0 14 18 North.	0 13 24 North.	142 25 35	142 4 12	ff. 4 32 54
	24	0 2 34 South.	0 1 43	141 22 45	141 13 46	fr. 4 54 18
	25	0 8 39	0 1 38 South.	140 36 20	140 28 38	ff. 4 18 47
	26	0 12 6 North.	0 7 46 North.	139 12 50	139 54 32	fr. 4 18 00
	27	0 8 54	0 3 58	139 32 30	138 59 8	ff. 4 17 18
	28	0 22 14 South.	0 16 36 South.	139 14 51	138 34 36	———
	29	0 8 58	0 5 54	138 9 40	138 38 7	fr. 3 4 36
	30	0 8 14	0 14 42	138 43 15	138 8 34	ff. 3 22 37
	31	———	0 23 6	———	137 19 17	do. 3 38 19
August.	1	0 8 46	0 25 47	135 56 50	135 14 19	———
	2	0 5 34	0 8 24	134 51 25	134 38 12	do. 2 28 00
	3	0 5 42	0 5 41	134 30 00	134 9 46	do. 2 48 9
	4	———	0 15 36	———	133 56 34	fr. 2 44 36
	5	———	0 9 18	———	133 44 52	ff. 2 38 16
	6	0 13 23 North.	0 6 34	———	133 22 12	———
	7	0 18 34	0 1 38 North.	132 30 20	132 2 8	———
	8	0 18 58	0 15 37 South.	132 36 55	132 4 36	do. 1 36 44
	9	0 9 26	0 3 5	131 56 30	131 38 34	do. 2 38 14
	10	0 3 3	0 5 10	131 25 5	131 4 36	———
	11	0 1 32	0 8 29	———	130 38 24	———
	12	0 15 52	0 5 18	129 18 5	130 12 14	fr. 1 44 18

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1793.		Variation of the Needle East.	Therm.	Barometer	Wind and State of the Weather.
		° ′ ″	°	p. l.	
July.	12	———	——	———	E. S.S.E. Gusts of wind, hazy, rain, then fine
	13	———	——	———	S.E. Gusts, light br. hazy, rain, then fair
	14	az. 5 42 00	23,2	28 0,6	S.E. Gusts, light br. hazy
	15	———	23,2	28 0,9	E. Very light br. hazy
	16	———	——	———	N. N.W. S.S.E. Light br. hazy, rain, cloudy
	17	———	——	———	Ditto
	18	———	22,8	28 1,0	E. N. Gusts, hazy, rain, cloudy
	19	az. 4 37 00	23,4	28 0,7	S.E. E. N. N.W. Gusts, hazy, rain, cloudy
	20	———	——	———	W. S. S.E. Very little wind, hazy
	21	az. 4 38 00	——	———	S. S.E. Little wind, very fine
	22	az. 3 59 00	——	———	Ditto
	23	fr. 4 14 00	23,6	28 0,9	E.S.E. Light br. very fine
	24	———	22,8	28 1,1	Ditto
	25	fr. 4 8 00	——	———	E. E.N.E. Light br. hazy
	26	———	——	———	E. S.E. Little wind, stormy
	27	———	——	———	E. S. Gusts of wind, stormy
	28	———	24,1	28 1,3	S. W.N.W. Gusts, fleet, rain
	29	———	——	———	W. S.W. Mod. br. hazy
	30	———	——	———	S. E. Little wind, mod. br. hazy
	31	az. 3 33 00	23,8	28 1,4	S. E. N. Gusts, cloudy, rain
August.	1	———	——	———	S. S.E. E. Mod. br. hazy
	2	az. 2 18 48	——	———	E. N. Light br. then calm, hazy
	3	az. 2 24 58	24,0	28 1,2	N. W. S. W. N. Little wind, fair
	4	———	——	———	W. W.S.W. Light br. hazy, rain
	5	———	23,7	28 0,8	W.S.W. W.N.W. Light br. hazy, rain
	6	———	23,2	28 1,3	W. S.W. S. Light br. hazy, rain
	7	———	——	———	S. S.W. Fine br. light br. hazy, rain
	8	———	24,2	28 0,6	S.W. S.S.E. Brisk gale, fair
	9	az. 2 49 36	——	———	S. S. Light br. hazy
	10	———	21,9	28 0,9	S. S.W. W.S.W. Light br. then fine br. rain
	11	az. 1 19 46	——	———	W.S.W. S. S.E. Light br. rain
	12	———	——	———	S. S.W. S.S.E. Light br. hazy, fair

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1793.		Latitude North by Observation.	Latitude North by Computation.	Longitude East by Observation.	Longitude East by Computation.	Variation of the Needle East.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
August:	13	———	0 6 4	———	129 32 16	ff. 1 18 39
	14	0 12 39 South.	0 00 49	129 48 25	129 26 16	ff. 1 48 36
	15	0 2 36 North.	0 00 36 South.	129 34 3	129 8 19	ff. 1 38 44
	16	0 1 27	0 00 39	———	129 2 4	ff. 0 44 48
At Waygiou.						
	28	0 3 44 South.	0 2 48	129 15 2	129 14 54	ff. 1 8 7
	29	0 6 36	0 14 16	128 33 8	128 37 44	ff. 0 44 12
	30	0 33 38	0 38 19	127 24 16	127 52 16	———
	31	0 56 16	0 58 14	127 14 6	127 16 19	fr. 0 34 18
September.	1	1 38 29	1 29 37	127 2 36	127 8 4	———
	2	2 14 42	2 3 42	126 28 36	126 52 24	ff. 0 46 8 West.
	3	2 48 43	2 38 00	125 48 6	126 14 8	fr. 0 8 48
	4	3 18 24	3 8 32	125 22 4	125 48 4	ff. 0 8 44
At Bourou.						
	16	2 48 54	3 4 6	124 52 16	124 54 16	fr. 1 36 18
	17	2 51 52	2 58 32	124 8 36	124 42 36	ff. 0 17 42 East.
	18	3 28 00	3 25 36	122 54 48	123 19 7	ff. 0 13 19
	19	3 28 46	3 33 3	123 19 43	123 23 42	ff. 0 36 38 West.
	20	4 14 37	4 8 36	122 36 48	122 48 34	fr. 0 4 38
	21	4 18 14	4 28 34	122 3 16	122 8 26	ff. 0 43 48
	22	4 18 56	4 32 46	121 38 46	121 32 46	ff. 0 41 39
	23	4 22 4	4 28 16	121 8 16	121 18 16	———
	24	———	———	———	———	ff. 0 34 42
	25	4 32 38	———	———	———	———
In the Strait of Louton.						
	26	———	———	———	———	———
	27	4 38 34	———	———	———	fr. 0 46 35
	28	4 36 38	———	———	———	ff. 0 26 18
	29	4 38 36	———	120 46 2	———	fr. 0 46 54
	30	4 43 14	———	———	120 59 4	———
October.	1	4 47 28	———	———	———	———
	2	———	———	———	———	———

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1793.		Variation of the Needle East.	Therm.	Barom.	Wind and State of the Weather.
		° ′ ″	°	p. l.	
August.	13	———	22,4	28 1,3	S.W. S.E. Little wind, rain
	14	az. 0 24 18	22,3	28 0,6	S.W. S.E. Little wind, cloudy
	15	———	———	———	N.W. W. Gusts of wind, light br. rain
	16	———	———	———	S.W. Gusts, fair
	28	———	21,9	28 1,0	S.W. Light breeze, hazy
	29	———	———	———	S. S.S.E. Fine br. hazy
	30	az. 0 48 14	22,0	28 1,1	S. S.S.E. Mod. br. hazy
	31	az. 0 14 48	———	———	S. S.S.E. Light br. hazy
September.	1	———	22,6	28 1,4	S. S.S.E. Mod. br. hazy
	2	——— West.	———	———	S.E. W. Light br. hazy
	3	az. 0 6 44	22,4	28 1,3	E.S. Light br. then calm, hazy
	4	———	———	———	S.E. Mod. br. hazy
	16	———	22,5	28 1,6	E.S.E. Mod. br. then calm, fair
	17	az. 0 18 44 East.	———	———	E.S.E. Very little wind, fair
	18	az. 0 18 47	22,1	28 1,4	S.S.E. Mod. br. fair
	19	sr. 0 22 10 West.	22,3	28 1,7	Ditto
	20	az. 0 18 36	———	———	S.S.E. S.E. Mod. br. fair
	21	sr. 0 12 16	22,0	28 1,5	S.S.E. Light breeze, fair
	22	———	22,4	28 2,0	S.S.E. E.S.E. Very little wind, fair
	23	az. 0 16 36	22,0	28 1,7	S. S.S.W. Very little wind, fair
	24	———	22,2	28 1,5	From N. to E. Gusts of wind, fair
	25	———	22,6	28 0,7	From E.S.E. to W.S.W. Moderate br. fair
	26	az. 0 6 29	———	———	S.E. Mod. br. fair
	27	az. 0 48 34	22,8	28 1,5	E.S. E.N.E. Mod. br. fair
	28	az. 0 34 52	———	———	E. Light br. fair
	29	———	22,7	28 1,6	———
	30	———	22 5	28 1,7	———
October.	1	———	22,7	28 1,3	———
	2	———	23,0	28 1,5	———

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1793.		Latitude South by Observation.	Latitude South by Computation.	Longitude East by Observation.	Longitude East by Computation	Variation of the Needle West.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
October.	3	———	———	———	———	———
	4	———	———	———	———	ſſ. 0 34 10
	5	———	———	———	———	do. 0 38 7
	6	5 28 4	———	120 44 8	———	do. 0 18 37
	7	5 47 56	5 54 56	119 38 34	119 42 38	do. 0 29 44
	8	5 45 43	5 52 44	118 43 56	118 46 38	———
	9	6 5 34	6 12 8	117 25 14	117 32 7	do. 0 37 46
	10	6 16 38	6 12 38	116 2 36	116 4 35	do. 0 18 36
	11	5 53 36	5 56 48	114 54 16	114 53 38	do. 1 3 6
	12	5 44 52	5 53 54	113 42 34	113 44 56	do. 0 36 24
	13	6 18 34	6 26 34	112 45 34	112 58 37	do. 0 52 6
	14	6 52 36	6 53 46	111 56 52	112 2 45	ſr. 1 18 46
	15	6 52 16	6 52 28	111 28 12	111 28 12	———
	16	6 55 4	6 56 4	110 59 54	110 59 18	do. 1 34 18
	17	6 56 44	6 58 32	110 48 46	110 52 7	do. 1 26 48
	18	6 58 00	———	110 54 38	———	do. 1 22 00
At Surabaya:						

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1793.		Variation of the Needle West.	Therm.	Barometer.		Wind and State of the Weather.
		o ′ ″	o	p.	l.	
October.	3	———	23,3	28	1,8	———
	4	———	22,8	28	1,6	———
	5	———	———	———		S.S.E. E.S.E. Mod. br. fair
	6	———	22,3	28	1,8	S.S.E. E.S.E. Gusts of wind, fair
	7	fr. 1 9 34	22,1	28	1,6	From S. to W.S.W. Mod. br. fair
	8	———	22,4	28	1,4	S.E. Mod. br. fair
	9	fr. 1 58 52	22,0	28	1,8	From E. to S.E. Mod. br. very fair
	10	fr. 1 56 38	22,8	28	1,7	E.S.E. S.E. Mod. br. fair
	11	fr. 0 56 44	22,5	28	1,5	E.S.E. Mod. br. fair
	12	fr. 0 23 47	——	———		Ditto
	13	fr. 1 48 9	23,5	28	1,6	Ditto
	14	———	23,0	28	1,5	Ditto
	15	———	23,0	28	1,4	N.E. Mod. br. fair
	16	———	23,6	28	1,2	N.W. Mod. br. fair
	17	———	23,7	28	1,3	N.N.W. N. Mod. br. fair
	18	———	23,6	28	1,5	N.E. S.W. Fair

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No.		Vol.	Page.
I.	CHART of the Indian Ocean, and of part of the South Sea, exhibiting the track of the Recherche and Eſpérance, on a Voyage in ſearch of La Pérouſe.		
II.	View of the Admiralty Iſlands - - -	i.	269
III.	Savage of the Admiralty Iſlands - - -		279
IV.	Manner of fiſhing of the ſavages of Cape Diemen -	ii.	51
V.	Savages of Cape Diemen preparing their meal -		53
VI.	Woman of Cape Diemen - - - -		31
VII.	Man of Cape Diemen—Child of Cape Diemen -		*ib.*
VIII.	Man of Cape Diemen - - - -		*ib.*
	Fenou, chief of the warriors of Tongataboo -		94
IX.	Black Swan of Cape Diemen - - -	i.	141
X.	Black-ſpotted Parrakeet of Cape Diemen - -	ii.	47
XI.	Calao of the iſland of Waygio - - -		304
XII.	*Fig.* 1, 2, *and* 3. *Aſeroe rubra* - - -	i.	156
	Fig. 4, 5, *and* 6. Spider, which the New Caledonians eat	ii.	250
	Fig. 7 *and* 8. Shield of the natives of *La Louiſiade* -		295
	Fig. 9. Hatchet of the natives of *La Louiſiade* - -		293

No.		Vol.	Page.
XIII.	*Eucalyptus globulus* - - - -	i.	164
XIV.	*Exocarpos cupreſſiformis* - - - -		167
XV.	*Diplarrena moræa* - - - -		169
XVI.	*Richea glauca* - - - -		200
XVII.	*Mazeutoxeron rufum* - - - -	ii.	8
XVIII.	*Carpodontos lucida* - - - -		13
XIX.	*Mazeutoxeron reflexum* - - - -		65
XX.	*Eucalyptus cornuta* - - - -	i.	433
XXI.	*Chorizema ilicifolia* - - - -		435
XXII.	*Anigozanthos rufa* - - - -		441
XXIII.	*Bankſia repens* - - - - -		443
XXIV.	*Bankſia nivea* - - - - -		444
XXV.	A Savage of New Zealand - - -	ii.	84
	A young female Savage of New Zealand - -		*ib.*
XXVI.	Entertainment given to Admiral D'Entrecaſteaux, by Toobou, King of the Friendly Iſlands - -		136
XXVII.	A Dance at the Friendly Iſlands, in preſence of Queen Tineh - - - -		158
XXVIII.	Double Canoe of the Friendly Iſlands - -		93
XXIX.	Toobou, ſon of the King of the Friendly Iſlands.—Vouaceeee, an inhabitant of the Fidgi or Fegee Iſlands - - - - -		172
XXX.	Woman of Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Iſlands		167
	Woman of Amboyna - - -	i.	391
XXXI.	Articles in uſe among the inhabitants of the Friendly Iſlands.		
	Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, *and* 7. Baſkets of different ſhapes*.		
	Fig. 8. An earthen Veſſel, ſurrounded with a net of large meſhes, made with cocoa-nut baſs - - -	ii.	123
	Fig. 9. A wooden Veſſel, in which *kava* is prepared -		138
	Fig. 10, 11, *and* 12. Cups for drinking *kava* - -		103
	Fig. 13. A Spoon cut out of a ſhell*.		
	Fig. 14. Fruit of the *melodinus ſcandens*, which the women fill with oil, intended for greaſing different parts of the body - - - - -		147
XXXII.	Other Articles in uſe among the inhabitants of the Friendly Iſlands*.		

Fig.

No.		Vol. Page.
	Fig. 15. An Apron of cocoa-nut baſs *.	
	Fig. 16, 17, 18, *and* 19. Different ſorts of Necklaces *.	
	Fig. 20. An Ornament for the head *.	
	Fig. 21. A Comb - - - - -	ii. 157
	Fig. 22. A groteſque Figure of bone, which, as well as the bit of bone, repreſenting a bird rudely carved, attached to the necklace No. 19, is worn by ſeveral of the inhabitants, ſuſpended to the neck *.	
	Fig. 23. A Shark's Tooth, fixed into the end of a piece of wood: it is uſed for carving various works - -	147
	Fig. 24. A File, made of a bit of ray's ſkin, faſtened to a piece of wood - - - - -	175
	Fig. 25 *and* 26. Calcareous Stones, that the inhabitants faſten to the lines with which they fiſh in deep water -	166
	Fig. 27, 28, *and* 29. Fiſh-hooks - - -	*ib.*
	Fig. 30. A wooden hook for carrying burdens, ſurmounted by a flat circular piece of wood *.	
	Fig. 31. The circular Piece of Wood.	
XXXIII.	Other Articles in uſe among the inhabitants of the Friendly Iſlands.	
	Fig. 32. A Fly-flapper, of cocoa-nut baſs *.	
	Fig. 33. A Fan, made with the leaf of the ſpecies of palm called *corypha umbraculifera* *.	
	Fig. 34 *and* 35. Wooden Pillows - - -	164
	Fig. 36. A Bludgeon *.	
	Fig. 37, 38, *and* 39. Clubs - - -	147
	Fig. 40. A ſort of Cutlaſs, of bone *.	
	Fig. 41. A kind of Sword, of bone *.	
XXXIV.	Woman of *Iſle de Beaupré*—Man of *Iſle de Beaupré*	246
XXXV.	Savage of New Caledonia throwing a dart	156, 193, 256
XXXVI.	Woman of New Caledonia - - -	194
XXXVII.	Articles in uſe among the ſavages of New Caledonia	193
	Fig. 1. A wooden Maſk - - -	249
	Fig. 2 *and* 3. A Cap - - - -	208
	Fig. 4. A Necklace - - - -	255
	Fig. 5 *and* 6. Bracelets - - - -	*ib.*
	Fig. 7, 8, *and* 9. Combs *.	
	Fig. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, *and* 15. Clubs - -	256

No.		Vol. Page.
XXXVIII.	Other Articles in uſe among the inhabitants of New Caledonia.	
	Fig. 16. A Bag for carrying the oval ſtones which the inhabitants throw with their ſlings - - - -	ii. 193
	Fig. 17. Sling - - - -	*ib.*
	Fig. 18. Stone - - - -	*ib.*
	Fig. 19. *Nbouet*, an inſtrument with which the ſavages of New Caledonia cut up the fleſh of their enemies, which they divide after battle - - - -	224
	Fig. 20. Two human *Ulnæ* ſhaped and well poliſhed, uſed for taking out the inteſtines of the unfortunate victims that theſe people devour - - - -	225
	Fig. 21. A Hatchet of ſerpent-ſtone, with a wooden handle	230
	Fig. 22 *and* 23. Fiſh-hooks*.	
	Fig. 24. A Baſket - - - - -	221
	Fig. 25. A Dart, uſed by the inhabitants of the Admiralty Iſlands. Its upper extremity is armed with a piece of volcanic ſtone - - - -	i. 272
	Fig. 26. Flute played on by the natives of *La Louiſiade* -	ii. 290
	Fig. 27. Necklace worn by the inhabitants of *La Louiſiade*	*ib.*
	Fig. 28, 29, *and* 30. Huts of the ſavages of New Caledonia	196
XXXIX.	Magpie of New Caledonia - - -	226
XL.	*Dracophyllum verticillatum* - - -	219
XLI.	*Antholoma montana* - - -	245
XLII.	View in the Iſland of Bouro, taken from the road-ſtead - - - - -	i. 361
XLIII.	Canoe of the *Arſacides* - - -	ii. 273
	Canoe of the Iſland of Bouka - - -	247
XLIV.	Double Canoe of New Caledonia - -	192
	Catamaran of Cape Diemen - - -	i. 199
	Canoe of the Iſland of Santa Cruz, or Egmont Iſland, in the South Sea - - -	ii. 265

N. B. *The articles marked thus * are not referred to in any particular page of the work. Thoſe however in Plates XXXI. XXXII. and XXXIII. belong to Chapter XII. and thoſe in Plate XXXVIII. to Chapter XIII.*

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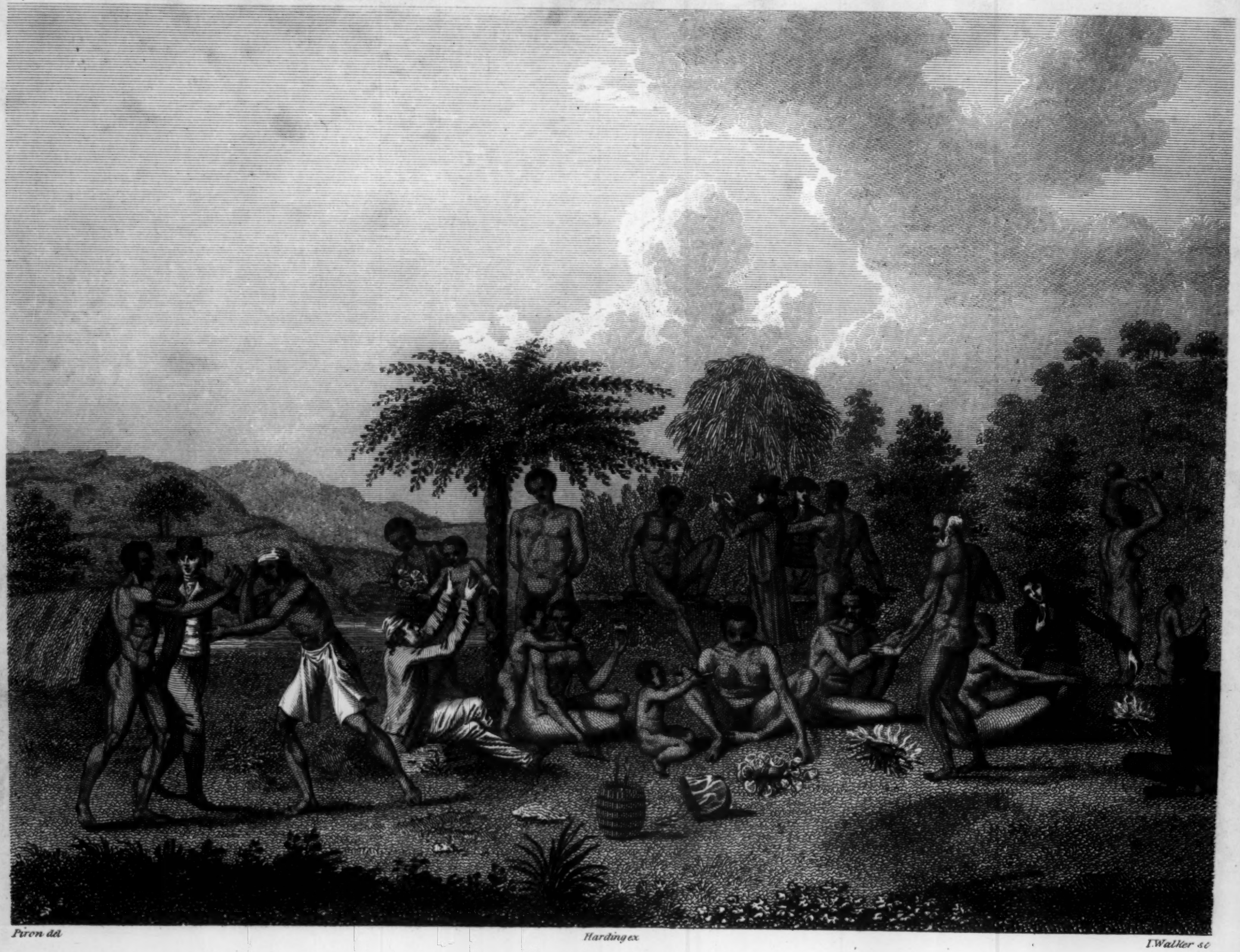
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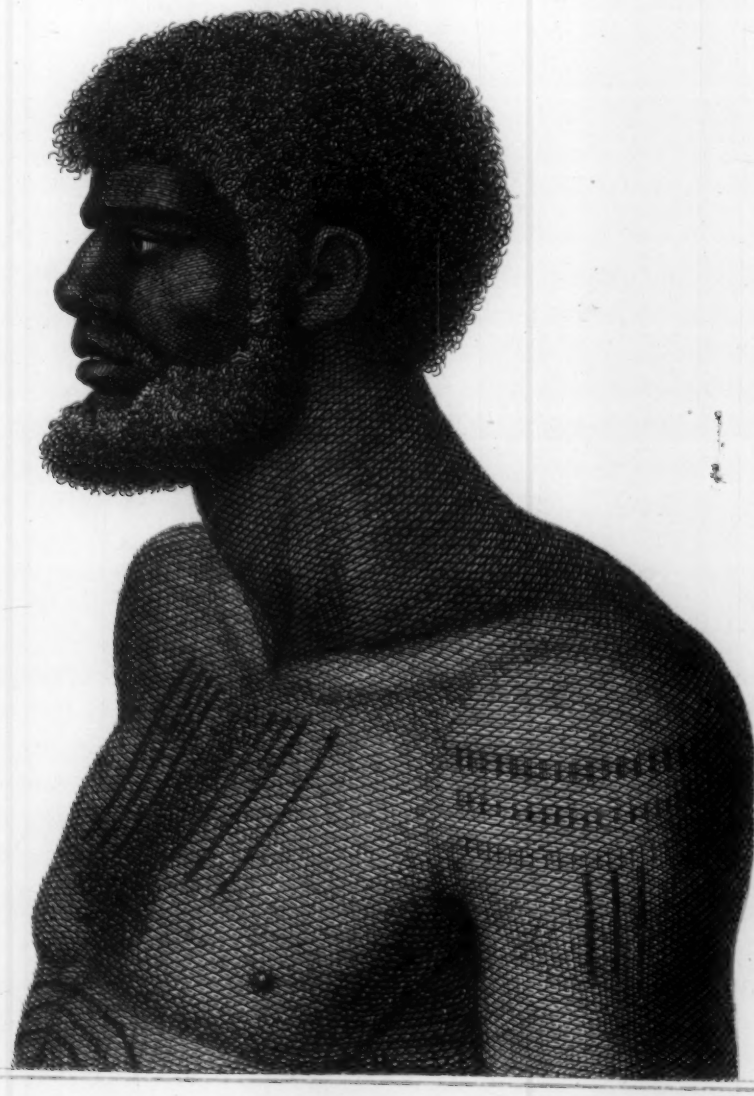
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Fig. 1.



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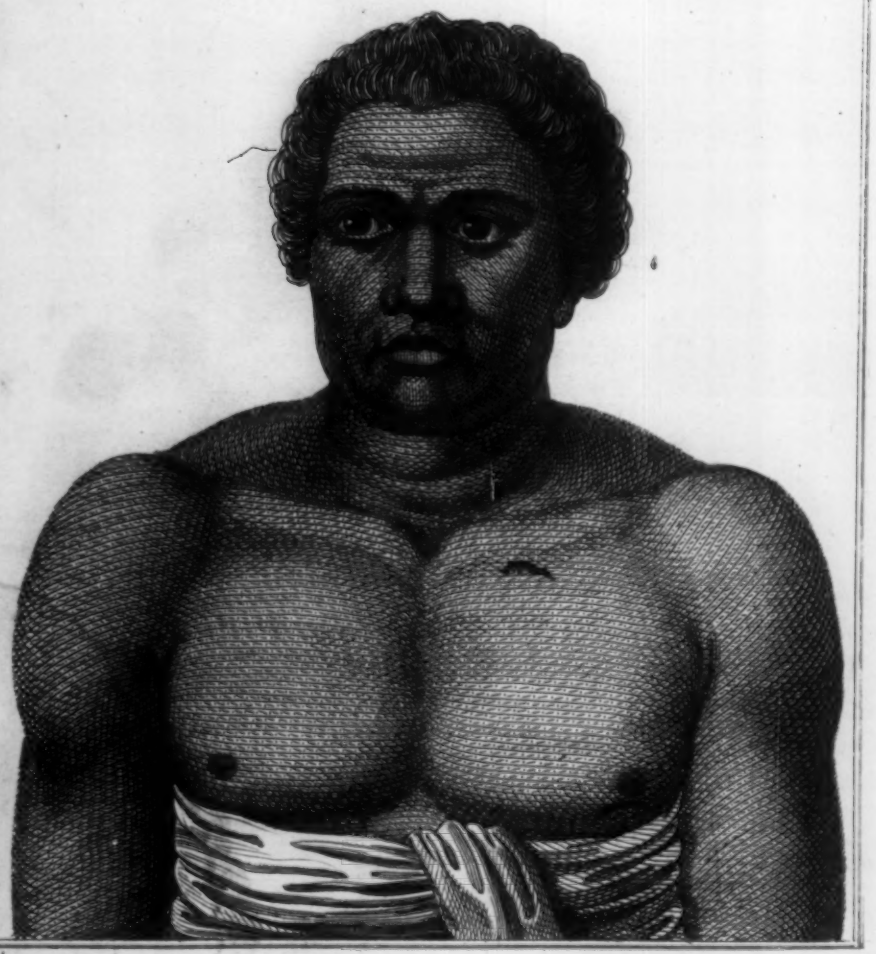
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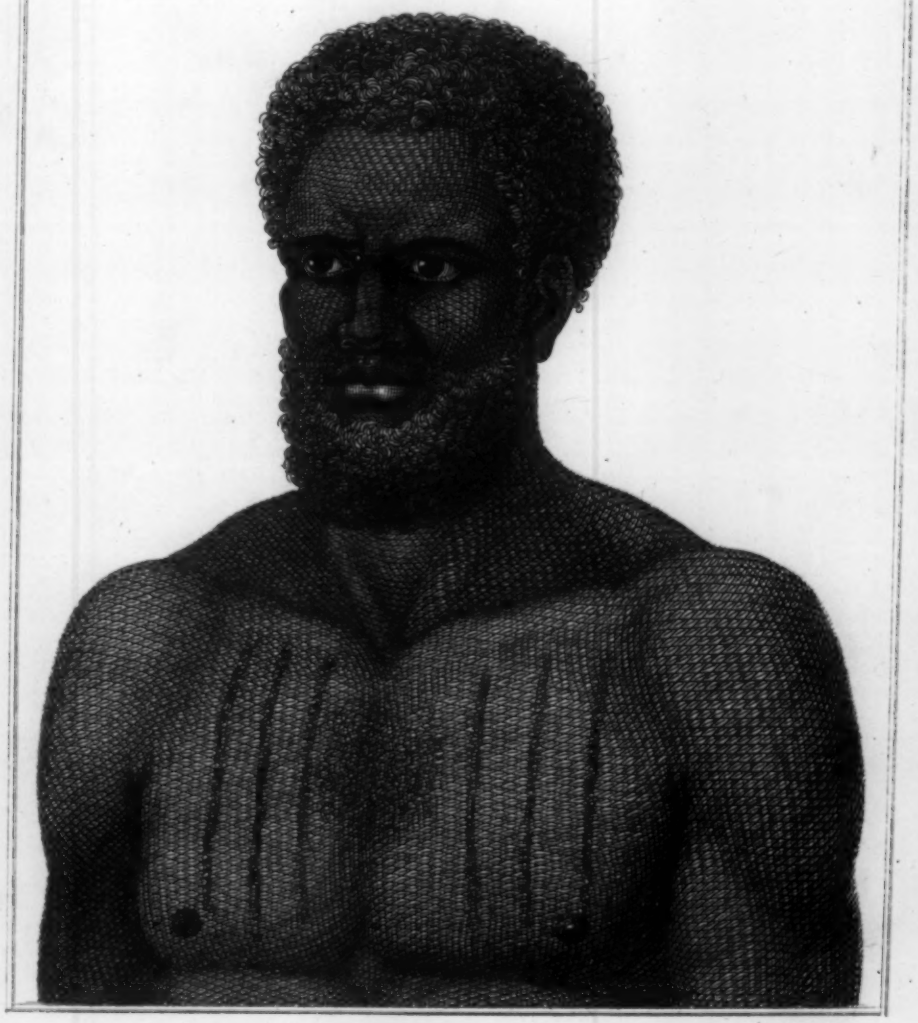
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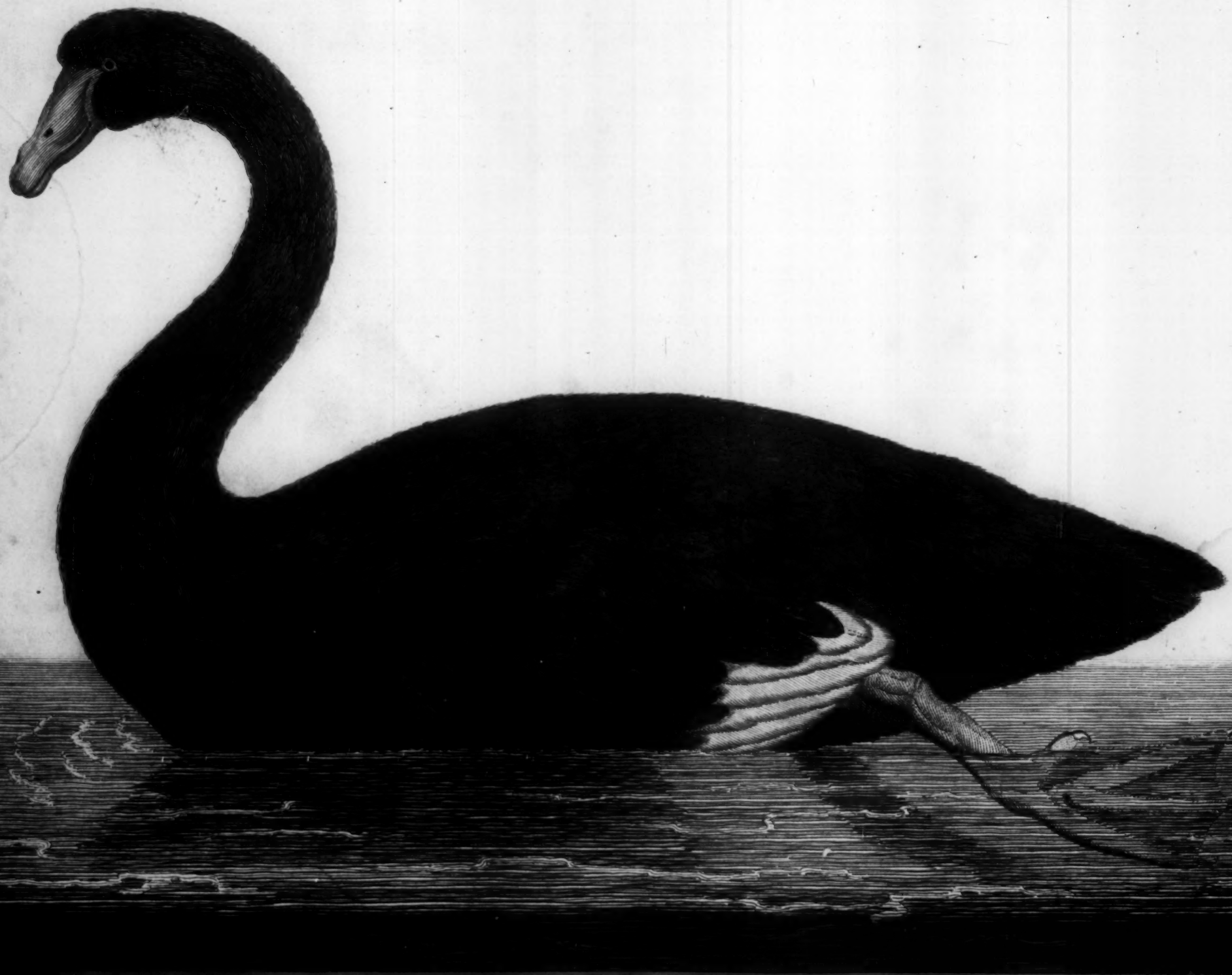
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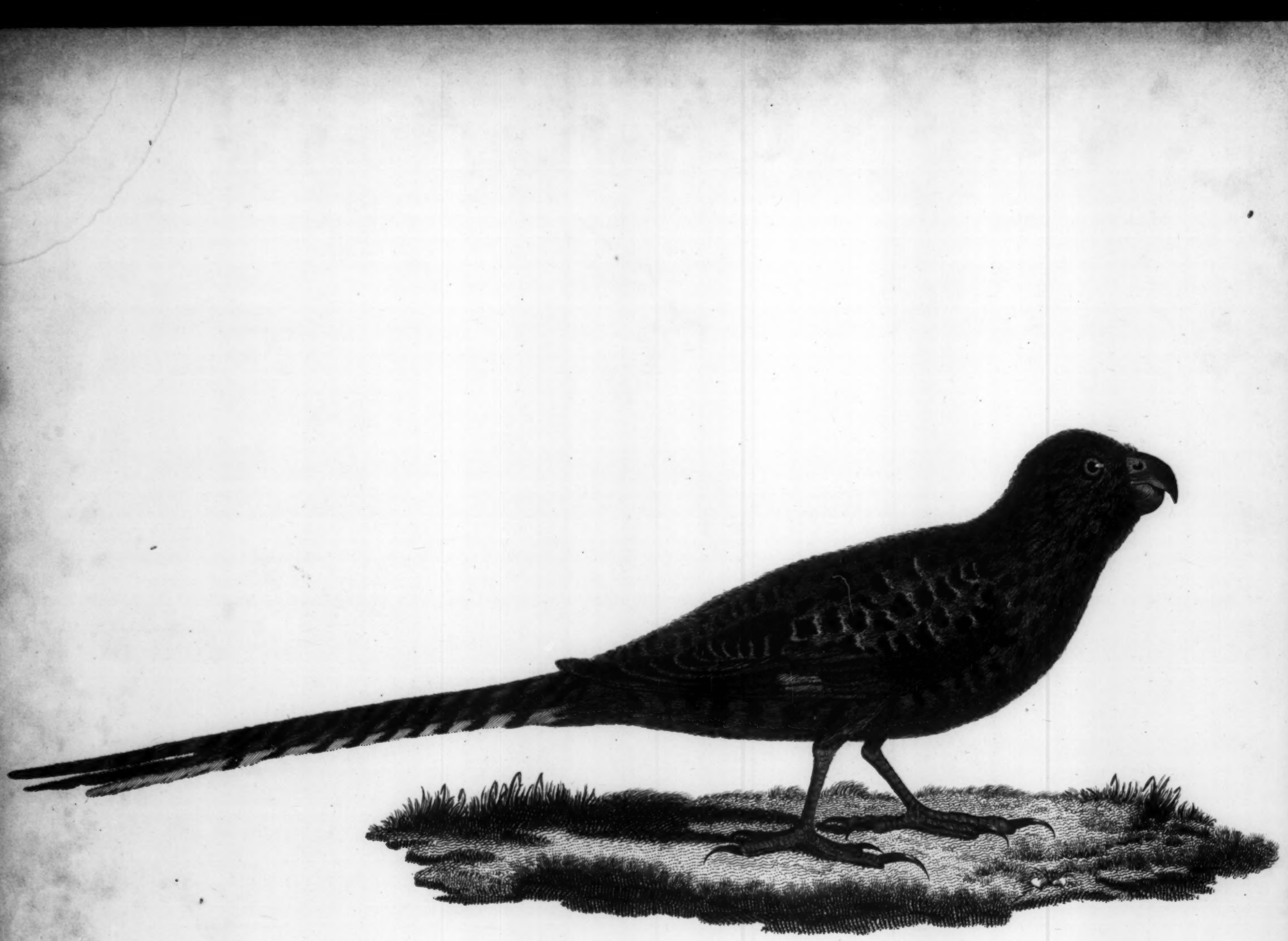


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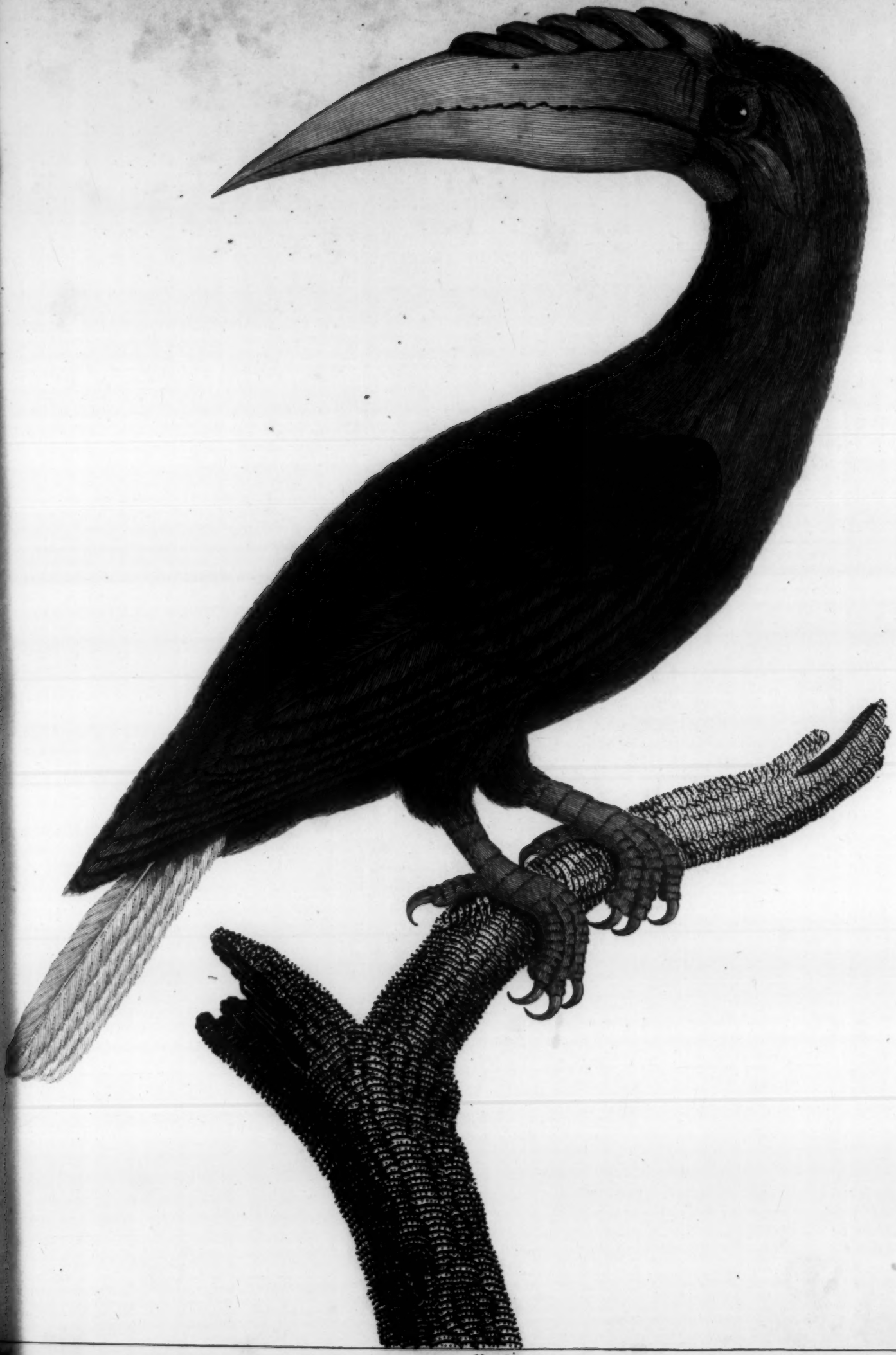
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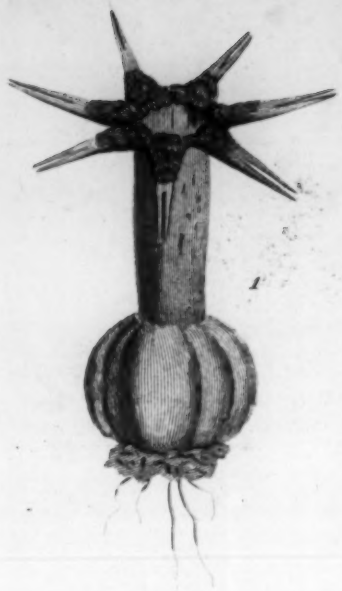
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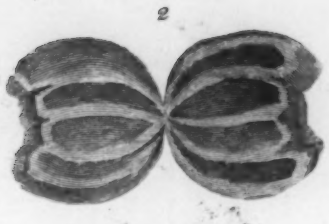


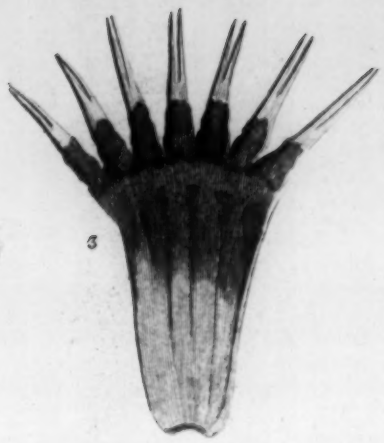
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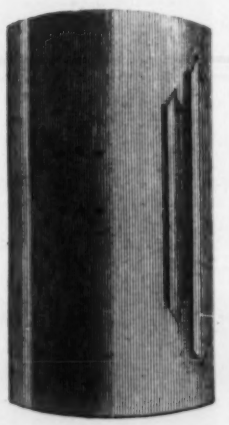
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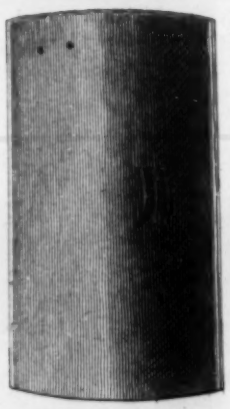






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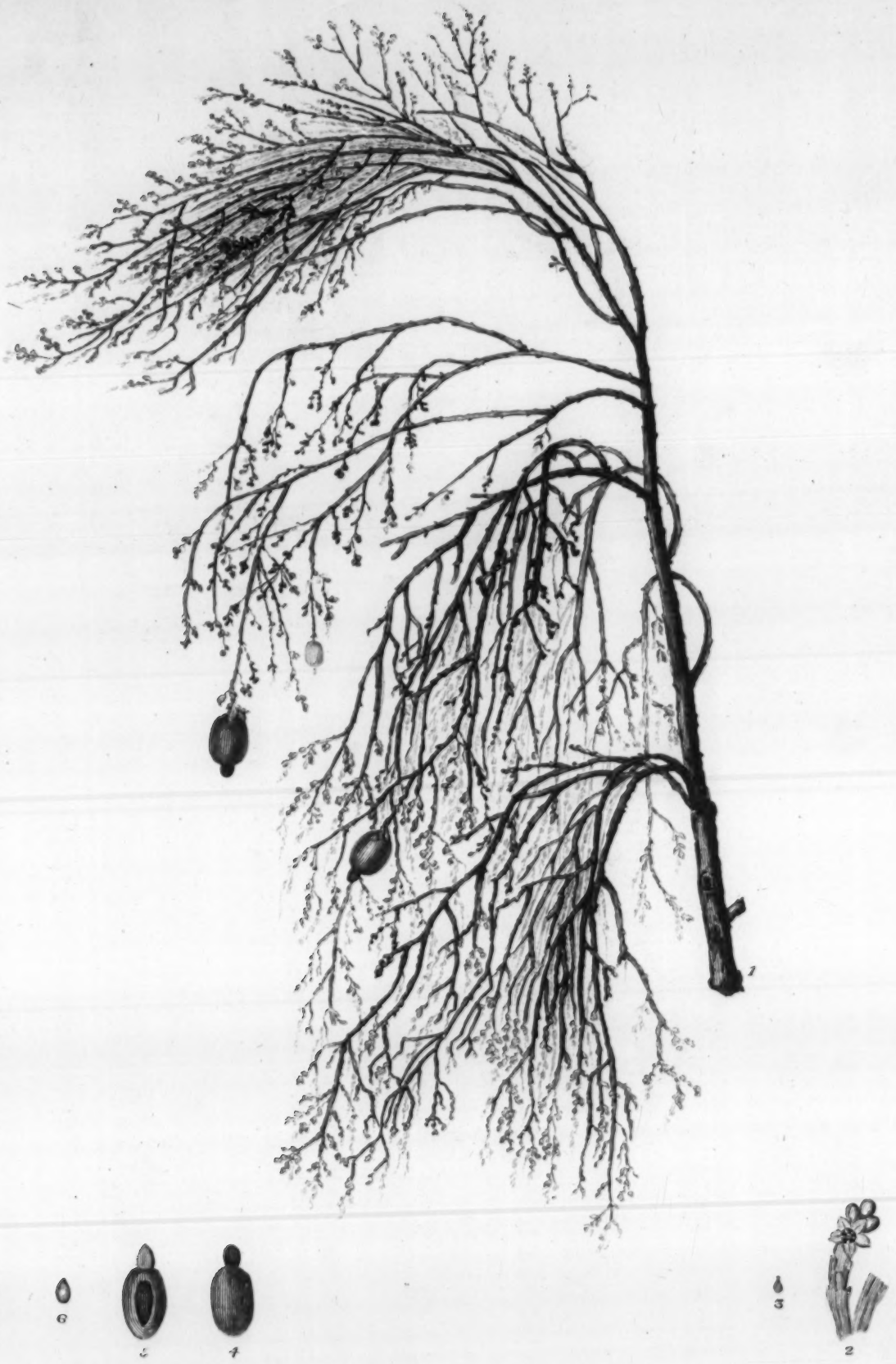


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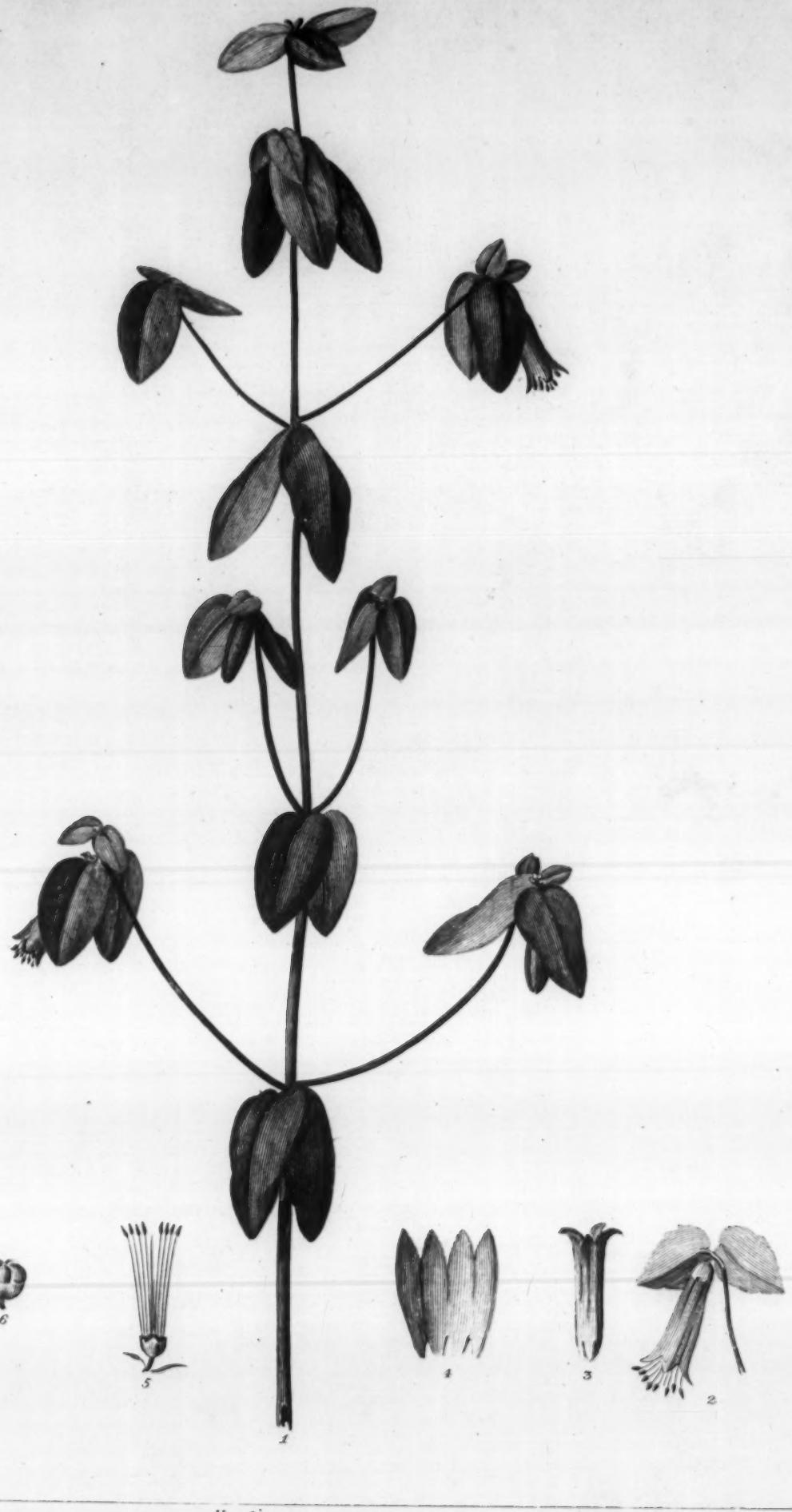
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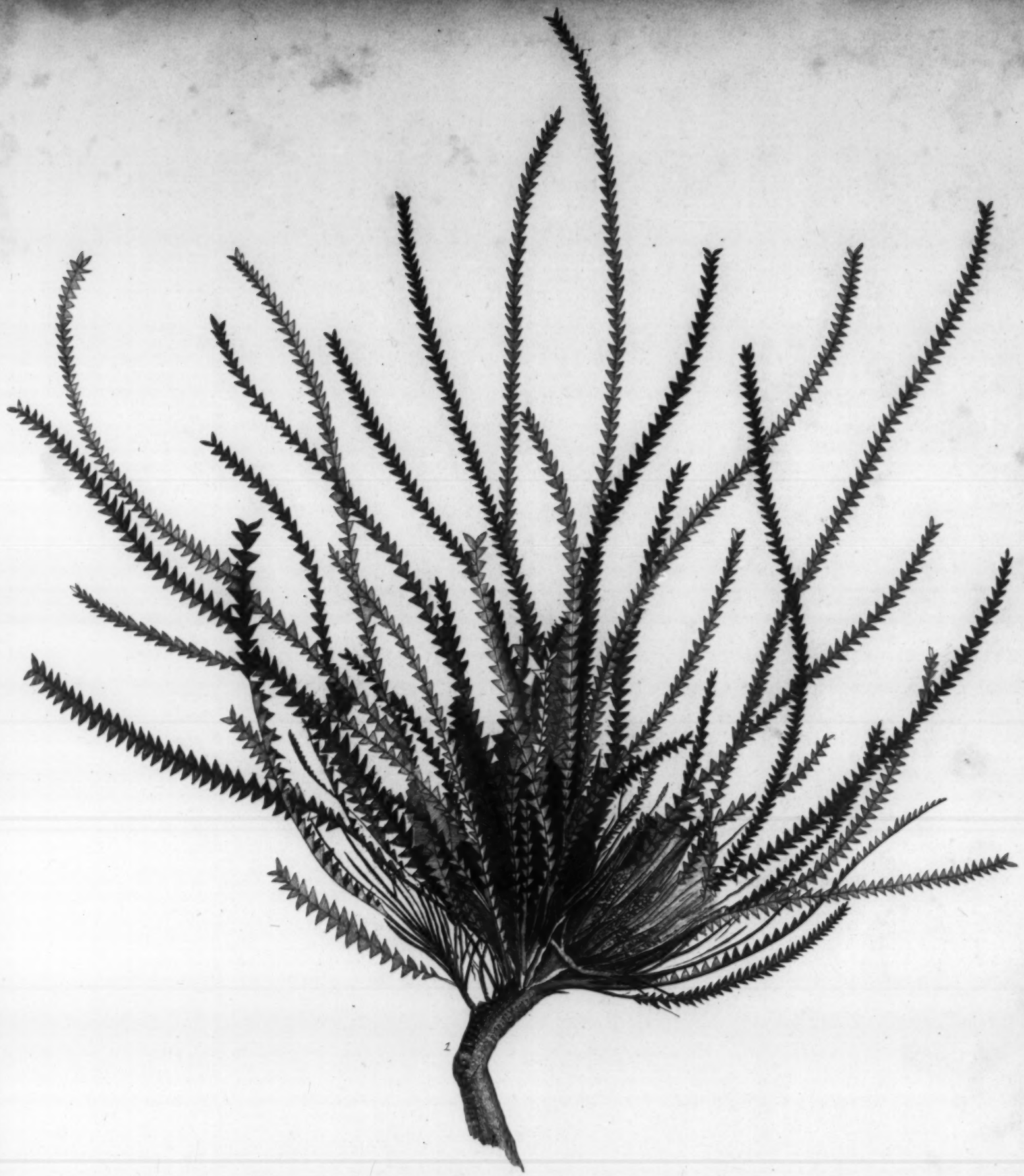
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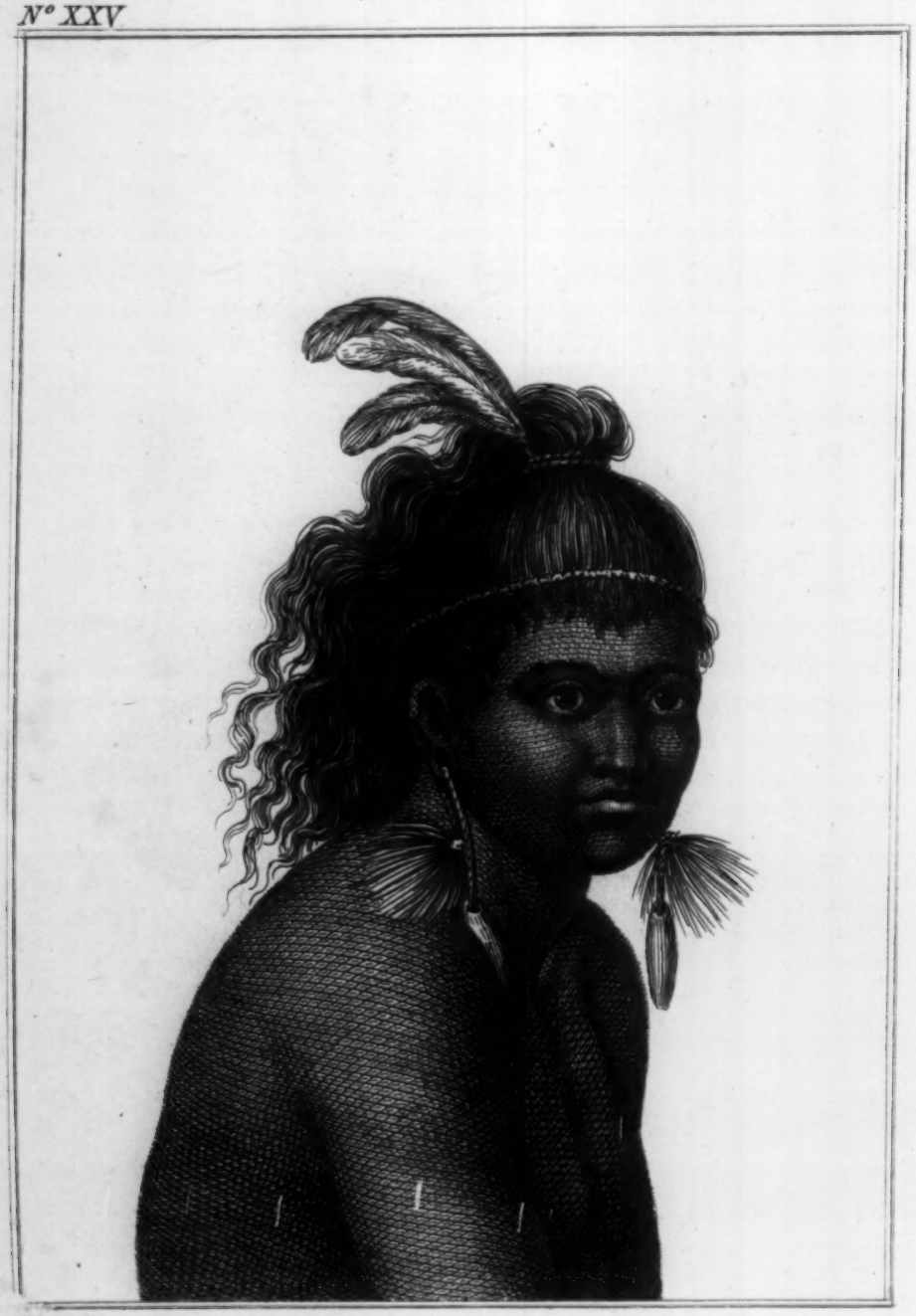


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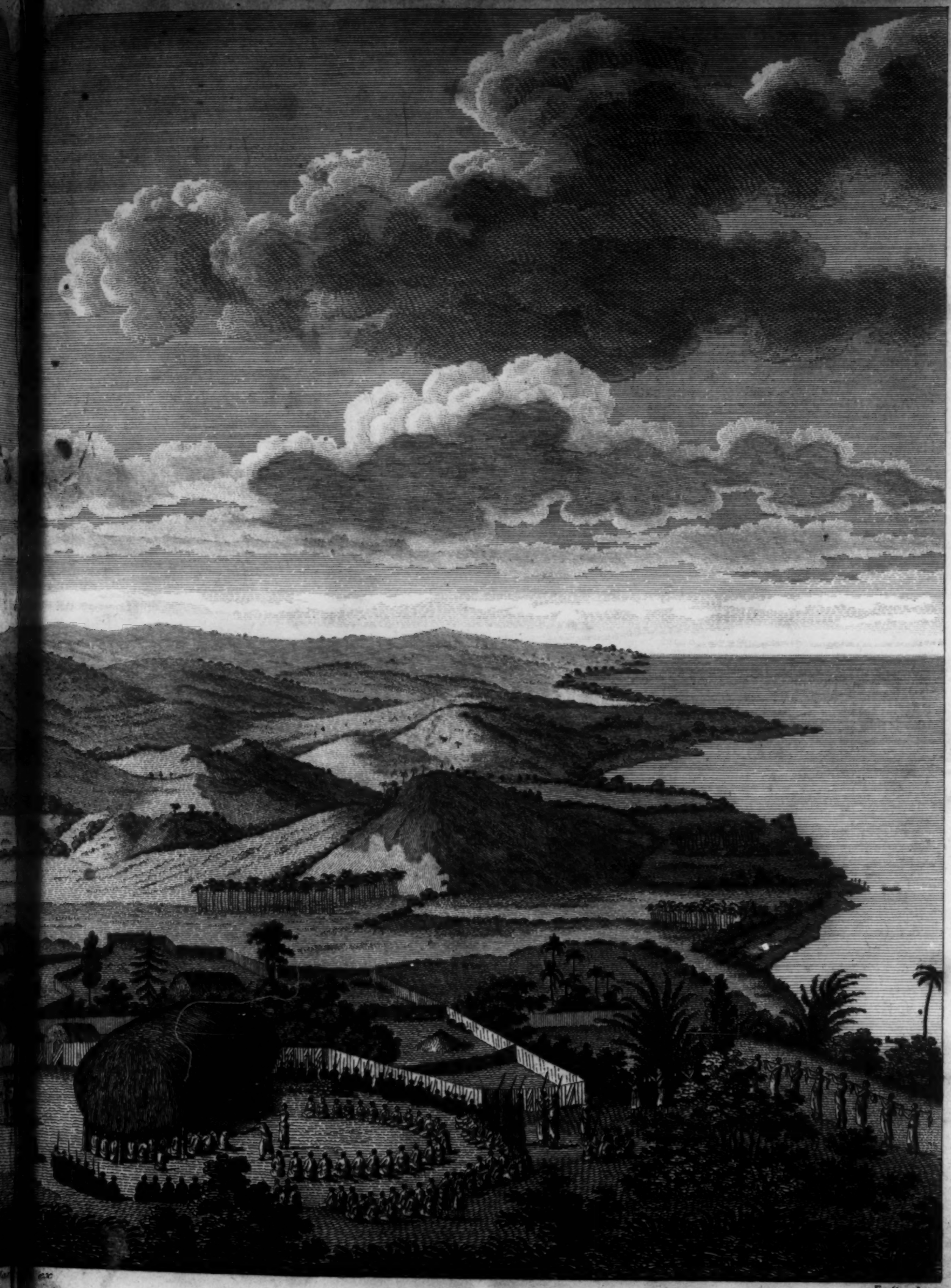
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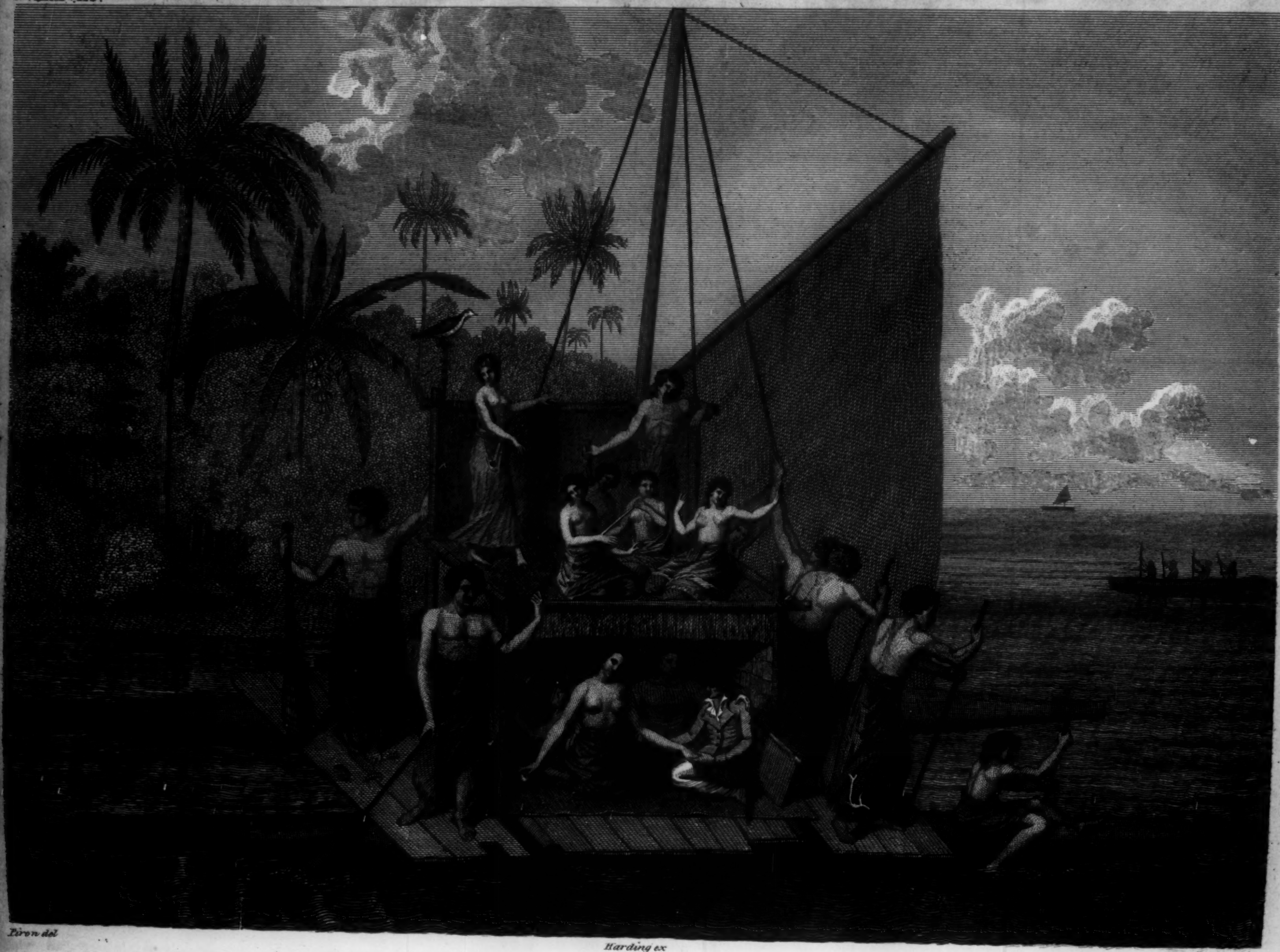


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DOUBLE CANOE OF THE FRIENDLY ISLANDS

N.° LXXVIII.



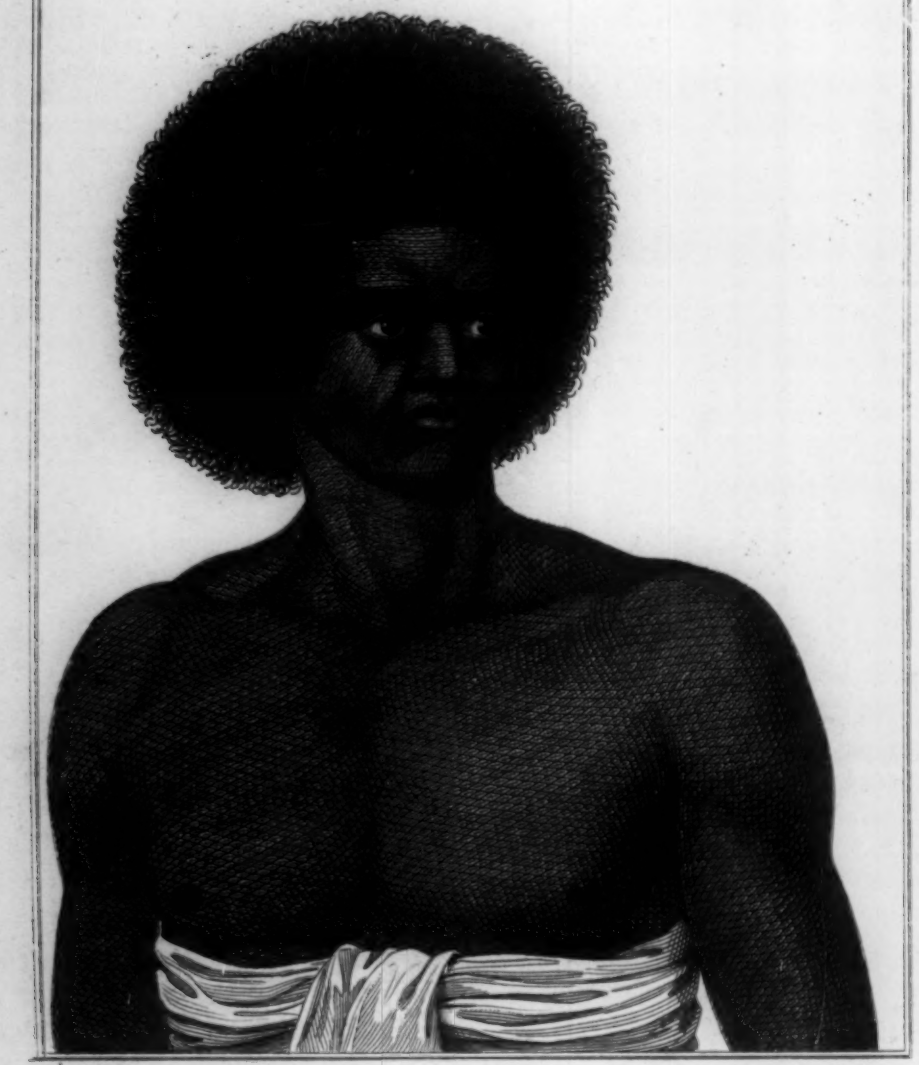
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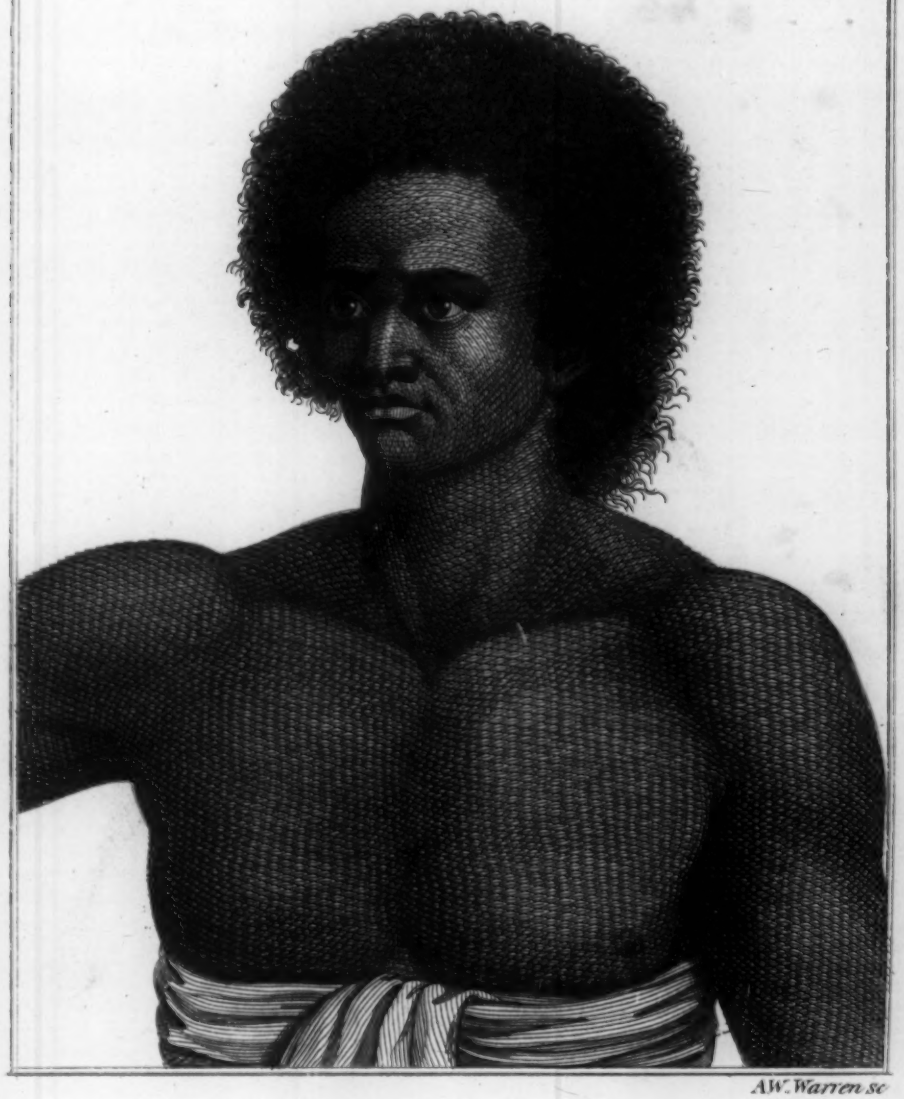
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TOOBOU SON OF THE KING OF THE FRIENDLY ISLANDS

VOUACECEE AN INHABITANT OF FIDGI OR FEJEE

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N°. XXX.



Piron del.

WOMAN OF AMBOYNA

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WOMAN OF TONGATABOO

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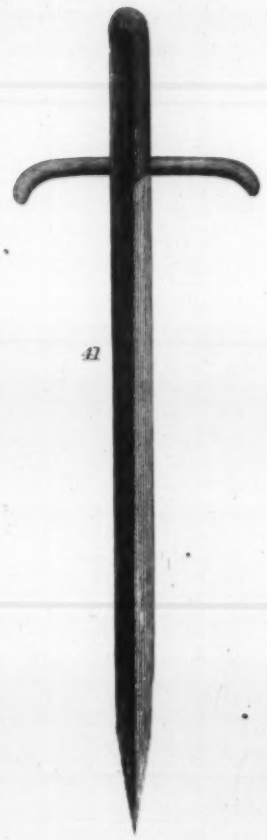

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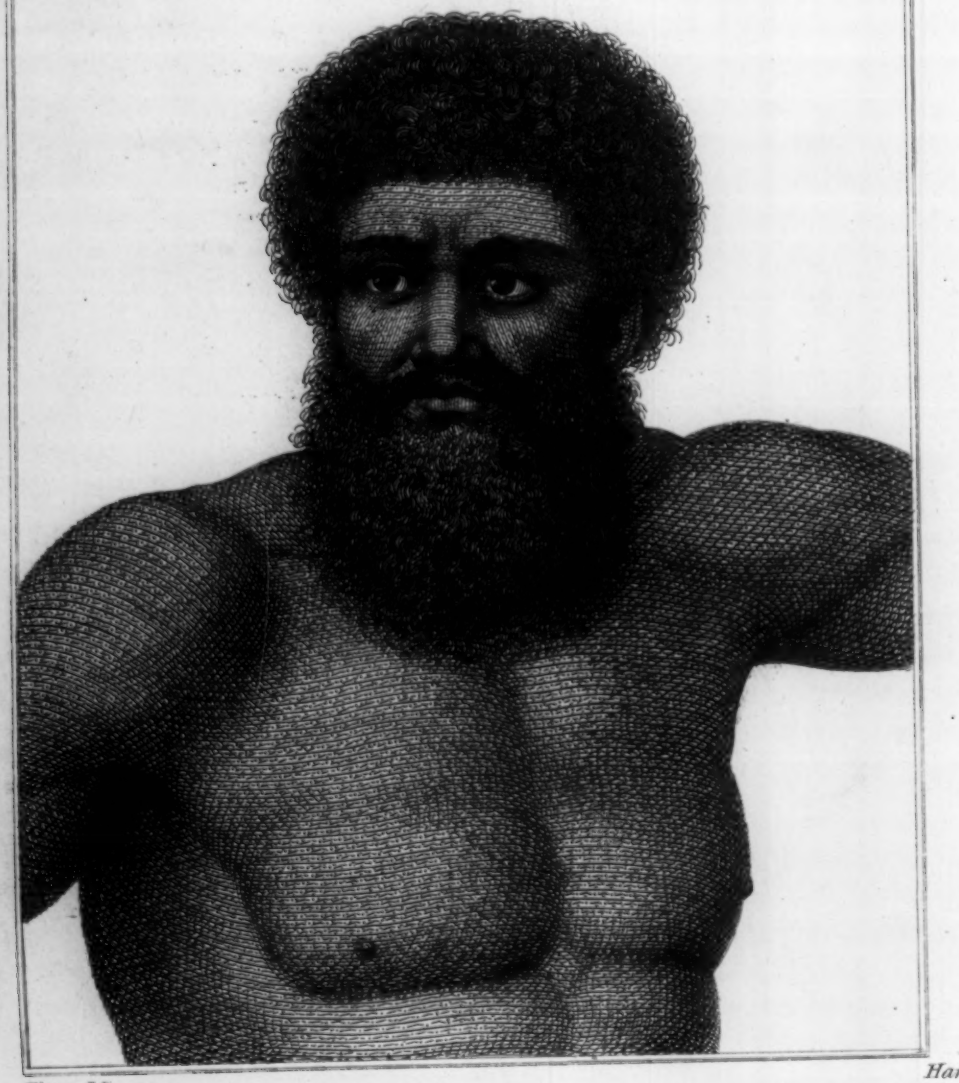
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Fig. 2.

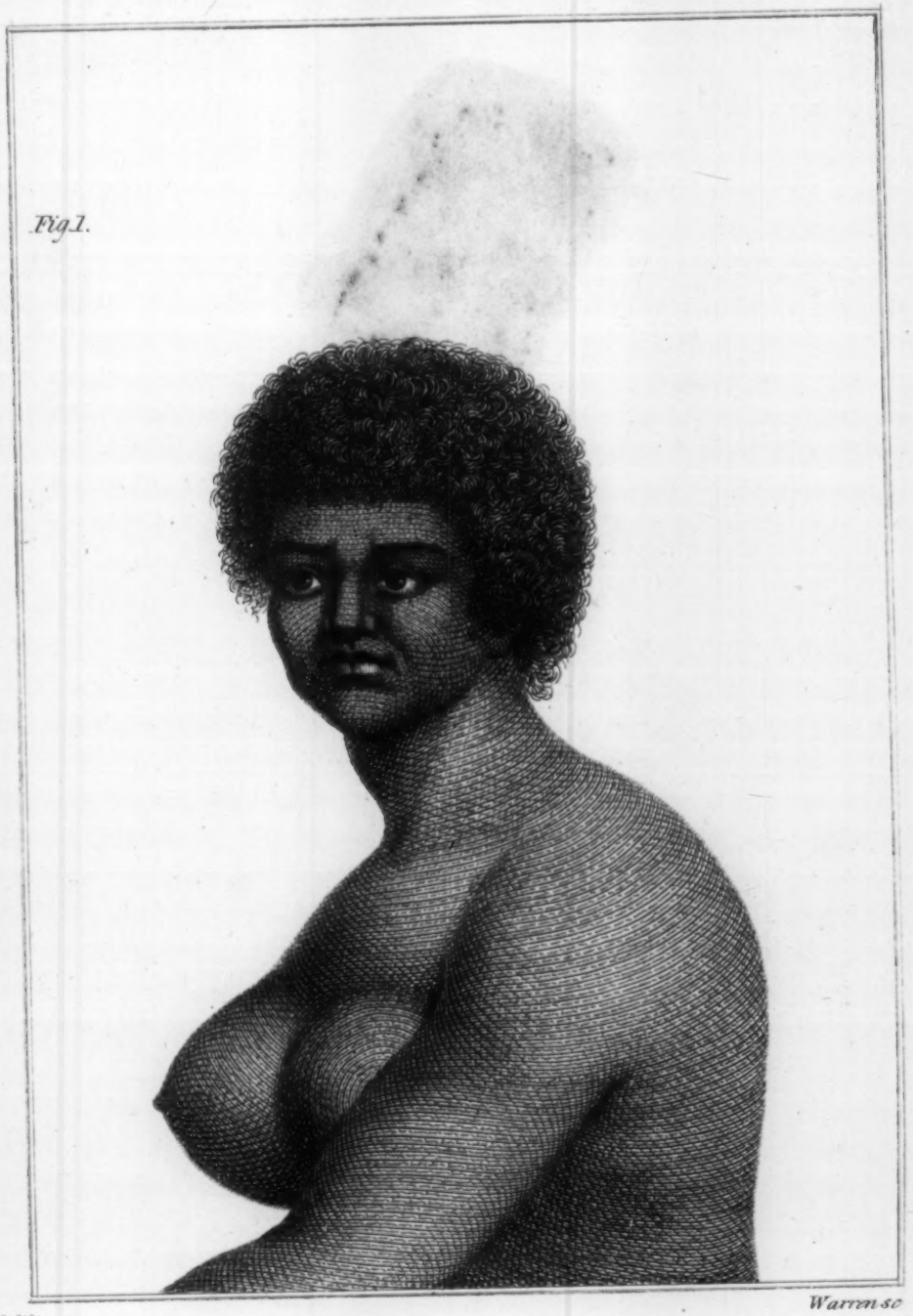


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MAN OF L'ISLE DE BEAUPRÉ

Fig 1.



Warren sc

WOMAN OF L'ISLE DE BEAUPRÉ



Harding ex.

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A SAVAGE OF NEW CALEDONIA THROWING A DART

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N°XXVI



Piron del Harding ex C. Warren sc.

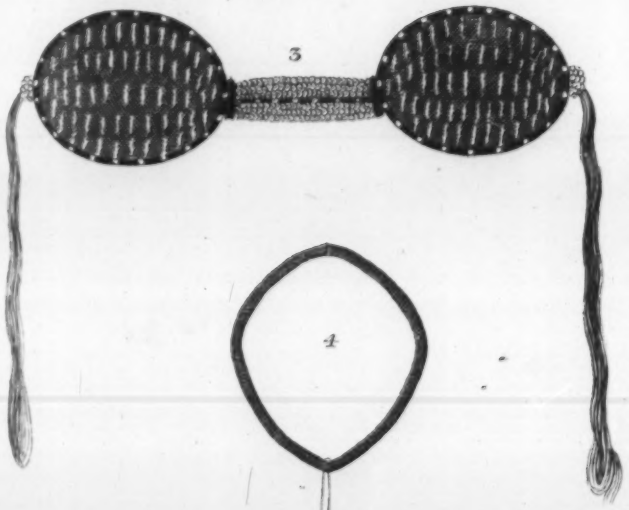
WOMAN OF NEW CALEDONIA

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N°. XXXVIII


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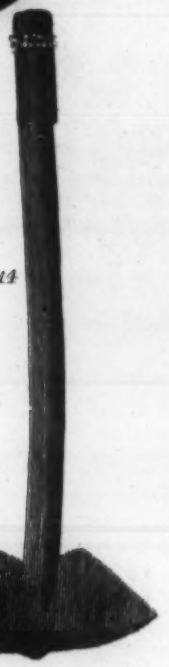

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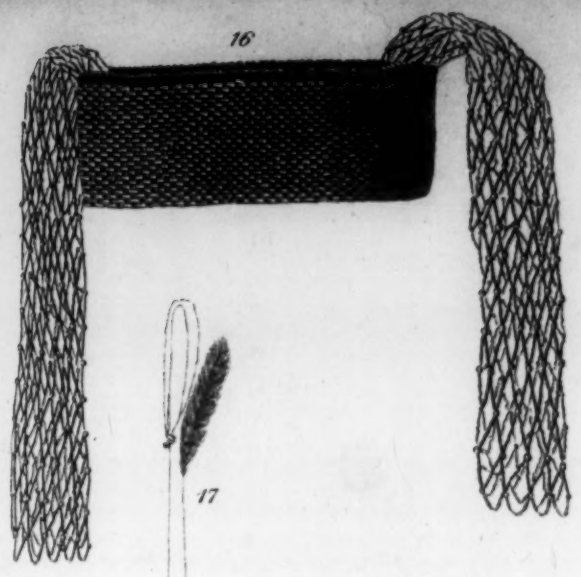

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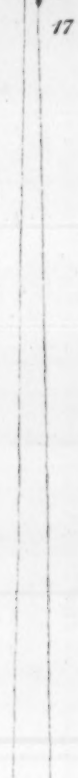
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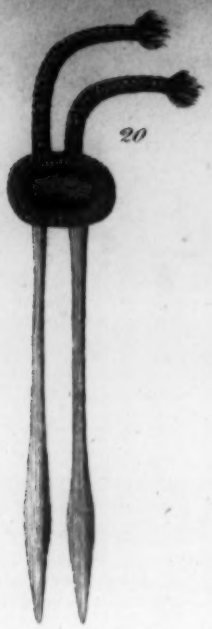
ARTICLES IN USE AMONG THE SAVAGES OF NEW CALEDONIA

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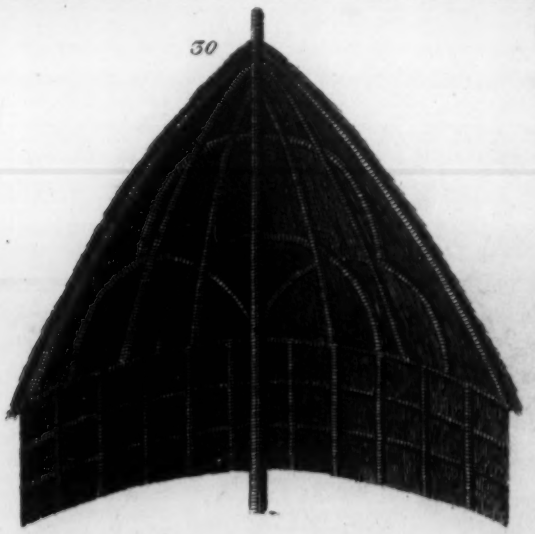
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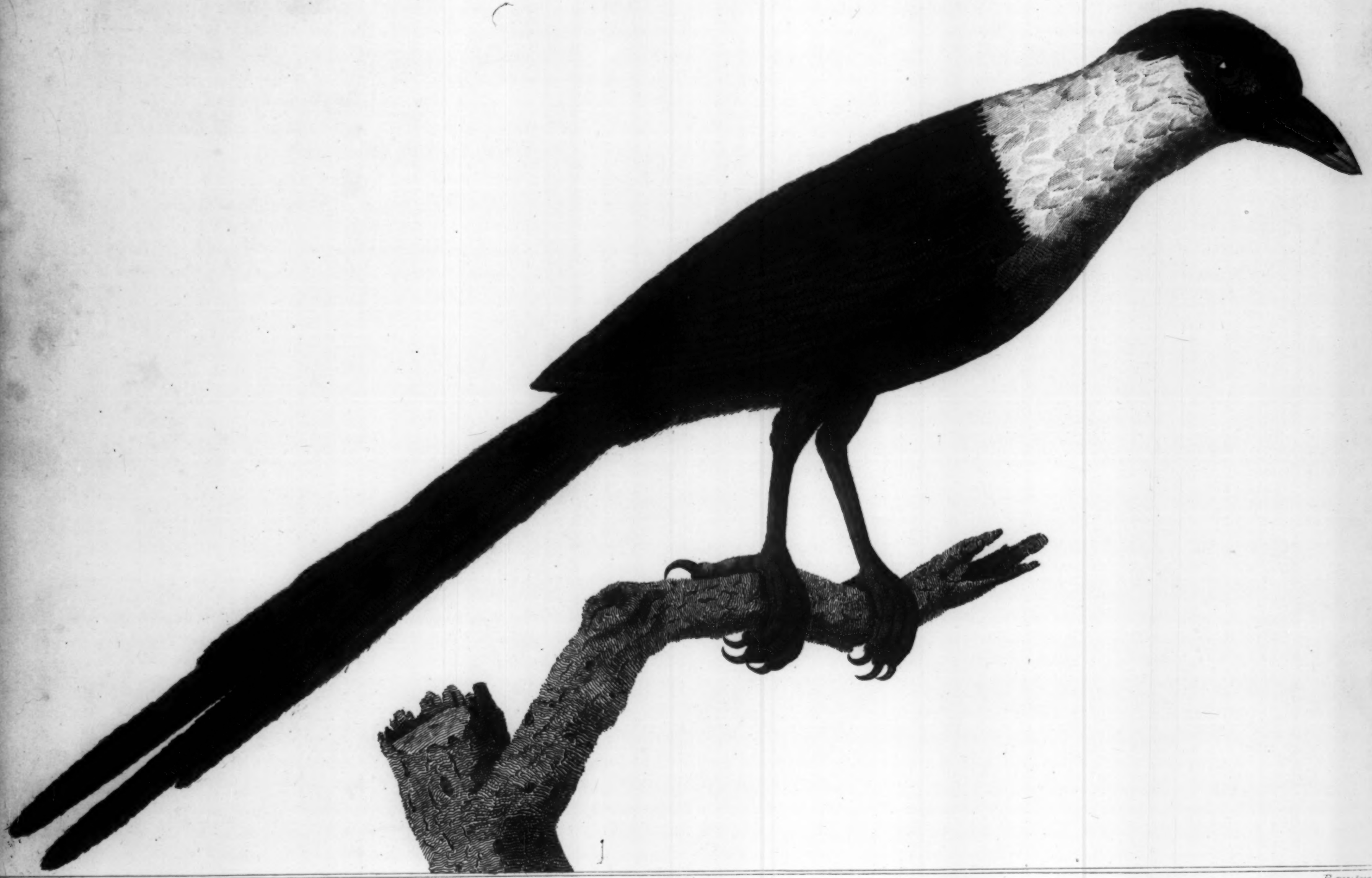

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Allardiere del — Harding ex — Dadley sc.

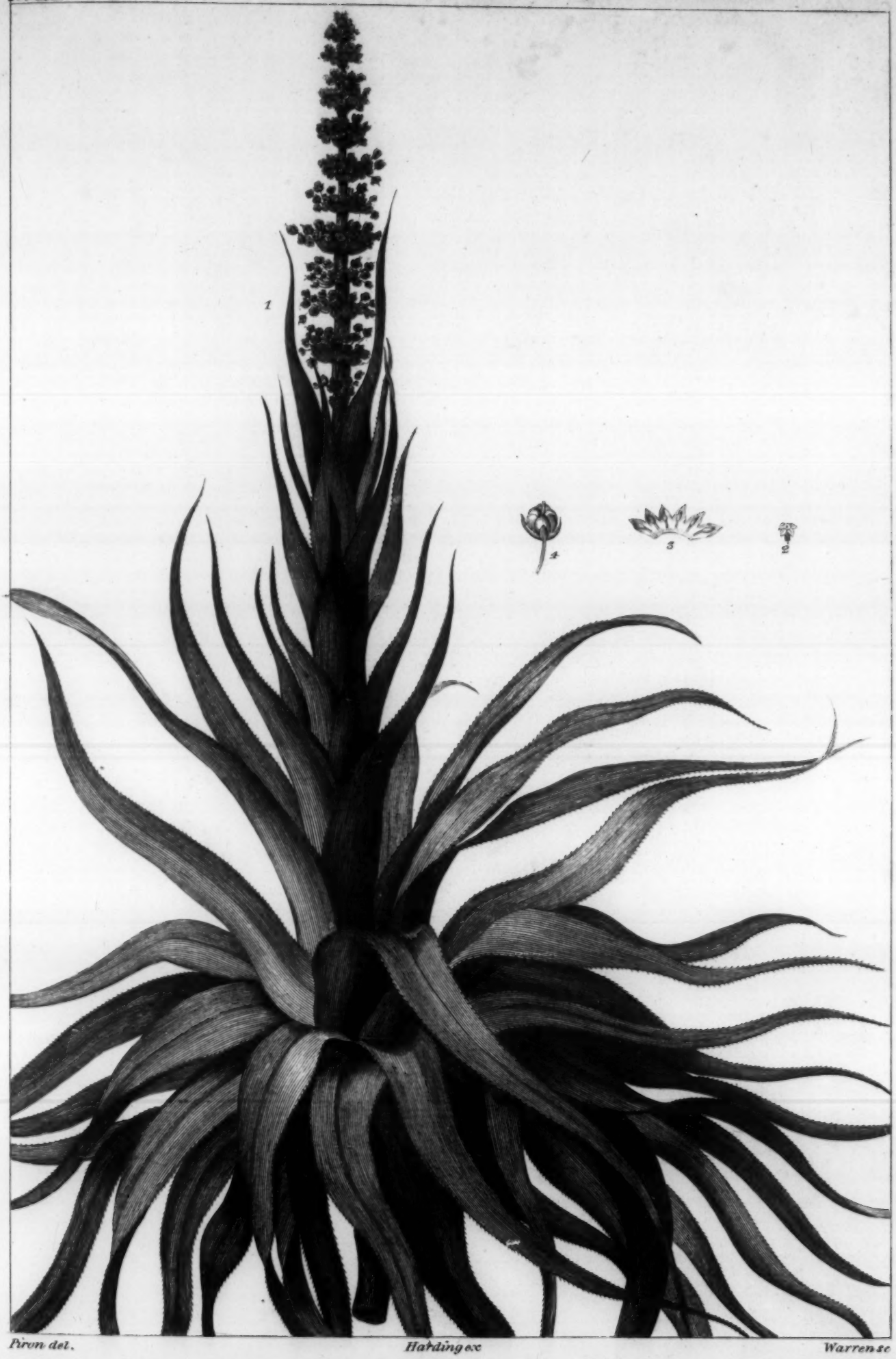
HUTS OF THE SAVAGES OF NEW CALEDONIA

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Audebert del. Harding ex Bauvree sc.

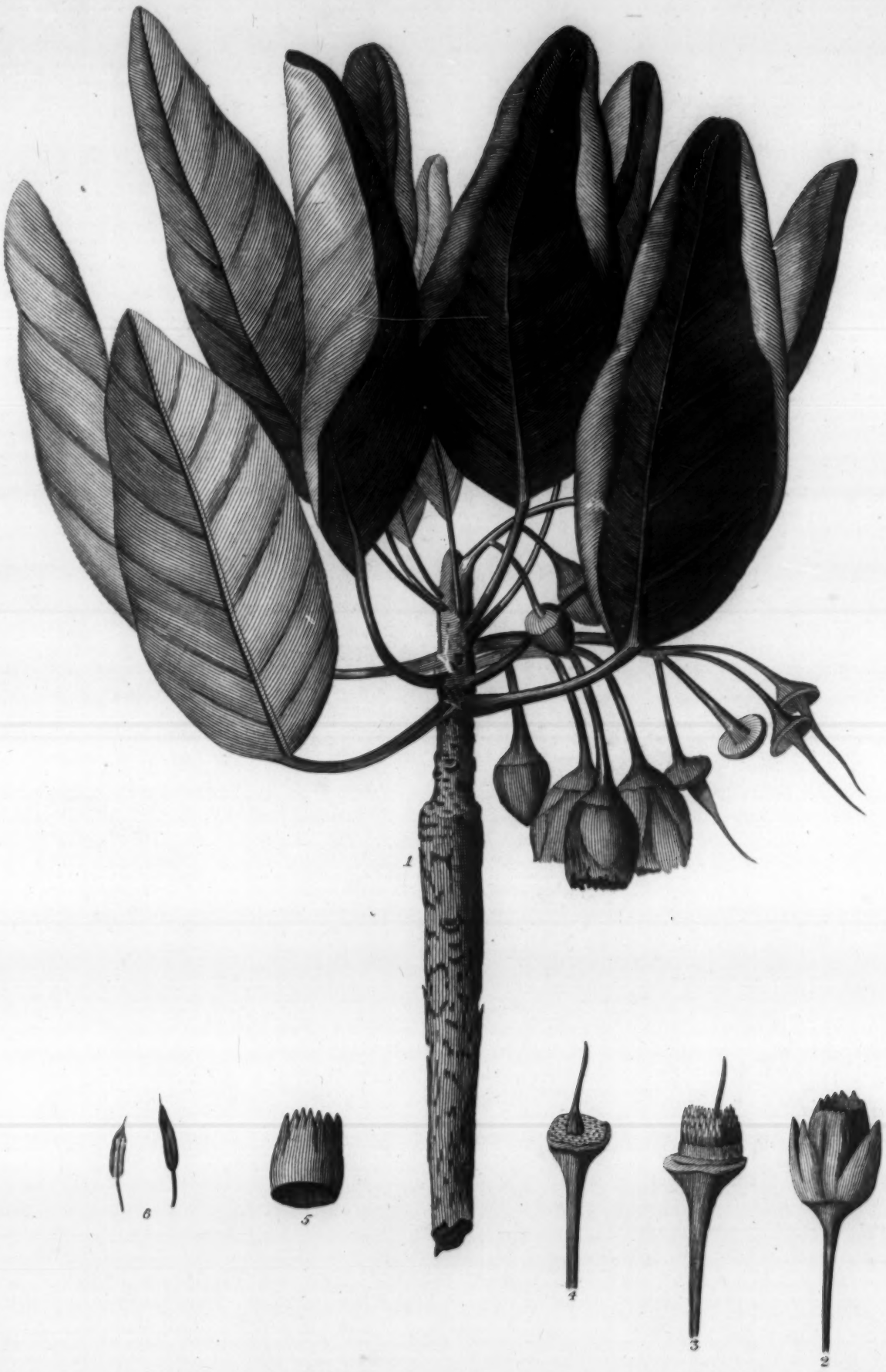
MAGPIE OF NEW CALEDONIA



Piron del. Harding exc Warren sc

DRACOPHYLLUM VERTICILLATUM

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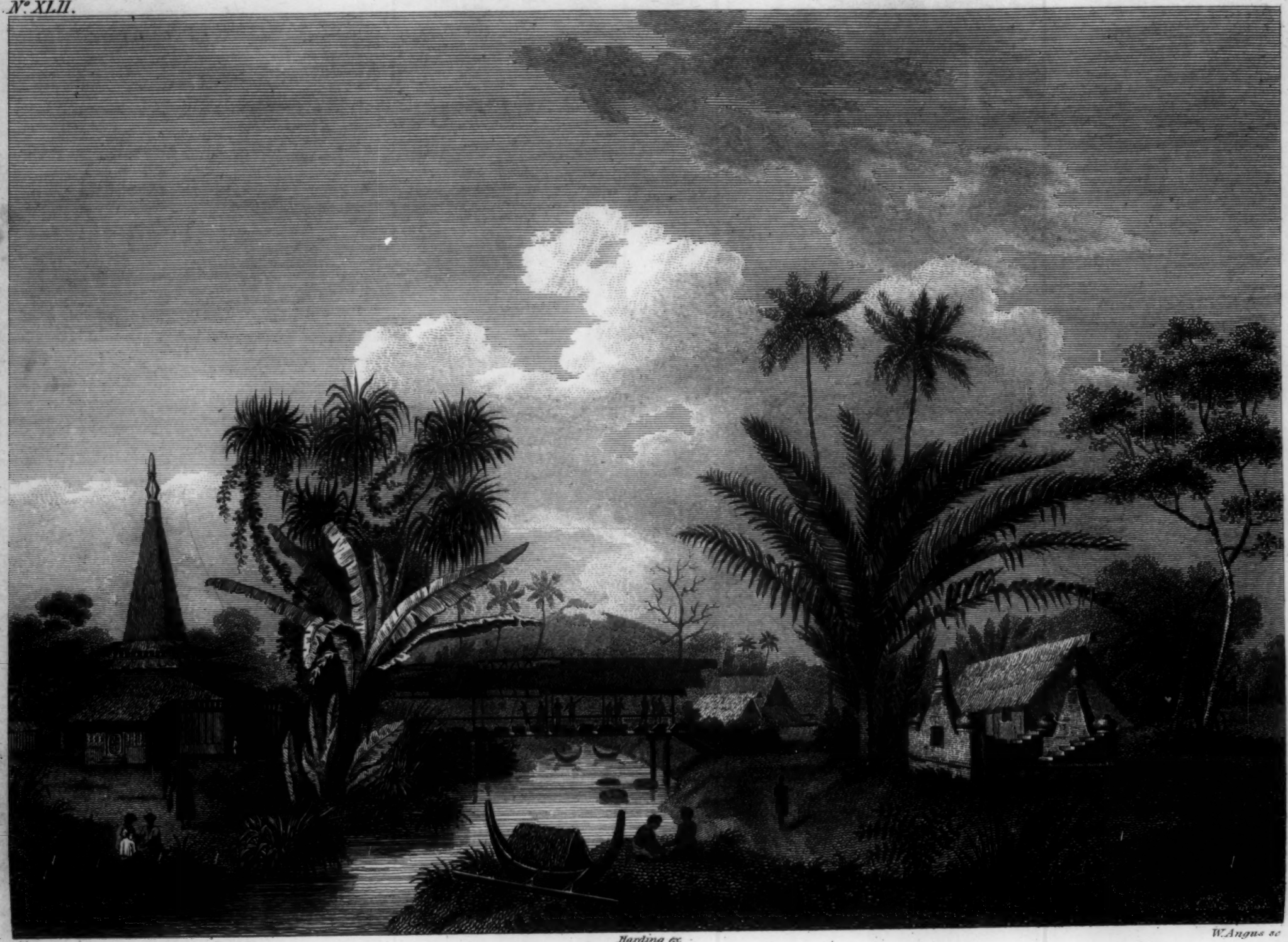
Redouté del. Harding ex Warren sc

ANTHOLOMA MONTANA

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VIEW IN THE ISLAND OF BOURO TAKEN FROM THE ROAD TO LAJE

N°. XLII.



Piron del. Harding ex. W. Angus sc.

VIEW IN THE ISLAND OF BOURO TAKEN FROM THE ROADSTEAD



CANOE OF THE ISLAND OF BOUKA



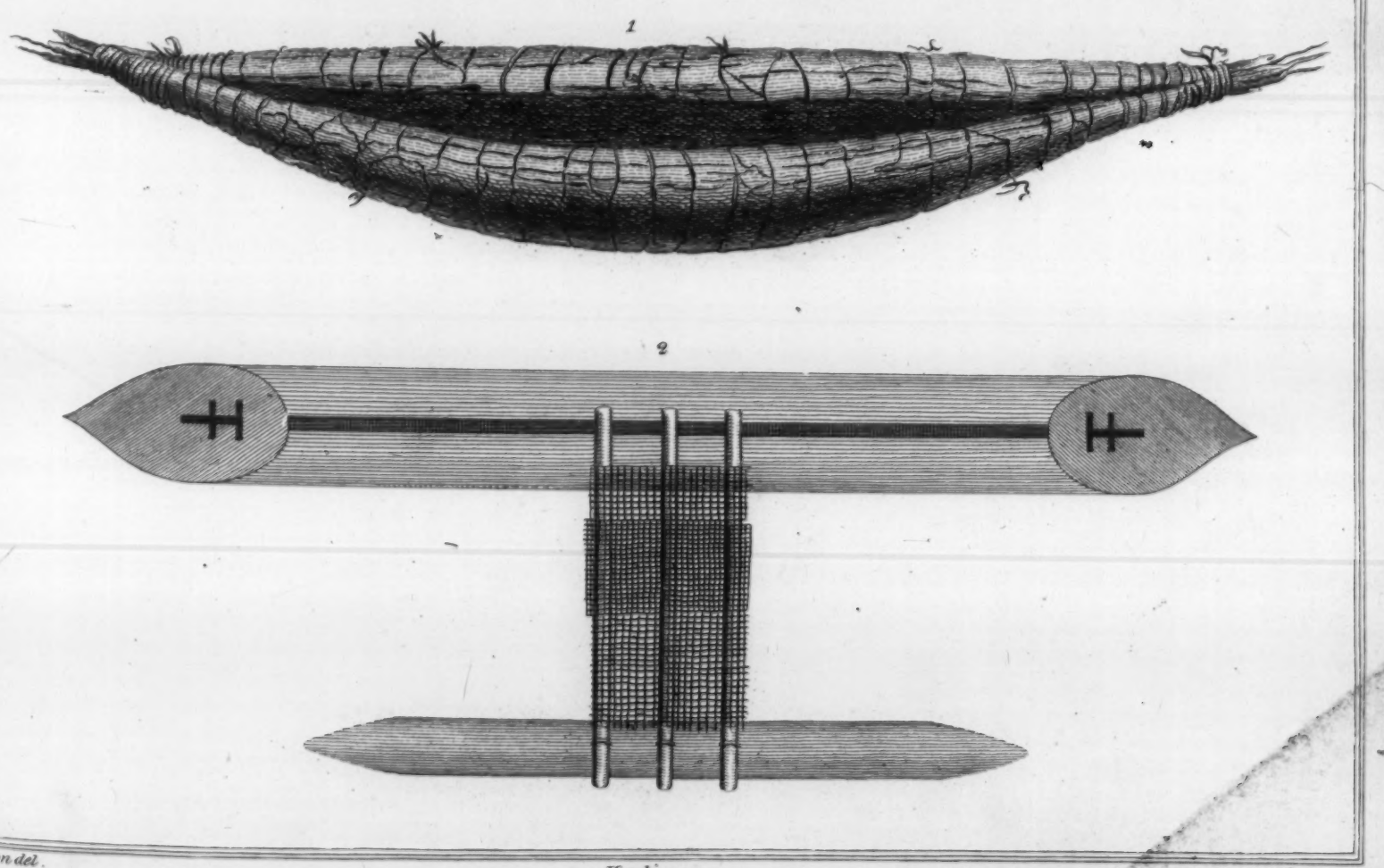
Piron del Harding ex Warren sc

CANOE OF THE ARSACIDES

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A DOUBLE CANOE OF NEW CALEDONIA



Prion del. Harding sc Eastgate sc.

1.A CATAMARAN OF CAPE DIEMEN. 2.A CANOE OF SANTA CRUZ OR EGMONT ISLAND

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